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HAMMOND'S NEW
HISTORICAL ATLAS
FOR STUDENTS

A Series of 65 Plates, containing 154 Coloured Maps and Diagrams, with an Introduction illustrated by 43 Maps and Plans in black and white.

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Professor of Modern History in the University of Liverpool

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PREFACE.

THE study of Modern History, whether English, European, American or Colonial, has long been handicapped in England by the non-existence of a carefully produced historical atlas, covering the whole ground and issued at a price which will place it within the reach of all students. This gap the present work endeavours to fill. No pains have been spared to achieve this end, and every map has been specially drawn and specially engraved.

It is claimed that this work is distinguished from other historical Atlases, whether English or foreign, by several features.

(1) In the first place, great emphasis is throughout placed upon the *physical basis* of historical geography. Not only are mountain hachures inserted on all politically coloured maps of sufficiently large scale, but a series of physical maps has been included, carefully designed so as to show the build of all the principal areas of historical importance. The periods illustrated by these maps are those in which the political divisions were sufficiently simple to be adequately shown by red lines. These physical maps have been placed in proximity to groups of other maps of the same area, and it is hoped that in this way the influence of the build of a country upon its history will be more easily made manifest to the student.

(2) As nothing tends to make a map more confusing, and therefore less instructive to the student, than a multiplicity of names, great care has been taken to insert only those names which are likely to be useful to the student at the period dealt with. The Editor has generally thought it better to risk including too few rather than too many names.

(3) As the Atlas is intended to be used by citizens of the greatest colonising nation in history, special attention has been devoted to Indian, American, and Colonial history, and it is believed that no atlas of general history contains so careful and full a treatment of these subjects as will be found in the fourth section of this book. The series of maps showing the progress in exploration and settlement of the extra-European world will, it is hoped, prove both instructive and stimulating to the imagination.

(4) At the same time the United Kingdom has received especially full treatment, and some of the maps contained in the book deal with aspects of English History which have never been treated in the same way in similar works.

(5) The Introduction contains a series of comments upon each of the maps in turn, which it is hoped will be of assistance to the teacher. These comments have especially aimed at bringing out the influence of geography upon history, or the reasons for the rapid changes in political geography which have especially marked certain periods of the world's history. While, of course, the Introduction makes no pretence to present a summary of universal history, it is

believed that the student who will study the maps in conjunction with the Introduction, will obtain a sound and comprehensive view, not, indeed, of the development of civilisation or the progress of political organisation (for which maps are almost useless), but, at any rate, of the stages and (so far as they were geographical) the causes whereby the present political distribution of the world has been brought about. A number of supplementary sketch maps, illustrating special points, have been inserted in the Introduction, together with a selection of battle-plans. In the difficult task of selecting the battles to be thus illustrated, the Editor has been chiefly guided by the needs of teaching. It is hoped that those which have been chosen include all or nearly all those which the majority of English teachers are accustomed to treat in detail.

A selection of the maps contained in this book has already been issued for the use of schools, at so low a price as to make it easily accessible to all schools. But in the nature of things it was not possible to make this selection illustrate in an adequate way the whole subject; and it is believed that teachers and serious students will prefer the present edition, which, unlike its predecessor, is equipped with a full Index. Of the 65 plates included in this edition, 43 are identical with plates in the smaller edition; 15 plates containing 35 maps are wholly new; 7 have been re-arranged and contain seven additional maps not inserted in the smaller edition. The Introduction has been greatly enlarged, and contains 14 maps and plans not published in the smaller edition.

It is the hope of the Editor and Publishers that this Atlas will form a real aid in the study and teaching of history. But as no book can hope to attain perfection at its first putting forth, they will be genuinely grateful to all users of the Atlas who will direct their attention to the mistakes of omission or commission which, despite their care, are sure to exist, or who will help them with suggestions for its improvement in a later edition.

In view of the vastness of its range, it is obvious that the Atlas does not and cannot claim to be based upon original research at more than a few points. The Editor's object has been to select and adapt for teaching purposes the best results of modern scholarship in this field, and he has drawn largely upon all the standard historical Atlases of England, France, Germany, and America, especially those of Schrader, Droysen, Sprüner-Menke and Poole, as well as upon books and monographs far too numerous to be named here. He has profited also by the advice and counsel of many friends. But beyond all other debts is that which he owes to Mr. George Philip, F.R.G.S., who has placed all his cartographical skill unstintingly at his command, and without whose patience, ingenuity and knowledge the atlas would probably never have been compiled. Mr. Philip has been good enough to contribute the admirable series of maps of the world showing the progress of exploration and settlement, which will be found to be one of the most valuable features of the book.

Liverpool, June, 1911.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL MAPS OF EUROPE ... ... pages 1—17
SECTION II.—GROWTH OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE ... ... „ 17—33
SECTION III.—THE BRITISH ISLES ... ... „ 33—49
SECTION IV.—THE EUROPEANISATION OF THE WORLD „ 50—62

The Introduction is illustrated by the following Maps and Plans in black and white:—

FIG. PAGE.
i. Races of Europe, c. 1100 A.D. 5
ii. Religions of Europe, c. 1100 A.D. ... 5
iii. The Hanseatic League 7
iv. Religions of Central Europe, c. 1600 ... 11
v. Religions of Europe, c. 1648 11
vi.-ix. Napoleonic Battles:—
 vi. Battle of Austerlitz ... 13
 vii. Battle of Jena ... 13
 viii. Battles of Leipzig ... 14
 ix. Battle of Waterloo ... 15
x.-xii. The Napoleonic Reconstruction of Germany:—
 x. Western Germany in 1795 16
 xi. Western Germany in 1803 16
 xii. Western Germany in 1807 16
xiii. The Battle of Bouvines 18
xiv. Protestants in France 19
xv. Provinces of France before the Revolution 20
xvi. Battlefields of Northern Italy 22
xvii. The Lines of Torres Vedras 23
xviii. The German Circles in the 16th Century ... 26
xix. Ernestine and Albertine Lands in Saxony 27
xx. Campaign of Gustavus Adolphus 27
xxi. The Battle of Blenheim 28
xxii. The Races of South-Eastern Europe ... 31

FIG. PAGE.
xxiii. English Main Roads before the Industrial Revolution 34
xxiv. A concentric Castle of the 13th Century (Beaumaris) 35
xxv. Chateau Gaillard ... 35
xxvi. An English Village Community 37
xxvii. A Mediæval Walled Town in relation to its Fields (Leicester) ... 38
xxviii. A Mediæval Walled Town with Castle, on basis of old Roman Fort (Chester) 39
xxix.-xxxii. Mediæval English Battles:—
 xxix. Battle of Bannockburn 39
 xxx. Battle of Cressy ... 40
 xxxi. Battle of Poitiers ... 40
 xxxii. Battle of Agincourt 40
xxxiii. Monastic Buildings (Beaulieu Abbey) ... 41
xxxiv. The Campaign of Marston Moor... ... 42
xxxv.-xxxviii. Battles of the Civil War:—
 xxxv. Battle of Marston Moor 43
 xxxvi. Battle of Naseby 43
 xxxvii. Battle of Dunbar 44
 xxxviii. Battle of Worcester 44
xxxix Enclosures in England in the 18th Century 47
xl.-xlii. Nelson's Battles:—
 xl. Battle of the Nile ... 48
 xli. Battle of Copenhagen 48
 xlii. Battle of Trafalgar ... 49
xliii. Egypt and the Nile ... 61

LIST OF COLOURED PLATES.

** Maps marked with an asterisk are coloured physically, the hill-shading being shown in addition.*

Section I. General Maps of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. Thirteen Plates.

Plate Number

*Europe on the Eve of the Barbarian Irruptions—c. 395 A.D. Physical. Scale 1 : 25,000,000 1
Europe, c. 476 A.D. 1 : 25,000,000 ... ... *2a*
Europe, c. 520 A.D. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... *2b*
Europe, c. 600 A.D. 1 : 25,000,000 ... ... *3a*
Europe, c. 650 A.D. 1 : 25,000,000 ... ... *3b*
Mohammedan Dominions in Asia. 1 : 75,000,000 ... ... *3c*
*Europe in the Age of Charlemagne—Physical. 1 : 20,000,000 4
The Partition of Verdun, 843 A.D. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... *4a*
Frankish Empire under the Merovingians and Early Carolingians. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... *4b*
*Western Asia in the Age of Charlemagne—Physical. 1 : 20,000,000 5
Europe at the time of the First Crusade. c. 1100 A.D. 1 : 20,000,000 6
Europe, c. 1360. 1 : 20,000,000 7
Europe in 1519. 1 : 15,000,000 8
Europe at the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. 1 : 15,000,000 ... 9
Europe in 1740. 1 : 15,000,000 10
Europe under Napoleon, 1810. 1 : 15,000,000 11
Europe in 1815. 1 : 20,000,000 12
Europe after the Congress of Berlin. 1 : 20,000,000 13

Section II.—The Growth of the Principal States of Europe. Sixteen Plates.

Plate Number

*France and Burgundy, showing the Main Political Divisions about the year 987 A.D.—Physical. 1 : 5,000,000 14
Growth of the French Monarchy from Philip Augustus to the Hundred Years War. 1 : 9,000,000 ... ... 15*a*
France, 1461-1595. 1 : 9,000,000 ... ... 15*b*
The Growth of France on the North-East. 1 : 6,000,000 ... 15*c*
Southern Border of France. 1 : 6,000,000 ... ... 15*d*
Paris at the time of the French Revolution. 1 : 50,000 ... 15*e*
*Italy about 600 A.D.—Physical. 1 : 5,000,000 16
Rome in the Middle Ages. 1 : 100,000 ... ... 16*a*

Plate Number

Italy in the X. Century and up to the Norman Conquest. 1 : 10,000,000 ... 17*a*

Italy in the XII. and XIII. Centuries. 1 : 8,000,000 ... 17*b*

Northern and Central Italy in the XV. Century (1454-1494). 1 : 5,000,000 ... 17*c*

Growth of Venice. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 17*d*

Growth of Florence. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 17*e*

Italy in the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries. 1 : 10,000,000 ... 18*a*

Italy in the XIX. Century. 1 : 10,000,000 ... 18*b*

Iberian Peninsula at the beginning of the XII. Century. 1 : 10,000,000 ... 18*c*

Iberian Peninsula from 1257 to 1492. 1 : 10,000,000 ... 18*d*

*Iberian Peninsula at the time of the Peninsular War—Physical. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 19

Strait of Gibraltar. 1 : 2,500,000 ... 19*a*

The Netherlands in the XVII. Century, showing also the Principal Battlefields. 1 : 2,500,000 ... 20*a*

Campaign of Waterloo. 1 : 1,000,000 ... 20*b*

Netherlands—Political Distribution in the later Middle Ages. 1 : 5,000,000 20*c*

Growth of the Swiss Confederation. 1 : 2,000,000 ... 21*a*

*The Alpine Barrier and its Passes—Physical. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 21*b*

*Germany, about the year 962 A.D.—Physical. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 22

Germany in the XII. Century. 1 : 12,000,000 ... 23*a*

Germany at the end of the XV. Century. 1 : 12,000,000 ... 23*b*

The Upper Rhine and Upper Danube. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 23*c*

The German Confederation. 1 : 12,000,000 ... 23*d*

The Growth of Brandenburg-Prussia 1 : 6,000,000 ... 24*a*

The Growth of Prussia in the XIX. Century. 1 : 6,000,000 ... 24*b*

Growth of the Habsburg Dominions. 1 : 10,000,000 ... 25*a*

Growth of the Ottoman Empire. 1 : 20,000,000 ... 25*b*

Algiers and Tunis. 1 : 30,000,000 ... 25*c*

Middle Eastern Europe in 1667. 1 : 18,000,000 ... 26*a*

Middle Eastern Europe in 1795. 1 : 18,000,000 ... 26*b*

Growth of the Russian Empire in Europe. 1 : 20,000,000 ... 27

The Siege of Sevastopol. 1 : 250,000 ... 27*a*

South-Western Crimea. 1 : 250,000 ... 27*b*

*Russia—Physical. 1 : 40,000,000 ... 27*c*

*The Balkan Peninsula—Physical. 1 : 6,000,000 ... 28

Slavonic and Bulgarian powers in the Balkan Peninsula. 1 : 20,000,000 28*a*

The Second and Third Crusades. 1 : 20,000,000 ... 29*a*

The Fourth and Later Crusades. 1 : 20,000,000 ... 29*b*

The Latin States in Syria. 1 : 5,000,000 ... 29*c*

Constantinople at the time of the Crusades. 1 : 200,000 ... 29*d*

Jerusalem during the Crusades. 1 : 25,000 ... 29*e*

Section III.—The British Isles. Sixteen Plates.

Plate Number

*Roman Britain—Physical. 1 : 3,000,000 30

Britain according to Ptolemy 30*a*

*The British Isles and their Teutonic Invaders—Physical. 1 : 8,000,000 31

The English Conquest of Britain. 1 : 6,000,000 ... ... 32*a*

England in the Eighth Century. 1 : 6,000,000 ... ... 32*b*

England at the Treaty of Wedmore or Chippenham. 1 :6,000,000 32*c*

England on the eve of the Norman Conquest. 1 : 6,000,000 ... 32*d*

England and her Invaders in the XI. Century. 1 : 8,000,000... 33

Mediæval England and Wales. 1 : 2,500,000 34

London in the Middle Ages. 1 : 75,000 ... ... 34*a*

The Angevin Empire. 1 : 6,000,000 35

France at the Peace of Bretigny, 1360. 1 :9,000,000 ... ... 36*a*

France in 1429. 1 : 9,000,000 .. .. 36*b*

Wales and the Marches in the XIII. c. 1 : 2,500,000... ... 36*c*

The Scottish Borders. 1 : 2,500,000 ... ... 36*d*

Ecclesiastical England to the time of Henry VIII. 1 :3,000,000 37

English Dioceses in the Anglo-Saxon Period, c. 800. 1 : 9,000,000 ... 37*a*

England during the Civil War, 1643. 1 :4,000,000 ... ... 38*a*

England during the Civil War, 1644-1645. 1 : 4,000,000 ... 38*b*

*Scotland in the XI. Century—Physical. 1 : 2,000,000 ... 39

First Conquests of the Scots, c. 500 A.D. 1 : 3,000,000 ... ... 39*a*

Scotland in the 16th and 17th Centuries, showing the principal Clans and Families. 1 : 3,000,000 ... ... 40*a*

Scotland since the Restoration. 1 : 3,000,000 ... ... 40*b*

The Young Pretender's Route in England. 1 :6,000,000 ... ... 40*c*

*Ireland before the English Invasion—Physical. 1 : 2,000,000 41

The Irish Bogs. 1 : 8,000,000 ... ... 41*a*

Ireland in the Middle Ages, showing the principal Families and Clans. 1 : 3,000,000 ... ... 42*a*

The English Plantation of Ireland in the XVI. and XVII. Centuries. 1 : 8,000,000 42

Ireland since the Reformation. 1 : 3,000,000 ... ... 42*c*

The Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland. 1 : 8,000,000 ... ... 42*d*

United Kingdom : Parliamentary Representation before 1832. 1 : 4,500,000 43

England before the Industrial Revolution, c. 1701. 1 : 4,000,000 44*a*

England after the Industrial Revolution, 1901. 1 : 4,000,000 44*b*

The Narrow Seas, to illustrate British Naval Wars. 1 :6,000,000 45*a*

The North Atlantic. Equatorial scale, 1 : 50,000,000 ... 45*b*

Section IV.—The Europeanisation of the World. Twenty Plates.

Plate Number
The World in 1490. 1 : 180,000,000 ... ... 46a
The World according to Ptolemy, c. 150 A.D. 46b
The World according to Edrisi, 1154 ... ... 46c
The World according to Fra Mauro, 1459 ... ... 46d
The World at the Treaty of Saragossa, 1529. 1 : 180,000,000 47a
The World according to Behaim, 1492 ... ... 47b
The World according to Schöner, 1523 ... ... 47c
The World, 1600-1650. 1 : 180,000,000 ... . 48a
The World according to Mercator, 1587 ... ... 48b
Australia according to Tasman, 1643 ... ... 48c
The World at the Treaties of Utrecht, 1713-1715. 1 : 180,000,000 49a
The Search for the North-West Passage. 1 : 40,000,000 ... ... 49b
The Native Kingdoms of the Moluccas. 1 : 2,500,000 ... ... 49c
The Moluccas or Spice Islands. 1 : 20,000.000 ... ... 49d
The World at the Treaty of Paris, 1763. 1 : 180,000,000 ... 50a
The World according to Homan, 1716 ... ... 50b
The World according to d'Anville, 1761 ... ... 50c
The World in 1830. 1 : 180,000,000 ... ... 51a
Arctic Exploration, 1 : 100,000,000 ... ... 51b
Antarctic Exploration, 1 : 100,000,000 ... ... 51c
Growth of the German Zollverein, 1 : 12,000,000 ... ... 51d
The World at the Present Time. 1 : 180,000,000 ... ... 52a
The Franco-German War. 1 : 5,000,000 ... ... 52b
The Russo-Japanese War. 1 : 5,000,000 ... ... 52c
*West Indies and Central America showing the Dates of the Principal European Settlements—Physical. 1 : 25,000,000 53a
Political Distribution in 1650. 1 : 50,000,000 ... ... 53b
Political Distribution in 1763. 1 : 50,000,000 ... ... 53c
Political Distribution in 1855. 1 : 50,000,000 ... ... 53d
The Colonisation of North America. 1 : 10,000,000 ... ... 54a
New England in 1650. 1 : 5,000,000 ... ... 54b
The Middle Colonies in 1650. 1 : 5,000,000 ... ... 54c
*North America 1750-1783—Physical. 1 : 10,000,000 55
Quebec. 1 : 250,000 ... ... 55a
Boston. 1 : 1,000,000 ... ... 55b
*The Country from Quebec to Baltimore, to illustrate the War of Independence and the Seven Years' War. 1 : 5,000,000 56a
South-Eastern United States, to illustrate the American Civil War. 1 : 10,000,000 ... ... 56b
The Eastern Field of the Civil War. 1 : 2,500,000 ... ... 56c
The Growth of British North America and the United States. 1 : 25,000,000 57
South America in 1650. 1 : 50,000,000 ... ... 58a
*South America in the XIX. Century—Physical. 1 : 50,000,000 58b
*Asia under the Mongols—Western sheet—Physical ; showing the Mediæval Highways of Commerce. 1 : 30,000,000 ... 59
India at the beginning of the XVII. Century. 1 : 30,000,000 ... 59a

Plate Number

*Asia under the Mongols—Eastern sheet—Physical; showing the Mediæval Highways of Commerce. 1 : 30,000,000 ... 60
India in the time of Clive and Warren Hastings. 1 : 20,000,000 61*a*
Calcutta and the adjacent Districts or Zemindaries, 1 : 10,000,000 ... 61*b*
India in 1805. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... 61*c*
Neighbourhood of Madras. 1 : 10,000,000 ... ... 61*d*
India in 1858. 1 : 15,000,000 62
Ceylon. 1 : 15,000,000 ... ... 62*a*
The European Powers in Asia during the XIX. Century. 1 : 40,000,000 63
Modern Europeanisation of Africa. 1 : 80,000,000 ... ... 64*a*
Cape Colony before and after the Great Trek. 1 : 10,000,000 64*b*
West Africa. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... 64*c*
*South Africa, showing Growth of British Power during the XIX. Century—Physical. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... 64*d*
*Natal and Zululand, for the Boer and Zulu Wars. 1 :4,000,000 64*e*
*The British Settlement of Australasia—Physical. 1 :40,000,000 65*a*
Exploration and Colonisation of Australia. 1 :30,000,000 ... 65*b*
Colonisation of New Zealand. 1 : 20,000,000 ... ... 65*c*

CLASSIFIED LIST OF MAPS AND SUBJECTS.

Plate Number

Abbey, Plan of a Mediæval—*Fig.* xxxii., *Introduction*, p. 40.

Africa, British South—Physical 64*d*

——— Europeanisation of 46-52, 64

——— West, Colonisation of 64*c*

Agincourt, Battle of—*Fig.* xxxii., *Introduction*, p. 40.

Alpine Barrier and its Passes 21*b*

America, Central—Physical 53*a*

————— Political Distribution in 1650 ... ... 53*b*

——————————— in 1763 ... ... 53*c*

——————————— in 1855 ... ... 53*d*

America, North, Colonisation of 46-52, 54*a*, 54*b*, 54*c*

————— Exploration of Arctic 49*b*, 51*b*

————— Growth of British North America and United States 57

——— North—Physical, 1750-1783 55

————— Civil War 56*b*, 56*c*

————— Seven Years' War and War of Independence 56*a*

——— South 46-52, 58

Angevin Empire 35

Antarctic Exploration 51*c*

Arctic Exploration 49*b*, 51*b*

Asia 46-52

—— Under the Mongols 59, 60

—— The European Powers in, in the XIX. Century 63

—— Western, in the Age of Charlemagne 5

Atlantic, North 45*b*

Austerlitz, Battle of—*Fig.* vi., *Introduction*, p. 13.

Australasia, Exploration and Colonisation 48-52, 65

Australia, according to Tasman 48*c*

——— Exploration and Colonisation 65*b*

Austrian Empire, Growth of the 7-13, 25*a*

————— in 1667 ... ... 26*a*

————— in 1795 ... ... 6-13, 26*b*

Balkan Peninsula—Physical 28

Bannockburn, Battle of—*Fig.* xxix., *Introduction*, p. 39.

Barbarian Irruptions into Europe 1

Beaumaris Castle—*Fig.* xxiii., *Introduction*, p. 34.

Behaim, World according to 47*b*

Belgian Congo 64*a*

Belgium 12, 13, 20*a*

Berlin Congress, Europe after the 13

Blenheim, Battle of—*Fig.* xxi. *Introduction*, p. 28.

Plate Number
Bohemia ... 4-13, 22, 23, 25*a*
Boston Harbour ... 55*b*
Bouvines, Battle of—*Fig.* xiii., *Introduction*, p. 18.
Brandenburg, Growth of ... 7-13 23, 24
Bretigny, Peace of ... 36*a*
Britain, according to Ptolemy ... 30*a*
—— English Conquest of ... 32*a*
—— Roman—Physical ... 30
British Empire ... 48-52
—— Isles, and their Invaders in the XI. c. ... 33
—— Parliamentary Representation ... 43
—— and their Teutonic Invaders ... 31
Burgundy, County of ... 8, 9, 15*b*, 23*b*
—— Duchy of ... 6, 14, 15, 23*b*
—— Kingdom of ... 4, 6, 14, 23*a*
—— Lands of the House of ... 23*b*, 36*b*
Calcutta, Environs of ... 61*b*
Canada, Growth of ... 57
—— *see also* America, North.
Cape Colony ... 64*b*
Carolingian Empire ... 3
Castles, Plans of Feudal—*Figs.* xxiv., xxv., *Introduction*, p. 35.
Central America—*see* America, Central.
Charlemagne, Empire of ... 4
Chateau Gaillard, *Fig.* xxiv., *Introduction*, p. 34.
Constantinople during the Crusades ... 29*d*
Copenhagen, Battle of—*Fig.* xli., *Introduction*, p. 48.
Cressy, Battle of—*Fig.* xxx., *Introduction*, p. 40.
Crimea ... 26, 27
Crusades ... 6, 29
d'Anville, World according to ... 50*c*
Denmark ... 7-13
—— Colonial Possessions ... 46-53
Dunbar, Battle of—*Fig.* xxxvii., *Introduction*, p. 44.
Dutch Colonial Empire ... 48-52, 61*a*
Eastern Empire, the ... 2-8, 29
Edrisi, World according to ... 46*c*
Egypt and the Nile—*Fig.* xliii, *Introduction*, p. 61.
Empire, the Holy Roman ... 6-10, 22, 23
England, and her Invaders in the XI. Century ... 33
——Angevin Empire ... 35
—— Anglo-Saxon ... 32, 37*a*
—— during the Civil War ... 38
—— Ecclesiastical ... 37

	Plate Number
England Enclosures in—*Fig.* xxxix., *Introduction*, p. 47.	
——— Industrial Revolution	44
——— Mediæval	34
English Channel	45*a*
——— Roads, before the Railway Period—*Fig.* xxii., *Introduction*, p. 33.	
Europe	1-13
——— Central, Religions of, C. 1600 A.D.—*Fig.* iv., *Introduction*, p. 11.	
——— Middle Eastern	26
——— Racial Map, C. 1100 A.D.—*Fig.* i., *Introduction*, p. 5.	
——— Religious Divisions, C. 1100 A.D.—*Fig.* ii., *Introduction*, p. 5.	
——— Religious Divisions, 1648—*Fig.* v., *Introduction*, p. 11.	
——— South-Eastern : Racial Map—*Fig.* xxii., *Introduction*, p. 31.	
——— Southern, during the Crusades	29
Florence, Growth of	17*e*
Fra Mauro, World according to	46*d*
France and Burgundy in 987—Physical	14
——— and the Angevin Empire	35
——— Growth of	15
——— in the Hundred Years' War	36*a*, 36*b*
——— in Governments before the French Revolution—*Fig.* xv., *Introduction*, p. 20.	
——— Protestants in (Reign of Louis XIV.)—*Fig.* xiv., *Introduction*, p. 19.	
——— *see also*	4-13
Franco-German War	52*c*
Franks, Empire of the	2*b*-4
French Colonial Empire	48-52, 61-65
German Circles—*Fig.* xviii., *Introduction*, p. 26.	
——— Colonial Empire	52, 63, 64
——— Confederation	23*d*
——— Zollverein	51*d*
Germany about the year 962—Physical	22
——— in the XII. Century	23*a*
——— in the XV. Century	23*b*
——— Napoleonic Re-organisation of—*Figs.* x., xi., xii., *Introduction*, p. 16.	
——— the Upper Rhine and Upper Danube	23*c*
——— *see also*	4-13, 24, 25*a*
——— Religious Divisions in 1555—*Fig.* iv., *Introduction*, p. 11.	
——— "Circles" in the XVI. Century—*Fig.* xviii., *Introduction*, p. 26.	
Gibraltar	19*a*
Gustavus Adolphus, Campaign of—*Fig.* xx., *Introduction*, p. 27.	

Plate Number
Habsburg Dominions, Growth of the ... 25*a*
Hanseatic League—*Fig.* iii., *Introduction*, p. 7.
Holland—*see* Netherlands.
Homan, World according to ... 50*b*
Hundred Years' War ... 35, 36
Hungary ... 6-13, 25*a*, 26
Iberian Peninsula during the Peninsular War—Physical ... 19
——— XII. Century ... 18*c*
——— XIII.—XV. Century ... 18*d*
——— ... *see also* 1-13
India in the XVII Century ... 59*a*
—— in 1805 ... 61*d*
—— in 1858 ... 62
—— under Clive and Warren Hastings ... 61*a*
Industrial Revolution in England ... 44
Ireland, Cromwellian Settlement ... 42*d*
——— Early—Physical ... 41
——— English Plantation ... 42*b*
——— in the Middle Ages, showing Families and Clans .. 42
——— since the Reformation ... 42*c*
——— *see also* British Isles.
Irish Bogs ... 41*a*
Italy, about 600 A.D.—Physical ... 16
—— in the X. Century ... 17*a*
—— in the XII. and XIII. Centuries ... 17*b*
—— in the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries ... 18*a*
—— in the XIX. Century ... 18*b*
—— Northern & Central, in the XV. Century ... 17*c*
—— Battlefields of Northern Italy—*Fig.* xvi., *Introduction*, p. 22.
—— ... *see also* 1-13
Jena, Battle of—*Fig.* vii., *Introduction*, p. 13.
Jerusalem during the Crusades ... 29*e*
Leipzig, Battles of—*Fig.* viii., *Introduction*, p. 14.
Lorraine ... 8-10, 12, 15, 23*c*
London in the Middle Ages ... 34*a*
Madras, Environs of ... 61*d*
Marston Moor, Battle of—*Fig.* xxxv., *Introduction*, p. 43.
——— Campaign of—*Fig.* xxxiv., *Introduction*, p. 42.
Mercator, World according to ... 48*b*
Merovingian Empire ... 2, 4*b*
Mohammedan Empire, in 800 ... 4-5
——— under the Ottomans ... 7-13, 25*b*, 26
Moluccas ... 47-52, 60
Monastic Buildings—*Fig.* xxxiii., *Introduction*, *p.* 41.
Napoleon, Empire of ... 11

Plate Number

Napoleonic Reconstruction of Germany—*Figs*. x.-xii., *Introduction*, p. 16.
Narrow Seas ... 45*a*
Naseby, Battle of—*Fig*. xxxvi., *Introduction*, p. 43.
Natal and Zululand ... 64*e*
Netherlands, The ... 8-13, 20
Netherlands, Spanish (or Austrian) ... 8-9, 20*a*, 25*a*
New England in 1650 ... 54*b*
New Zealand, Settlement of ... 65*c*
Nile, Battle of the—*Fig*. xl., *Introduction*, p. 48.
Norman Conquest of England ... 32*d*
——— Conquests in Europe ... 6
——————— Italy ... 17*a*
North America—*see* America, North.
Norway ... 6-13, 26
Ottoman Empire ... 7, 13, 25*b*, 26, 28, 46-52, 63
Palatinate ... 8-10, 23
Palestine during the Crusades ... 29*c*
Papal States ... 6-10, 12, 16-18*b*
Paris during the French Revolution ... 15*e*
—— World at the Treaty of ... 50*a*
Parliamentary Representation of the United Kingdom ... 43
Peninsular War ... 19
Poitiers, Battle of—*Fig*. xxxi., *Introduction*, p. 40.
Poland ... 6-10, 12, 26
Portugal—*see* Iberian Peninsula.
Portuguese Colonial Empire ... 46-52, 61-64
Prussia ... 7-13, 23, 24
Ptolemy, World according to ... 46*b*
Ptolemy's Map of Britain ... 30*a*
Quebec ... 55*a*
Roman Empire, the ... 1
Roman Empire, Eastern ... 2-7, 28
Rome in the Middle Ages ... 16*a*
Russia ... 6-13, 26, 27
Russian Empire ... 46-52, 63
Russo-Japanese War ... 52*c*
Saracens—*see* Crusades, Mohammedan Empire and Spain.
Saragossa, World at Treaty of ... 47*a*
Saxony, Ernestine and Albertine Lines in—*Fig* xix., *Introduction*, p. 27.
Schöner, World according to ... 47*c*
Scotland, first conquests of the Scots ... 39*a*
——— in the XI. Century—Physical ... 39
——— in the XVI. and XVII. Centuries, showing Clans ... 40*a*

Plate Number
Scotland since the Restoration 40*b*
——— *see also* British Isles.
Scottish Borders, the 36*d*
Senegambia and Guinea 64*c*
Sevastopol, Siege of 27*a*
Spain—*see* Iberian Peninsula.
Spanish Colonial Empire 46-52, 53, 64*a*
Spice Is.—*see* Moluccas.
Sweden 6-10, 26
Swiss Confederation, Growth of 21*b*
Syria—*see* Palestine.
Tasman's Map of Australia 48*c*
Torres Vedras, Lines of—*Fig.* xvii., *Introduction*, p. 23.
Town, Plan of a mediæval walled—*Figs.* xxvii., xxviii., *Introduction*, p. 38.
Trafalgar, Battle of—*Fig.* xlii., *Introduction*, p. 49
Turkish Empire —*see* Ottoman Empire.
United Kingdom—*see* British Isles, England, Scotland, Ireland
United Provinces 9, 10, 20*a*
United States 51-52, 54-57
——— South-Eastern, during the Civil War 56*a*
Utrecht, World at the Treaties of 49*a*
Venice, Growth of 17*d*
Verdun, Partition of 4*a*
Village Community, An English—*Fig.* xxvi., *Introduction*, p. 37.
Virginia during the Civil War 56*c*
Wales and the Marches in XIII. Century 36*c*
——— *see also* under England.
Waterloo, Battle of—*Fig.* ix., *Introduction*, p 14.
Waterloo, Campaign of 20*b*
West Indies—Physical 53
——— Political Distribution 47-53
Westphalia, Europe at the Peace of 9
Worcester, Battle of—*Fig.* xxxviii., *Introduction*, p. 44.
World, Europeanisation of the 46-52
Zululand 64*e*

INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL MAPS OF EUROPE ... ... pages 1—17
SECTION II.—GROWTH OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE ... ... „ 17—33
SECTION III.—THE BRITISH ISLES ... ... „ 33—49
SECTION IV.—THE EUROPEANISATION OF THE WORLD „ 50 62

INTRODUCTION

NOTE.—*Throughout this Introduction references to the coloured plates are given in Arabic numerals, thus, Plate* 1, 2, 3, *with the addition of letters, a, b, c, where there are more than one map on the same plate. References to the maps engraved in the text are given in Roman numerals, thus Fig.* I., II., III.

SECTION I.—GENERAL MAPS OF EUROPE. PLATES 1–13.

This series of maps shows the general development of Europe and the broad changes of its political distribution.

Europe on the Eve of the Barbarian Irruptions, c. 395 A.D. (Plate 1).—The first map shows the Roman Empire on the eve of its downfall, together with part of its eastern rival, the Persian Empire, and the barbarian tribes beyond. The red line may be said to mark the limits of the civilised world. Only a rough indication of the administrative divisions of the Empire is given, owing to the small scale of the map. The Empire was divided into four great *prefectures* which were subdivided into *dioceses*, and these again into *provinces*. The names of the dioceses of 395 are shown in large capitals. They were grouped into prefectures as follows: I. *Gaul:* Britannia, Gallia, Hispania (with Western Mauretania). II. *Italy:* Italia, Illyricum, Africa. III. *Macedonia:* Dacia, Macedonia. IV. *The East:* Thracia, Asia, Pontus, Syria (with Mesopotamia and Cilicia), Aegyptus. For further detail see the "Oxford Historical Atlas," Plate I. The broad physical features brought out in the map help to explain the course of events. (i.) The Carpathians would, obviously, have formed the best natural frontier for the Empire, but this had been lost when Dacia (mod. Hungary) was abandoned owing to the attacks of the barbarians, c. 255 A.D. The Empire was thus left without a good natural frontier towards the north, except on the line of the Alps. (ii.) The weakest spots on the northern frontier, and therefore the chief seats of Roman armies, were (*a*) the Rhine, soon to be attacked by the Franks, Allemanni and Suevi, Burgundians and Vandals; (*b*) the lower Danube, especially exposed to the Visigoths, Ostrogoths and other East-German tribes; (*c*) the low eastern shore of Britain and northern shore of Gaul, exposed to the piratical raids of the North Sea tribes. (iii.) The strong strategic position of Constantinople should be noticed. It is so placed as to protect Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt from invaders coming from the north. Those invaders who crossed the Danube, therefore, successively passed on through Illyricum to Italy and the West; and during the period of the Germanic invasions the eastern part of the Empire was, in comparison with the west, left almost intact. Protected on the east and south by the deserts of Syria, Arabia and Africa, it seemed to be endangered only in Mesopotamia, where the close neighbourhood of the Persian Empire gave rise to intermittent war.

Europe during the Barbarian Migrations (Plates 2 and 3).—The maps on these plates show four stages in the settlement of the barbarians within the western half of the Empire. These maps should be used in conjunction with **Plates 1, 4** and **5.**

2 (*a*). Driven forward by the Huns, the Visigoths crossed the Danube into the Balkan Peninsula and thence through Illyricum into Italy, where they sacked Rome. Thence, with a commission from the Emperor, they passed into southern Gaul and Spain. Meanwhile the Burgundians, crossing the Rhine, had settled in S.E. Gaul, whence they were never dislodged; and the Vandals and Suevi coming by the same route, overran Spain, where the Visigoths found them. The Suevi were penned into N.W. Spain, while the Vandals were driven over the Straits of Gibraltar into the Roman province of Africa, where they founded a kingdom controlling the Western Mediterranean. In the north of Gaul, the numerous tribes of the Franks occupied the valleys of the Scheldt and Moselle, and by 450 only the valley of the Seine remained Roman. The sudden collapse of the Roman power in the western provinces necessitated the withdrawal of Roman armies from Britain, whose south-east coast now began to be settled by pagan Saxons and Angles. As yet no barbarian nation had settled in Italy, but the feeble Emperor of the West, who nominally ruled from Ravenna, was dependent for his existence upon a barbarian army. In 476 A.D., Odoacer, then general of this army, suppressed the Western Empire, and established a kingdom in Italy, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Constantinople. Thus the whole of the Western Empire, except the Seine valley, had passed into the hands of the German barbarians by 476.

2 (*b*). Meanwhile, the Ostrogoths had followed the Visigoths over the Danube, and after being settled for a time in Illyricum, passed under Theodoric into Italy, where they overthrew Odoacer (493) and established a powerful and well-governed, though short-lived empire, which in the first years of the sixth century was the most formidable power of the West. Its chief rival was the growing power of the Franks. Their divided tribes were united under Clovis (481–511), who subdued the Roman district in N. Gaul (486), reduced the Allemanni to submission (495–6), and conquered the great province of Aquitaine from the Visigoths (507). Thus by about 520 five principal barbarian states divided the western half of the Roman Empire between them: the Ostrogoths, the Franks, the Visigoths, the Vandals, and the Burgundians.

3 (*a*). Of these, however, only the Frankish and Burgundian kingdoms were to survive. During the next two centuries the other three all disappeared from the map. The Eastern Empire, showing a new vigour under Justinian (528–565), destroyed the Vandal kingdom in Africa (533–4) and the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy (535–552), and these countries became again part of the Empire. But the Empire was not strong enough to maintain these conquests. The Mongolian Avars occupied the country north of the Danube (c. 570), finally settling in modern Hungary, and constantly attacked the Empire. The Slavonic tribes had taken the place of the Germans who had fallen upon the Empire, and now occupied the plains as far west as the Elbe, together with Bohemia and Illyricum; they also pressed into the Balkan peninsula (c. 590), of which they

gradually occupied the greater part. The Lombards, a German tribe, pressed down into Italy (568), and though they were never able to conquer it entirely, reduced it to confusion (*see* **Plate 16**). At a later date, the Mongol tribe of Bulgarians also crossed the Danube and established a state in the region of modern Bulgaria (679).

3 (*b*). In addition to the attacks of these tribes, the Eastern Empire had to wage constant wars against the Persians. Hitherto it had kept its Asiatic and African lands intact. In the seventh century it was for the first time threatened also from the South, where the Arabs, united by the preaching of Mohammed, simultaneously attacked the East-Roman and the Persian Empires, subjugated the latter completely, and tore from the former the great provinces of Syria (634) and Egypt (640). During the next century the Saracens or Arabs extended their Empire eastwards almost to the Indus (*see* **Plate 5**), and westwards along the north coast of Africa to Spain, where they destroyed the Visigothic kingdom (711), leaving only a few tiny independent Christian states among the mountains of N. Spain, and pressed onwards into Gaul. Here they came in conflict with the Franks. The Frankish Empire was still the greatest of the Western Powers, but during the seventh century it had been deeply disorganised and divided, and if it had not been reunited under the vigorous Carolingian line, it would have fallen before the Saracens. Their advance was stopped at Tours (732), and the fortunes of the Western World were thus left to rest upon the Franks.

The Western World in the Age of Charlemagne (Plates 4 and **5).** These two plates, drawn to the same scale, form a single map and illustrate the three great powers which, at the beginning of the ninth century divided the Western World between them. I. The Frankish Empire under Charlemagne included, with the exception of England, the whole of the lands occupied by the Germans within and without the ancient limits of the Empire, and almost the whole of Latin Christendom. Charlemagne's task was two-fold ; (*a*) to bring all the German lands under one rule ; this he did by the conquest of the Saxons (775–85), the effective subjugation of the semi-independent Bavarians (788), and the conquest of the Lombard Kingdom in Italy (774) ; (*b*) to extend the frontiers of Christendom ; this he did by winning the Spanish March from the Saracens, thus beginning the advance of the Christian powers in Spain (785) ; by beating back the Mongolian Avars (796–9), and by setting up a series of border provinces against the Slavonic tribes, thus beginning the slow process of German advance eastwards. In effect, however, the limit of the German lands at the end of his reign was the Elbe. The Slavonic tribes were still to give much trouble under Charlemagne's weaker successors ; the Mongolian Magyars (who replaced the Avars in Hungary, c. 900) were to give more ; and the unsubdued and still pagan Scandinavians most of all, plundering and ravaging all the coast-line from the Elbe southwards, on both sides of the North Sea. Nevertheless, Charlemagne's Empire gave a real basis of unity to the nascent civilisation of the Germanised west, and this was recognised by the revival of the Western Roman Empire in his person, 800 A.D. II. The Eastern Empire was now much reduced in extent. In the west it held only the islands and some patches of the Italian coast; in the Balkan Peninsula the Slavs and the Bulgarians had deprived it of all the upland country, leaving only Thrace and some coastal strips, and its main strength rested upon the solid block of Asia Minor. III. The Saracen Empire was now at the height of its civilisation. But it was already broken into two parts, Spain under the Ommeyads constituting a separate caliphate since 750; and though the Saracens were at intervals dangerous in Italy and the Western Mediterranean, they no longer threatened Europe as a whole. During the ninth and tenth century the vast Empire of the Saracens rapidly broke into fragments.

4*a* shows the division of Charlemagne's Empire among his grandsons by the Partition of Verdun (843), which is the beginning of the demarcation of modern France, Germany and Italy. Between France and Germany lies a long and rambling territory held, along with Italy, by the Emperor Lothar. This region consists of two parts: (*a*) The old kingdom of Burgundy, from which, however, the N.W. part (compare **Plate** 2*b*) was cut off; this segment remained throughout modern history part of the kingdom of France under the name of the Duchy of Burgundy; (*b*) the valleys of the Meuse and Moselle, called (after the Emperor) Lotharingia (mod. Lorraine), and including the first conquests of the Franks and their capital, Aix-la-Chapelle. The modern history of Western Europe is largely concerned with the struggle between France and Germany for the control of Lotharingia and the kingdom of Burgundy, and the student will find it profitable to trace the fortunes of these territories throughout the series of maps.

4*b* shows the extent of the Frankish Empire in the later Merovingian period, before the rise of the Carolingians. No attempt is made to indicate the frequent and changing divisions of these lands among the princes of the Merovingian period, because they exercised no permanent influence. The chief point to note is the growing contrast between the two regions, Neustria and Austrasia, in which the Franks themselves had chiefly settled. Neustria, mainly settled by the Salian Franks from whom the Merovingian line came, had been more purely Roman, and rapidly imposed its Latin speech upon its conquerors; it is the true Francia (cf. **Plate 14**). Austrasia, mainly settled by the Ripuarian Franks, remained in effective contact with the German lands, and maintained its German speech. It was to provide the new ruling line of the Carolingians.

Europe at the Time of the First Crusade, c. 1100 (Plate 6).—At the end of the eleventh century, the great racial movements affecting Western Europe were practically at an end, though there were still to be movements of eastern tribes affecting Western Asia and the plains of Russia. The main features of the racial distribution of Western Europe at this period are shown in Fig. I. The last great movement in the West was that of the Northmen, who had by 911 established the powerful Duchy of Normandy, whence England was conquered in 1066, while the Norman power was also planted in S. Italy and Sicily (Duchy of Apulia and County of Sicily) during the eleventh century (**Plate** 17*a*). These Normans, who breathed new life into every community which they entered, also guided the beginning

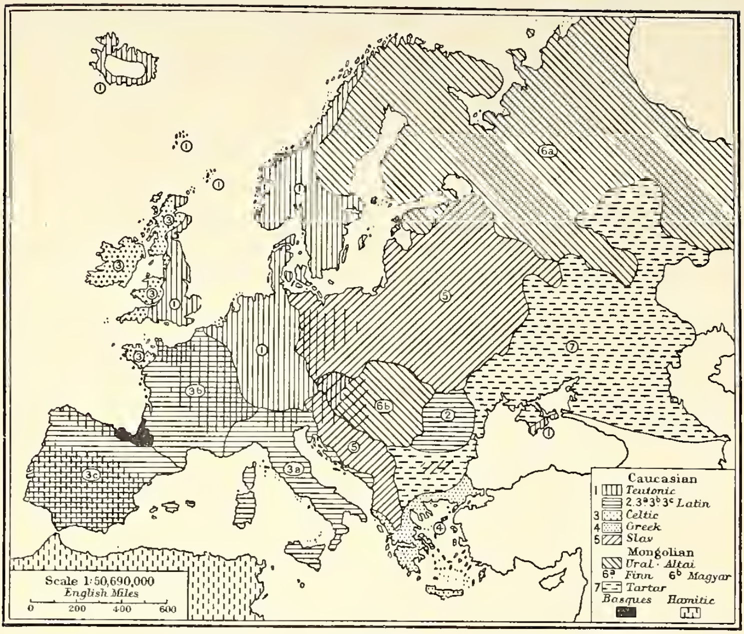
Caucasian
1 Teutonic
2.3a3b3c Latin
3 Celtic
4 Greek
5 Slav
Mongolian
Ural · Altai
6a Finn 6b Magyar
7 Tartar
Basques Hamitic
Scale 1:50,690,000
English Miles
0 200 400 600
1
3
3b
3c
3a
2
5
6a
6b
7
4

Fig. I.—Races of Europe, c. 1100 a.d.

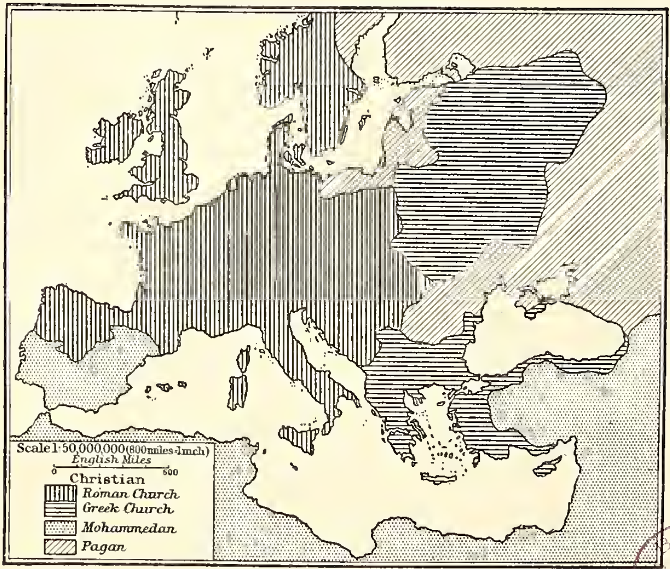
Scale 1:50,000,000 (800 miles-1inch)
English Miles
0 500
Christian
Roman Church
Greek Church
Mohammedan
Pagan

Fig. II.—Religions of Europe, c. 1100 a.d.

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of the organised Russian states which had arisen since the invasion of Rurik and his Varangians (862), with their chief centres at Novgorod and Kief. During the centuries since Charlemagne, Christianity had also spread with great rapidity; those of the Northmen who remained in their original homes had been converted, as had also most of the Slavonic tribes, notably the Poles, who had begun to form themselves into an organised state like those of the west, constantly at strife with Germany. The Magyars, or Hungarians, also had accepted Latin Christianity; while the Greek form of Christianity had spread over the Balkan Peninsula and been adopted in Russia. The only important region which remained pagan was the southern and eastern border of the Baltic, including especially the (Slavonic) Prussians and the Lithuanians. The religious divisions of Europe at this period and generally throughout the Middle Ages are shown in Fig. II. The dominant power in Europe during this period was the kingdom of Germany (*see* **Plate 22**), which, under the kings of the Saxon and Franconian lines (918–1125), had not only welded together the four great nation-duchies of Germany (Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria), but had united Lotharingia to Germany, assumed the Lombard crown in Italy (962), annexed the kingdom of Burgundy (1033), and compelled the Slavonic kingdoms of Bohemia and (at intervals) Poland to recognise their dependence. This pre-eminence of the German Kingdom was recognised by the revival of the name of the Roman Empire; from 962 the Holy Roman Empire was always held by the German king for the time being. From the beginning, however, the Empire was always limited in effect to the three kingdoms of Germany, Burgundy and Italy. Among the other European states there was at this date no rival to the Empire. France was broken up into great feudal states (*see* **Plate 14**), and several of these were more powerful than the king, who held direct sway only over a very limited territory. In Spain a series of small Christian states had begun to make progress against the Saracens, whose unity had vanished (*see* **Plate 18*c***). Not only had the Saracen power broken up in Spain, in Egypt a separate caliphate had been established by the Fatimites (973), while in the east the Seljuk Turks from Central Asia had made themselves masters of the greater part of the caliphate, except where (as in Syria) a number of small feudal emirates existed. In 1071, the Seljuk Turks defeated the Eastern Emperor at Manzikert and conquered the greater part of Asia Minor. It was this dangerous advance, together with the conquest of Jerusalem and the Syrian coast by the Turks from the comparatively tolerant Fatimite caliphs of Cairo, which brought about the First Crusade. The Eastern Empire, deprived of Asia Minor, could scarcely have survived, had it not previously (1013) subjugated the Bulgarians and many of the Slavonic tribes, and thus gained effective control over the Balkan Peninsula.

Europe, c. 1360 (Plate 7).—This plate shows Europe in the later Middle Ages, when the Empire had broken into fragments, and France had already taken its place as the leading European state. In 1356, by the Golden Bull, the division of Germany into numerous practically independent states was recognised, and its constitution, as a loose federation under the presidency of the Emperor was fixed. Henceforward the chief interest in the history of Germany consists in the rivalry of the great princely families.

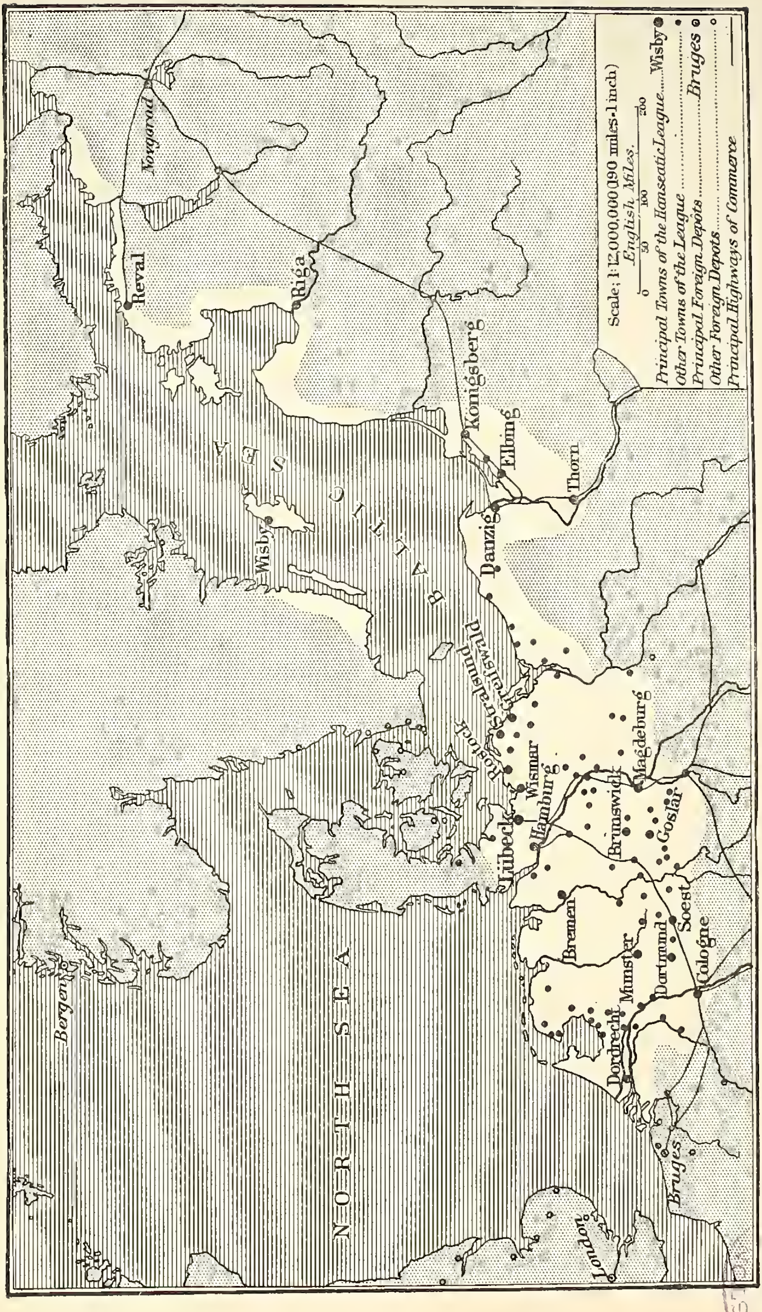
Scale; 1:12,000,000 (190 miles-1 inch)
English Miles.
0 50 100 200
Principal Towns of the Hanseatic League ..... Wisby
Other Towns of the League
Principal Foreign Depots ..... Bruges
Other Foreign Depots
Principal Highways of Commerce
Novgorod
Reval
Riga
Königsberg
Elbing
Thorn
Danzig
Wisby
BALTIC SEA
Stralsund
Greifswald
Rostock
Wismar
Lübeck
Hamburg
Magdeburg
Brunswick
Goslar
Bremen
Soest
Munster
Dortmund
Cologne
Dordrecht
Bruges
London
Bergen
NORTH SEA

FIG. III.—THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

The area left white was commercially controlled by the League.

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The territories held by the two chief of these at this period, the houses of Habsburg and Luxemburg, are shown on the map; for the princely States of Germany at a later date, *see* **Plate 23***b*. The disunion of Germany during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had also encouraged the rise of the Swiss Confederation, which had established its independence by 1358 (*see* **Plate 21***a*); while the inability of the Emperor to protect trade led to the rise of the Hanseatic League, which in 1368 included 77 towns. The area covered by the activities of the League, together with its chief members and foreign depôts, are shown in Fig. III. France had already begun to eat into the kingdom of Burgundy, having acquired Dauphiné in 1349, while Provence, though not held by the French king, was in the possession of a branch of the French royal line (House of Anjou) (**Plate 15***a*). The Angevin House had also acquired the great kingdom of Hungary (1342), and the Norman kingdom of Naples (1268), which had been held by princes of the Hohenstauffen line from 1194 to 1268. Sicily, formerly a part of the same kingdom, had revolted from the House of Anjou, and since 1282 had been ruled by an Aragonese prince. The rest of Italy was divided into many small states, republican or despotic, the chief of these being Milan, under the Visconti; while Venice and Genoa had acquired widely scattered territories in the Eastern Mediterranean, and had become independent states of the first importance. While, however, Germany was paying the penalty of its disorganisation at home and in Italy, on the north and east it had made considerable advances, having conquered and largely settled the Baltic shore from the Elbe almost to the Vistula, while German language and customs were increasingly winning ascendancy in Brandenburg, Lusatia, Silesia, and other lands east of the Elbe. Two German military orders, the Teutonic Knights and the Knights of the Sword, had conquered for Christendom the pagan districts of Prussia, Livonia and Esthonia (since 1226), though they were soon to be reduced to dependence by the growing power of Poland. In the west, France had become a great and powerful state; she had been compelled to accept defeat from the English in the first part of the Hundred Years' War, and to cede large territories in the south to England (1360), (**Plate 36***a*), but these were soon to be regained, and France and England were now the leading states of the West. In Spain the little states had been consolidated into four, and the Moors had been penned into a strip of territory in the extreme south (*see* **Plate 18***d*). The kingdoms of Castile and of Aragon (which held also the Western Mediterranean islands) had become European powers of the second, if not of the first, rank. The greatest changes on the map since the date of the previous map are those in Eastern Europe and Asia. The Fourth Crusade (1204), diverted by the greed of the Venetians, had been turned against the Eastern Empire, and for a short time (1204–61) Constantinople had been the seat of a Latin Empire (*see* **Plate 29***b*). After the Greek Empire was restored at Constantinople, petty Latin states still occupied Greece proper, while Venice, Genoa and the Knights of St. John held many of the islands. The Eastern Empire had thus been reduced to impotence. In the Balkan Peninsula a great Servian Empire had been established, though it broke up on the death of King Stephen Dushan in 1355; meanwhile, in 1291, the last relics of the Latin states in Syria, created by the First Crusade (**Plate 29***c*), had been destroyed by the fall of Acre. Only the deep divisions of the Mohammedan and Turkish powers had enabled the Christian states of the East to survive so long. But in the first half of the fourteenth century a new and more vigorous power appeared in the Ottoman Turks, so called from their leader Othman. They had by 1360 conquered all the lands of the Empire in N.E. Asia Minor, as well as Gallipoli on the European side of the Dardanelles, and in the next year, 1361, were to conquer the territory immediately behind Constantinople and threaten its extinction (**Plate 25***b*). The final fall of the Eastern Empire was already inevitable, and was delayed only by the attack of Timur the Tartar, weakening the Turks (Battle of Angora, 1402). For the Empire of Timur, *see* **Plate 59.** Further north, a Tartar invasion of Russia (the Golden Horde) had reduced the rising Russian states to subjection (1241), not to be shaken off till the fifteenth century, and had left the Russians powerless to resist the rapid rise of the new Slavonic state of Lithuania, soon to be united with Poland.

Europe in 1519 (Plate 8).—At the opening of the modern age, and on the eve of the Reformation and the long strife to which it gave rise, the main feature of the map is the appearance of great consolidated states in the West and East of Europe. France (*see* **Plate 15***b*) had expelled the English(except from Calais), subjugated the last of the great feudatories, and taken another large bite out of the old kingdom of Burgundy by the acquisition of Provence (1481). Spain had been unified by the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile (1479), the conquest of Granada (1492), and the conquest of Navarre (1512). Poland had become, in extent of territory, a power of the first rank by its union with Lithuania. The Ottoman Turks had subjugated the whole of the Balkan peninsula, conquered Constantinople (1453) and were on the eve of still further advances (*see* **Plate 25***b*). The Scandinavian powers had been united since 1397 in the Union of Calmar; but this union was already threatening to break up; it was dissolved when Sweden declared its independence in 1523. In the midst of these great consolidated states lay the disintegrated countries of Germany and Italy, which were for this reason the main fields of the continual wars of this age. In Italy (*cf* **Plate 17***c*), which had been the scene of strife since 1494, the most important native power was that of Venice, which had acquired a large territory on the mainland in the second half of the fifteenth century; both France and Spain had obtained a foothold in Italy, in Milan and Naples respectively. In Germany, the chief states were those of Austria, Saxony, Brandenburg and Bavaria; but there were also some 300 independent smaller states. Note the extent of territory owned and ruled by Churchmen on the eve of the Reformation (coloured blue). But the most striking feature of the map at this date is the emergence of a wide and scattered Empire which seemed likely in 1519 to subjugate the two divided countries of Germany and Italy, and adding their resources to those of Spain, to leave France and the other powers helpless. This was the Empire of Charles V, coloured light yellow on the map. He inherited from his grandmother, Isabella—Castile; from his grandfather, Ferdinand—Aragon, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily; from his grandmother, Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, what remained of the Burgundian power—the Netherlands and Franche Comté (*cf.* **Plate 23***b*); and from his grandfather, Maximilian—the Austrian lands of the Habsburgs. On his election as Emperor (1519), he obtained also a supremacy over Germany and Italy, which his great resources seemed likely to turn into a reality. The Austrian lands Charles made over to his brother, Ferdinand, thus establishing those two branches of the Habsburg House, whose relations largely governed European politics during the next two centuries; in 1526 the Austrian lands were increased by the succession to Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Hungary (**Plate 25***a*), though the greater part of the last-named was conquered by the Turks in the same year (*see* **Plate 25***b*). Note, however, (1) that Charles' dominions were so scattered that the communications between them were in every case dependent upon his enemies; (2) that while they threatened to surround France, they also lay exposed to the attacks of that consolidated power, with which he waged continual war; (3) that in the East he was exposed to danger from the Turks, and had to face the formidable power of Solyman the Magnificent; (4) that in Italy his position was such as to alarm the Papacy as much as the Empire of the Hohenstauffen had done; (5) that in Germany he had to count upon the jealousy of all the smaller princes, and especially had to deal with the Reformation, a movement of which these princes made use for their own purposes. Thus, despite all his resources, patience and skill, he failed to consolidate his power in Germany and Italy, and left these countries even more deeply divided than before.

The main political fact of the sixteenth century was the rapid growth of the Reformed religion in Central Europe. The extent of this growth towards the end of the century is shown in Fig. IV., where it should be noted that at the beginning of the seventeenth century, not only Northern Germany but Bavaria and the Habsburg lands seemed likely to adopt Protestantism. It was the work of the Counter-Reformation, of Philip II, Ferdinand of Styria, Maximilian of Bavaria, and of the Thirty Years' War, to prevent this.

Europe at the Peace of Westphalia (Plate 9).—After the century and a half of warfare which followed the Reformation, Europe re-adjusted its political relations in the important Treaties of Westphalia, which continued to govern European politics till the French Revolution. At the same time the treaties recognized the division of Western Europe between the Roman and the Protestant faiths. This division, which is shown in Fig. V, has continued, almost without change, until to-day. In the political re-adjustment some outstanding facts should be noted. (1) The growth of France, now beyond rivalry the first power of Europe. By the acquisition of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun, and of a great part of Alsace, she had begun that process of advance on the north-east, at the expense of Germany and of Spain, which was to alarm Europe. (2) The greatness of Sweden, now for a short time one of the great powers. She had, since the date of the last map, acquired Ingria and Carelia from Russia (1617), Esthonia and Livonia from Poland (1629), and thus controlled the eastern shore of the Baltic. As a result of the part she had played in the Thirty

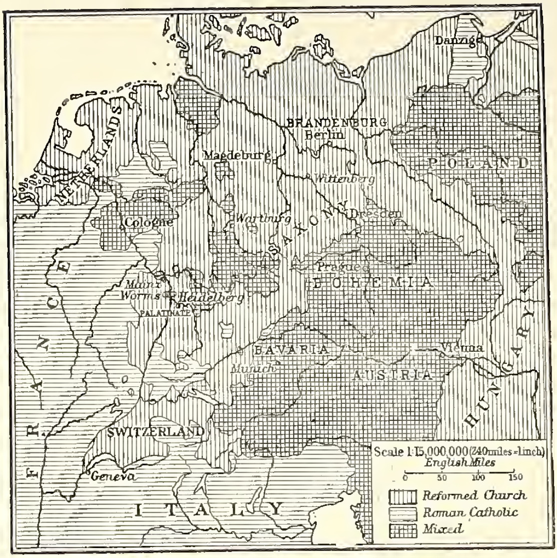
Danzig
BRANDENBURG
Berlin
POLAND
NETHERLANDS
Magdeburg
Wittenberg
Cologne
Wartburg
SAXONY
Dresden
Prague
BOHEMIA
Mainz
Worms
Heidelberg
PALATINATE
BAVARIA
Munich
Vienna
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
Geneva
ITALY
Scale 1:15,000,000 (240 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 150
Reformed Church
Roman Catholic
Mixed

Fig. IV.—Religions of Central Europe, c. 1600.

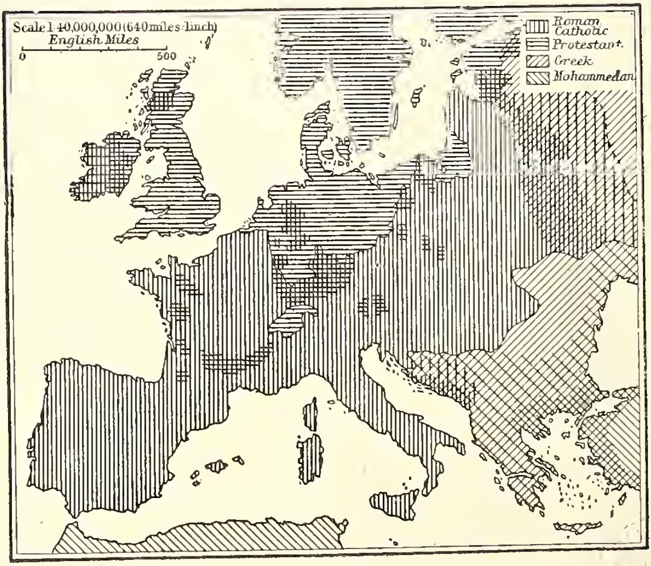
Scale 1:40,000,000 (640 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 500
Roman Catholic
Protestant
Greek
Mohammedan

Fig. V.—Religions of Europe, c. 1648.

Years' War she acquired, at Westphalia, West Pomerania, with control over the mouth of the Oder, and the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, with control over the mouths of the Weser and Elbe. (3) The United Provinces, having successfully revolted from Spain, obtained recognition of their independence in 1648, and were also declared to be no longer part of the Empire. They were at the height of their brief period of greatness as one of the leading powers of Europe. (4) Germany had thus shrunk in area, and found herself, owing to her disintegration, a prey to the ambition of external powers, while the Treaties of Westphalia, regarded as a "fundamental law of the Empire," stereotyped her hopeless disorganisation. (5) Within Germany the greatest power was that of the Habsburg House, in which the title of Emperor had almost become hereditary; but Austria was still seriously threatened by the Turk, and her territories were, racially, much divided (*cf.* Fig. XXI). Among the other German powers, Brandenburg made the greatest gains by the treaties, and the growth of its power is henceforth the main feature of German history (*see* **Plate 24**). (6) Poland and Turkey were still at their maximum of territory. Note how they and Sweden shut out Russia from all contact with the sea and with Western Europe. It is in this region that the main changes in the map of Europe are hereafter to take place (*see* **Plate 26**).

Europe in 1740 (Plate 10.)—This plate illustrates the complicated wars and diplomacies of the eighteenth century. The chief points to note are—(1) The continued growth of France on the east and north-east: Franche-Comté, the remainder of Alsace, Lorraine and a large slice of the Netherlands having been added by Louis XIV and Louis XV (*see* also **Plates 15*c* and 23*c***); Lorraine was acquired in virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, 1737, but was not incorporated as French territory till 1766, on the death of the ex-king Stanislas of Poland; (2) the bulk of the Spanish dominions had passed to the House of Bourbon, the Netherlands to Austria, in accordance with the treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt; (4) the position of Hanover involved England in the complicated relations of Europe; (5) the power of Sweden had shrunk by the loss of Bremen and Verden to Hanover, part of W. Pomerania to Brandenburg (since 1700 known as the kingdom of Prussia), and the Baltic provinces to Russia; (6) Poland, had lost a great strip of territory on the east to Russia (1667) (*see* **Plate 26*a***); (7) the Ottoman Empire had lost all Hungary; (8) but while these great states of the seventeenth century were declining, two new kingdoms show a marked advance since the date of the last map:—Savoy, now the kingdom of Sardinia, and Brandenburg, now the kingdom of Prussia. These two new kingdoms were to become the nuclei of modern Italy and Germany.

Europe under Napoleon, 1810 (Plate 11).—Each stage in the career of Napoleon was marked by some change in the map of Europe. Among these numerous and temporary changes only the final stage is here shown, representing the Napoleonic Empire at its height, when after Austerlitz and Jena, Austria and Prussia had been brought to their knees, and almost all the rest of Europe was in dependent alliance with the Emperor. Napoleon's direct acquisitions of territory (coloured dark green) include the whole coast of the North Sea from the Scheldt to the Elbe, an annexation

NAPOLEONIC BATTLES.—I & II.

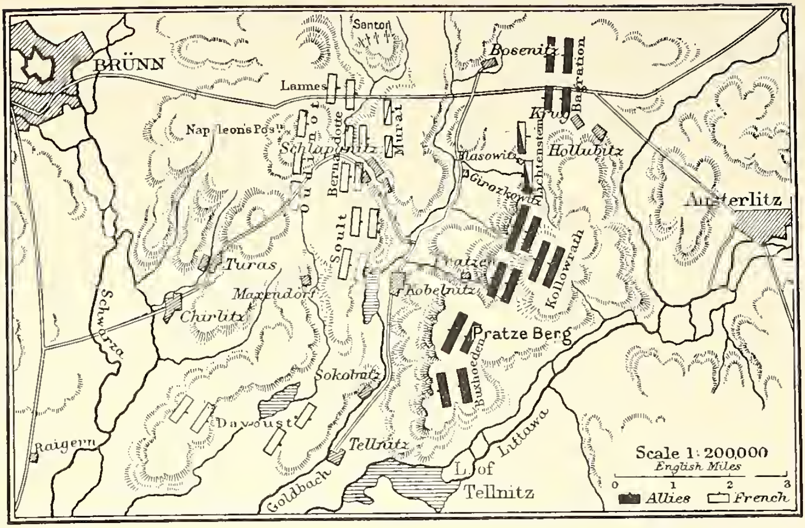
BRÜNN
Santon
Bosenitz
Bagration
Lannes
Oudinot
Bernadotte
Murat
Napoleon's Post
Schlapanitz
Krug
Lichtenstein
Hollubitz
Blasowitz
Girozkowitz
Austerlitz
Soult
Turas
Pratze
Kollowrath
Maxendorf
Kobelnitz
Chirlitz
Schwarza
Pratze Berg
Sokolnitz
Buxhoeden
Davoust
Raigern
Tellnitz
Littawa
L. of Tellnitz
Goldbach
Scale 1:200,000
English Miles
0 1 2 3
Allies
French

FIG. VI.—THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ, DECEMBER 2, 1805.

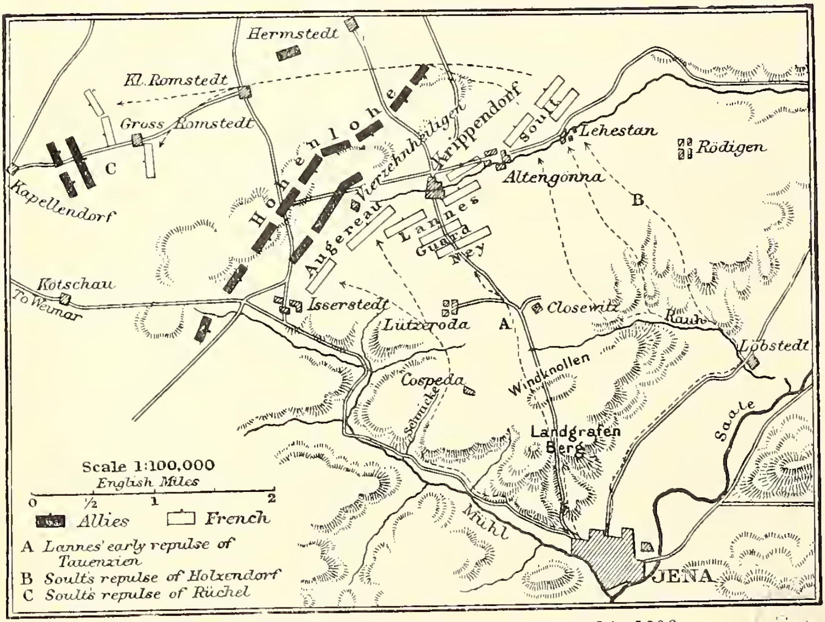
Hermstedt
Kl. Romstedt
Gross Romstedt
Hohenlohe
Vierzehnheiligen
Krippendorf
Soult
Lehestan
Rödigen
Altengonna
C
Kapellendorf
Augereau
Lannes
Guard
Ney
B
Kotschau
To Weimar
Isserstedt
Lützeroda
A
Closewitz
Rauh
Löbstedt
Cospeda
Windknollen
Schnecke
Landgrafen Berg
Saale
Mühl
JENA
Scale 1:100,000
English Miles
0 ½ 1 2
Allies
French
A Lannes' early repulse of Tauenzien
B Soult's repulse of Holzendorf
C Soult's repulse of Rüchel

FIG. VII.—THE BATTLE OF JENA, OCTOBER 14, 1806.

NAPOLEONIC BATTLES.—III. & IV.

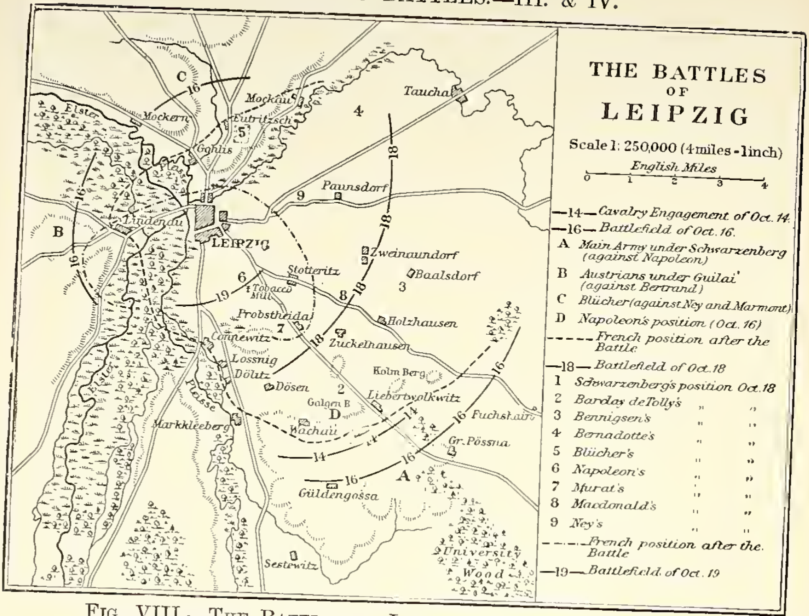
THE BATTLES OF LEIPZIG
Scale 1: 250,000 (4 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4
—14— Cavalry Engagement of Oct. 14.
—16— Battlefield of Oct. 16.
A Main Army under Schwarzenberg (against Napoleon)
B Austrians under Guilai (against Bertrand)
C Blücher (against Ney and Marmont)
D Napoleon's position (Oct. 16)
- - - - French position after the Battle
—18— Battlefield of Oct. 18
1 Schwarzenberg's position Oct. 18
2 Barclay de Tolly's " "
3 Bennigsen's " "
4 Bernadotte's " "
5 Blücher's " "
6 Napoleon's " "
7 Murat's " "
8 Macdonald's " "
9 Ney's " "
- · - · French position after the Battle
—19— Battlefield of Oct. 19
Elster
Mockern
Mockau
Eutritzsch
Gohlis
Taucha
Pleisse
Lindenau
LEIPZIG
Paunsdorf
Zweinaundorf
Baalsdorf
Stotteritz
Tobacco Mill
Probstheida
Connewitz
Lossnig
Dölitz
Holzhausen
Zuckelhausen
Kolm Berg
Dösen
Galgen B
Liebertwolkwitz
Wachau
Markkleeberg
Fuchshain
Gr. Pössna
Güldengossa
Sestewitz
University Wood
A B C D

FIG. VIII.—THE BATTLES OF LEIPZIG, OCTOBER 16–19, 1813.

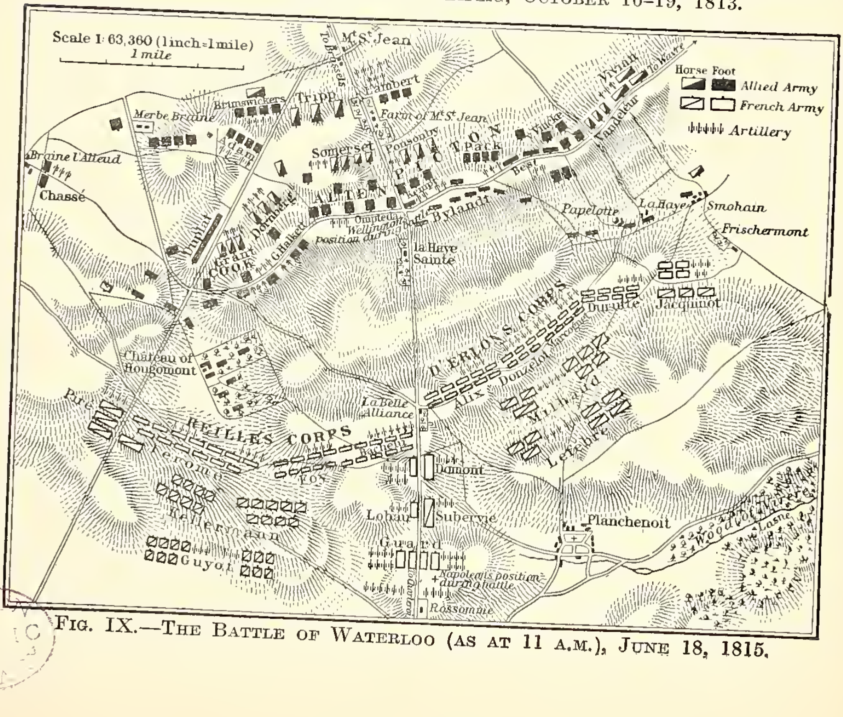
Scale 1: 63,360 (1 inch = 1 mile)
1 mile
Horse Foot
Allied Army
French Army
Artillery
Mt. St. Jean
To Brussels
To Wavre
Merbe Braine
Brunswickers
Tripp
Lambert
Farm of Mt. St. Jean
Braine l'Alleud
Chassé
Adam
Somerset
Ponsonby
Vivian
Vandeleur
Vincke
Pack
Best
PICTON
ALTEN
Kempt
Bylandt
Ompteda
Wellington's position during battle
Papelotte
La Haye
Smohain
Frischermont
Mitchell
Dörnberg
Grant
COOKE
C. Halkett
la Haye Sainte
D'ERLON'S CORPS
Durutte
Jacquinot
Marcognet
Donzelot
Alix
Milhaud
Lefebre
Château of Hougoumont
La Belle Alliance
REILLE'S CORPS
Piré
Jerome
Foy
Bachelu
Domont
Subervie
Lobau
Kellermann
Guyot
Guard
Planchenoit
Wood of Virere
Lasne
Napoleon's position during battle
Rossomme
To Charleroi

FIG. IX.—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO (AS AT 11 A.M.), JUNE 18, 1815.

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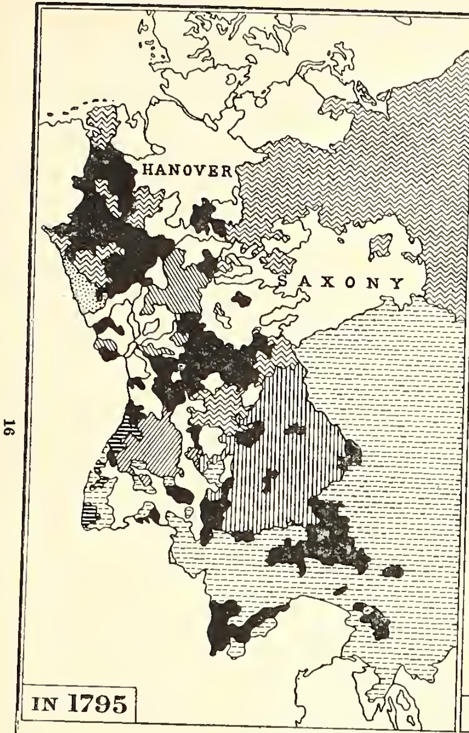
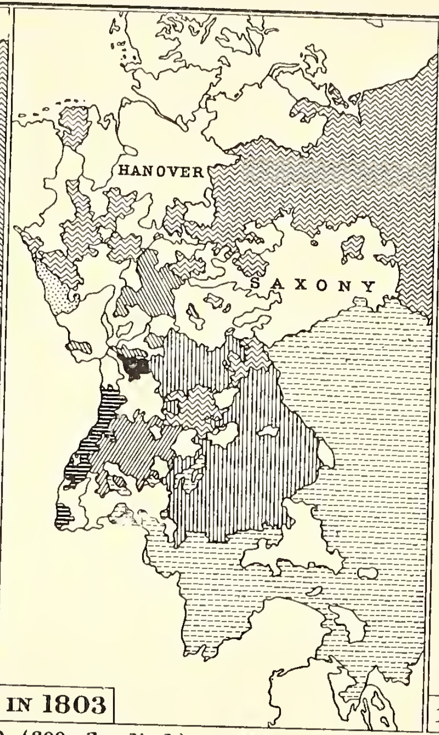
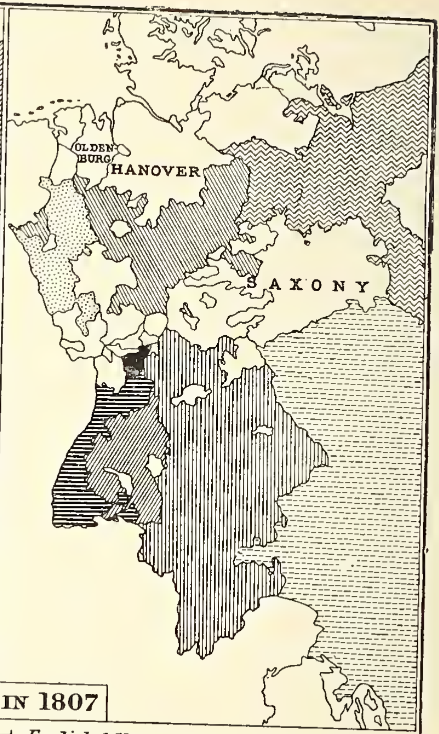
rendered necessary as a means of enforcing the exclusion of English goods; a large part of Italy; and the Adriatic coast, the latter in order to cut off Austria from contact with the sea and with her former English allies. In regard to the dependent states of his Empire (coloured light green) it should be noted (1) that the Confederation of the Rhine immensely simplified the political geography of Germany and encouraged the rise of German national feeling; it was impossible even for the diplomatists of 1815 to restore the old confusion. In a measure, the same may be said of Italy, though there the restoration was more complete: the Napoleonic deluge obliterated many irrational divisions, and, at least, showed that they were neither inevitable nor necessary. In Poland, again, when he created the Grand Duchy of Warsaw out of the sections of Polish territory which Austria and Prussia had received in the second and third partitions (*cf* **Plate 26***b*), he appealed to the sentiment of Nationalism. But note the expansion of Russia since the date of the last map. She kept in the time of Napoleon all that she had annexed from Sweden, Poland and Turkey (**Plate 26**) and added Finland. A more detailed treatment of the Napoleonic reconstruction of Western Germany will be found in Figs. X, XI and XII. For the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, *see* **Plates 20, 21, 23***c*, **24** and Figs. VI, VII, VIII, IX, XVI.

Europe in 1815 (Plate 12).—This plate shows the reconstruction of Europe effected by the Great Powers in 1815. Note especially the features of the settlement, which by disregarding national sentiment produced the principal troubles of the nineteenth century:—(1) The forced union of Sweden and Norway; (2) the similar union of Holland and Belgium; (3) the restoration of the old disunion in Italy, and the controlling power exercised by Austria there in the possession of Lombardy and Venetia; the one favourable feature being the expansion of the kingdom of Sardinia by the addition of Liguria and other lands; (4) the revival, in the German Confederation (*see* **Plate 23***d*), of a ghost of the old Holy Roman Empire, powerless to achieve anything, and useful only as an aid to Austria in checking any movement towards unity or liberty. Germany, however, emerges greatly simplified, and above all, with one dominant power, Prussia, (**Plate 24***b*) capable of becoming a centre of unity. Note also the growth of Russia, now mistress of Finland and Poland and the shores of the Black Sea; also having annexed Bessarabia—a step on the way to Constantinople.

Europe after the Congress of Berlin (Plate 13).—The changes in the political geography of Europe which have taken place during the nineteenth century have been due mainly to the movements for national unity and independence which were the chief cause, along with the Liberal or Constitutional movement, for the successive wars and revolutions which harassed Europe between 1815 and 1880. Their main results have been (1) the consolidation of the two great states of Germany and Italy, whose disintegration had given rise to most of the military and diplomatic events of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; (2) the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of a group of minor states in the Balkan peninsula; (3) the establishment of the small independent Kingdom of Belgium. Since the date of the map the union of Sweden and Norway,


HANOVER
SAXONY
IN 1795


HANOVER
SAXONY
IN 1803


OLDENBURG
HANOVER
SAXONY
IN 1807

Scale 1: 12,000,000 (200 miles = 1 inch) 0 100 200 English Miles

▤ *Austria* ▨ *Prussia* ■ *Ecclesiastical States* ▥ *Bavaria* ▨ *Wurtemberg* ▤ *Baden* ░ *Grand Duchy of Berg*
▧ *Hesse-Cassel (afterwards Kingdom of Westphalia.) Other States left white, with boundaries in black lines.*

FIG. X.—WESTERN GERMANY IN 1795. FIG. XI.—WESTERN GERMANY IN 1803. FIG. XII.—WESTERN GERMANY IN 1807.

which like that of Holland and Belgium, was established in 1815 without consultation of the peoples concerned, has been peacefully dissolved (1905). Apart from this there have been no subsequent changes of importance except the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, which had occupied them under the terms of the Treaty of Berlin. The earliest infractions of the Treaty of Paris were the establishment of the independence of Greece and of Belgium (1830). Next came the beginning of the union of Italy (*see* **Plate 18***b*), under the aegis of Napoleon III, 1859–60. The second stage in the union of Italy (acquisition of Venetia, 1866) was rendered possible by the attack of Prussia upon Austria in that year; the third and last stage (acquisition of Rome, 1872) was rendered possible by the attack of Germany upon France (1870), whose forces had maintained the papal power in Rome. Thus the creation of united Italy has been, with poetic justice, intimately linked with the consolidation of Germany. In the union of Germany the main features were (1) the gradual combination of the German states in a commercial union (*see* **Plate 51***d*) under the leadership of Prussia; (2) the expansion of Prussia by the acquisition of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover and Hesse-Nassau (1866) (*see* **Plate 24***b*); (3) the crushing defeat of Austria by Prussia 1866, and the extrusion of the former from the Germanic confederation; (4) the attack of the German powers, other than Austria, upon France (1870) under the leadership of Prussia, the dramatic vengeance taken for the long period of French aggression upon Germany by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, and the consolidation of the allied German states into the German Empire (1871). For the recast of the Balkan peninsula (*see* **Plate 28***a*). The other territorial changes of the period include (1) the acquisition by France of Savoy and Nice (1860), the price paid by Italy for French aid against Austria; and of Algeria (from 1828); (2) the full incorporation in the Russian Empire of Poland and Finland, which were left by the treaties of 1815 as independent states only linked to Russia by subjection to the same monarch; (3) the annexation by Austria of the little republic of Cracow, the sole free remnant of Poland left by the monarchs of 1815. The main feature of European history since 1881 has been the competition of the great powers for extra-European possessions. This is fully illustrated in Section IV of the Atlas.

SECTION II.—THE GROWTH OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

PLATES 14–29.

The maps in this section deal in turn with each of the principal states or regions of Europe. The periods dealt with also supplement, and fill the gaps between, the general European maps. In general a large physical map of each area is given, showing the boundaries (usually of an early period) in red; and this is followed by a series of small maps for different periods, *which the student should always read in conjunction with the main physical map*. A uniform scale has been preserved in the physical maps of France, Italy, Spain and Germany.

France and Burgundy in 987 (Plate 14).—Shows the original limits of the Kingdoms of France and Burgundy. France consisted essentially of the valleys of the Somme, Seine, Loire and Garonne, Burgundy of the valley of the Rhone; while the valleys of the Meuse and Moselle, forming the Duchy of Lotharingia, constituted part of the kingdom of Germany throughout the Middle Ages (*cf.* **Plate 22**). The Cevennes constituted roughly the natural frontier between France and Burgundy. Note the *Duchy* of Burgundy, cut off from the kingdom by the Partition of Verdun, 843, and always thereafter part of France. In the following maps the student should trace the gradual acquisition by France of the whole of the kingdom of Burgundy, except Savoy (acquired by France in 1860, *see* **Plate 18***b*) and Western Switzerland. Note also the great original territorial divisions of France: (1) the Duchy of Francia, corresponding to the Neustria of the later Merovingians and early Carolingians, from which (2) the Duchy of Normandy was cut off by the Treaty of St.-Clair-sur-Epte in 911; (3) the County of Flanders; (4) the Celtic Duchy of Brittany; (5) the vast Duchy of Aquitaine; (6) the Duchy of Gascony; (7) the County of Toulouse; (8) the District of Septimania, or Gothia, the last part of France held by the Visigoths; and (9) the County of Barcelona —i.e., the Spanish March, conquered by Charlemagne, which remained nominally part of the kingdom of France until 1258. Within these greater divisions some of the mediate feudal states are noted, but without precise boundaries, because these frequently shifted.

The Growth of France (Plate 15).—The development of the French monarchy falls naturally into four periods: (1) From Philip Augustus to the Hundred Years' War (1180–1337), in which the chief feature is the gradual subjugation of the great feudatories. This period is illustrated in **15***a*, but it is impossible to show in detail in a single map the complicated history of the royal domain; for further detail *see* "Longnon's Atlas of French History." Territories acquired by the Crown were frequently alienated as "appanages" for younger members of the royal house, and were not reacquired till much later. Thus *Poitou* was conquered from John and Henry III. of England by Philip Augustus and Louis VIII., but became an "appanage" of Alphonse, Louis VIII.'s son; Alphonse married the heiress of the County of Toulouse and Marquisate (not County) of Provence, and on his death without heirs these lands along with Poitou passed to Philip III. of France. Poitou is therefore coloured for Philip III., not for Philip Augustus. Again, *Artois*, acquired by Philip Augustus,

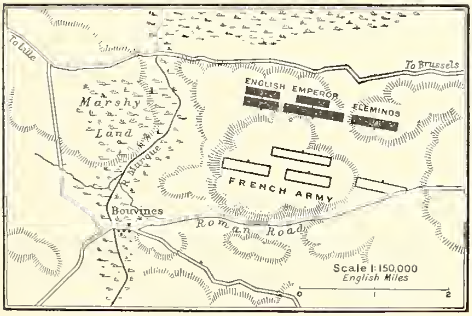


Fig. XIII.—The Battle of Bouvines, July 27, 1214.

became the appanage of Robert, another son of Louis VIII.; it subsequently fell into the hands of the House of Burgundy, and was not finally added to the royal domain until the time of Louis XIV. For the Battle of Bouvines, the supreme victory of Philip Augustus, see Fig. XIII. (2) The second period is that of the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453). This is illustrated by the two maps, **Plate 36***a* and *b*, and by Figs. XXX–XXXII, p. 40. The period left France exhausted and disorganized, but sick of feudal disorder, and therefore ready for the reconstruction work of Louis XI. (3) The third period extends to the end of the Wars of Religion and the beginning of the ascendancy of France under Henry IV. This is illustrated by **15***b*. The main features of this period are (*a*) the suppression of the last great independent feudal states: Burgundy, on the death of Charles the Bold (1477); Brittany, on the marriage of its heiress, Anne, to Charles VIII. (1491); Anjou and Provence, by the deaths of René and Charles of Anjou (1480 and 1481); (*b*) the part played during the sixteenth century by the powerful Bourbon branch of the royal line: the lands of the Constable Bourbon in the reign of Francis I. and of the Bourbons of Navarre, the Protestant leaders during the Wars of Religion, are specially indicated on the map, which also shows the principal places of importance during this war. The distribution of the Huguenots in France is illustrated by

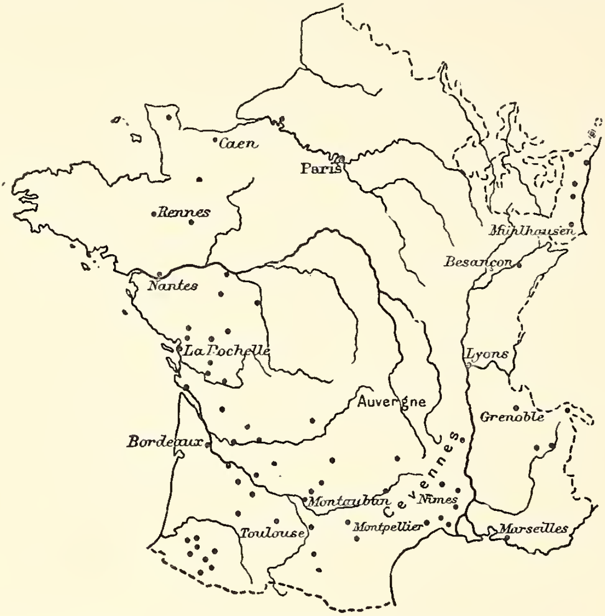


Fig. XIV.—Protestants in France.

The black dots indicate the chief recognised places of Protestant worship in the reign of Louis XIV.

Fig. XIV., which shows the chief recognised Protestant centres where public worship was licensed under the Edict of Nantes. Note that Protestantism found its chief centres in the west, from Normany to Gascony (except Brittany), and in the south, in the old country of the Albigenses. Compare the Bourbon lands in **15***b* with the Protestant districts shown in Fig. XIV. (4) The fourth period extends from the Wars of Religion to the French Revolution, and is the great age of absolute monarchy, with the reign of Louis XIV. as its central point. In Fig. XV. the provinces or governments of France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and down to the French Revolution are shown. The chief feature of this age is the rounding off of the frontiers at the expense of Germany and Spain, especially on the north and south (**15***c* and *d*). In **15***c*, the Bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun are coloured as having been acquired by Louis XIV. because they were finally ceded by the Empire in 1648; but they had been held by France since their conquest by Henry II. in 1552. For the variations

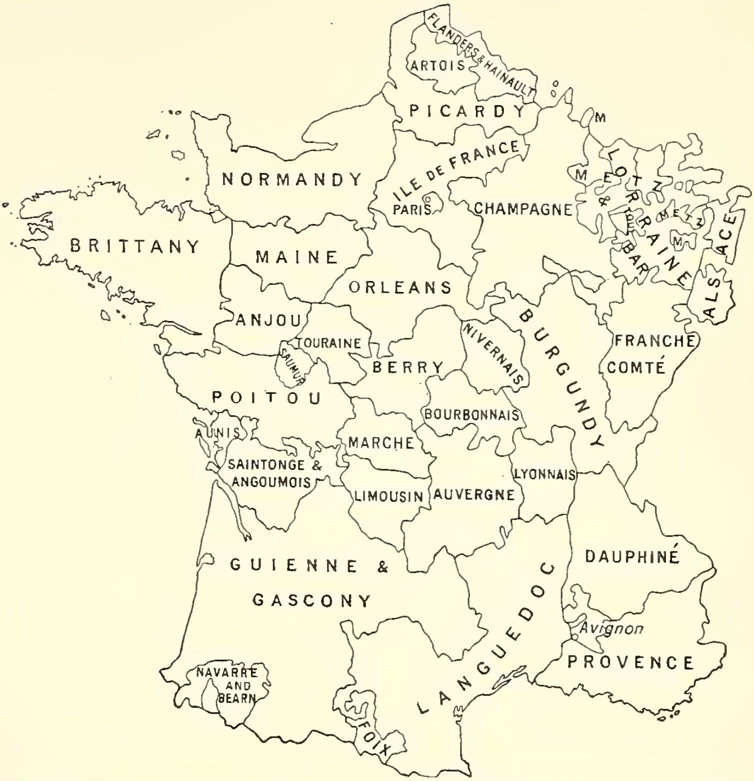

FLANDERS & HAINAULT
ARTOIS
PICARDY
M
ILE DE FRANCE
PARIS
CHAMPAGNE
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
MAINE
ORLEANS
M
METZ
LORRAINE & BAR
ALSACE
ANJOU
TOURAINE
SAUMUR
BERRY
NIVERNAIS
BURGUNDY
FRANCHE COMTÉ
POITOU
AUNIS
BOURBONNAIS
MARCHE
SAINTONGE & ANGOUMOIS
LYONNAIS
LIMOUSIN
AUVERGNE
GUIENNE & GASCONY
DAUPHINÉ
LANGUEDOC
Avignon
PROVENCE
NAVARRE AND BEARN
FOIX

Fig. XV.—Provinces or Governments of France before the French Revolution.

of the N.E. frontier of France since 1648, *see* **Plate 23*c*.** For the Franco-German War, *see* **Plate 52*b*.**

Italy about 600 (Plate 16).—Mediaeval Italy began with the establishment of the Lombards, who, failing to make themselves masters of the whole peninsula, broke it into fragments, which were never re-united until the nineteenth century. The Lombard territories fall into two distinct blocks: (1) The *Kingdom* occupying the Po Valley and Tuscany; (2) the two great *Duchies* of Spoleto and Benevento in the south. These were separated by an irregular belt of territory extending diagonally across Italy from north to south, which until the coronation of Charlemagne recognised the superiority of the Emperor at Constantinople. This region was ruled (*a*) from Ravenna, where the representative of the Emperor held court as Exarch (hence the provincial name Exarchate), and (*b*) from Rome, where the authority of the Pope was steadily increased by the confusion. This territory (approximately) was made over to the Pope by Charlemagne on his conquest of Italy, and it roughly corresponds to the area of the Papal states down to the nineteenth century. The coastal regions controlled by Genoa, Venice, Naples and Amalfi, also recognised the nominal supremacy of the Emperor; while the southern extremities of the peninsula and the three great islands remained in the possession of the Emperor until they were conquered—the islands by the Saracens (c. 850), and Southern Italy by the Normans (1016–55).

Italy at different periods (Plate 17).—**17*a*** shows the beginnings of the Papal states, the extent of the overlordship intermittently exercised by the German kings from 962 onwards (coloured pink), the beginnings of the rise of Venice, and the chaos of S. Italy before the coming of the Normans, the dates of whose successive conquests are noted on the map; (**17*b***) illustrates the struggles between the Papacy and the Empire (Guelf and Ghibelline) in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and especially during the reign of Frederick II. (1215–50); the Lombard and Tuscan leagues as shown on the map are the leagues as they existed from 1226. (**17*c***) shows in some detail the most important part of Italy in the greatest age of its history, that of the Renascence: and is intended also to illustrate the Wars of Italy, 1494–1544; see also Fig. XVI. The part of the Papal States outlined in blue was occupied by numerous independent princelets. It was here that Caesar Borgia and his father Alexander VI. laboured to create a consolidated state (1500–3). **17*d*** and **17*e*** trace the territorial expansion of the two most interesting Italian states in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Note the comparative lateness of the expansion of Venice, which only began when powerful hostile states (especially the Duchy of Milan) threatened to control the passes through which her commerce reached Central Europe.

Italy and the Iberian Peninsula at different periods (Plate 18).—Note the crystallisation of Italy in this period into ten defined states, six of major and four of minor rank. Though there is a good deal of dynastic rearrangement during the period, there is little change in boundaries, until the great recast under Napoleon (*see* **Plate 11**). The chief point to note is the rise

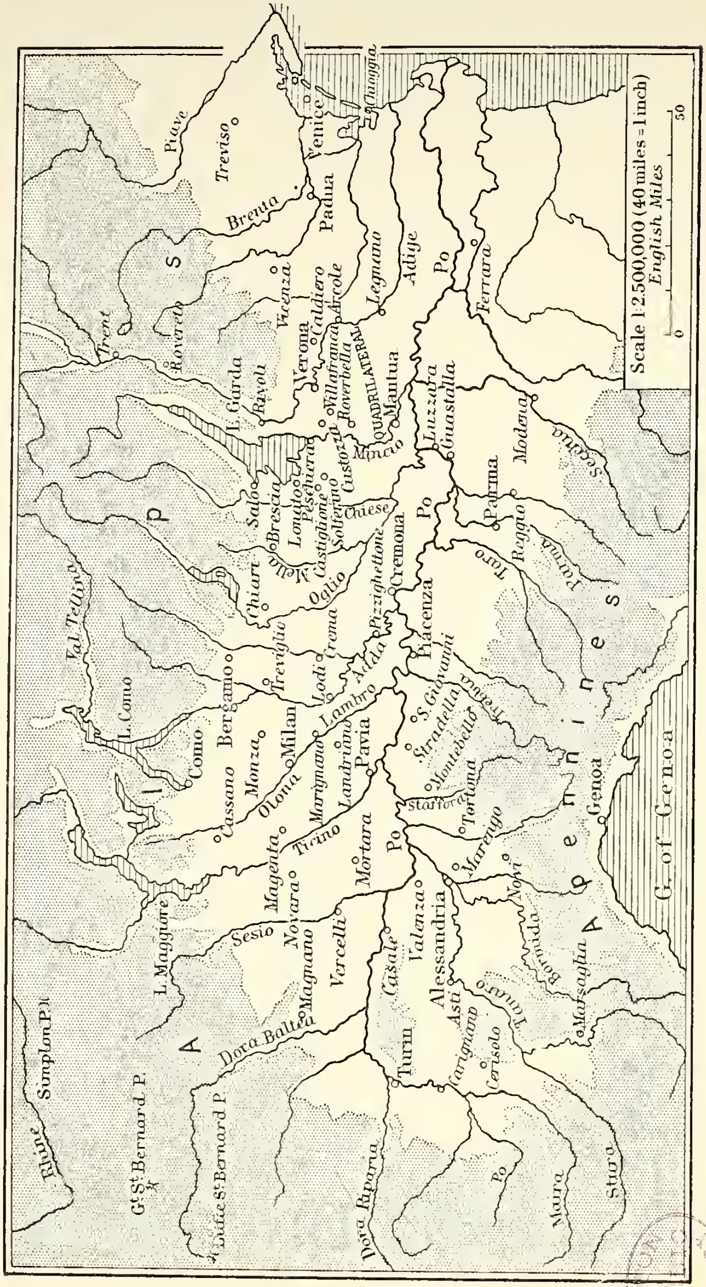

A l p s
A p e n n i n e s
G. of Genoa
Rhine
Simplon P.
Gt. St. Bernard P.
Little St. Bernard P.
Dora Riparia
Dora Baltea
Po
Maira
Stura
Turin
Carignano
Cerisolo
Asti
Tanaro
Marsaglia
Bormida
Alessandria
Valenza
Casale
Vercelli
Magnano
Novi
Marengo
Tortona
Genoa
Staffora
Montebello
Stradella
S. Giovanni
Trebbia
Mortara
Novara
Sesio
L. Maggiore
Magenta
Ticino
Pavia
Landriano
Marignano
Olona
Milan
Monza
Cassano
Como
L. Como
Val Tellina
Bergamo
Lambro
Lodi
Adda
Treviglio
Crema
Pizzighettone
Piacenza
Cremona
Chiari
Mella
Oglio
Brescia
Salo
Lonato
Castiglione
Solferino
Chiese
Peschiera
Custozza
Taro
Parma
Reggio
Modena
Secchia
Guastalla
Luzzara
Mantua
Mincio
Roverbella
Villafranca
QUADRILATERAL
L. Garda
Rivoli
Verona
Caldiero
Arcole
Legnano
Adige
Vicenza
Rovereto
Trent
Padua
Brenta
Treviso
Piave
Venice
Chioggia
Ferrara
Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
50

FIG. XVI.—BATTLEFIELDS OF NORTHERN ITALY.

The shaded area represents the land over 1,200 feet in elevation.

of Savoy and Piedmont to royal rank at the expense of the Bourbons, first as the kingdom of Sicily (1712–18), then as the kingdom of Sardinia. **(18*b*)** shows the resettlement of Italy at the Treaty of Vienna, 1815. Note among the changes effected since the date of the previous map (1) the position of Austria, and (2) the growth of its future rival, Sardinia, at the expense of Lombardy and Genoa. The map also illustrates the unification of Italy, dates being given for the inclusion of each province. Much of the European warfare of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries was waged on the North Italian plain (Fig. XVI). These campaigns are invariably dominated by the outstanding physical feature of the region—the series of deep rivers which have to be crossed by any army advancing across the plain. The chief line of defence has always been at the point where the Alps advance furthest into the plain, and where the rivers Mincio and Adige, with the great fortresses of Verona, Legnano, Peschiera and Mantua, constitute a formidable obstacle, known in military annals as the Quadrilateral. **18** (*c*) and (*d*) illustrate the advance of the Christian states in Spain during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the age of crusading fervour in the Peninsula. Note in **18** (*c*) the County of Barcelona, representing the Spanish March of Charlemagne, and nominally part of the Kingdom of France until 1258. These maps should be compared with **Plate 19,** in order that the student may realize the way in which the great mountain barriers of Spain governed the advance of the Christian states.

The Iberian Peninsula at the time of the Peninsular War (Plate 19).—Illustrates more especially the periods of the Spanish Succession and Peninsular Wars. Note how the campaigns were determined by the direction of the river valleys and mountain ranges, and by the greater military roads, which are shown; also how the physical barriers in which the country abounds not only prevented effective co-operation between the various French armies and thus added to their difficulties, but accentuated the strong provincial sentiment of the various provinces of Spain. Note the magnificent strategic

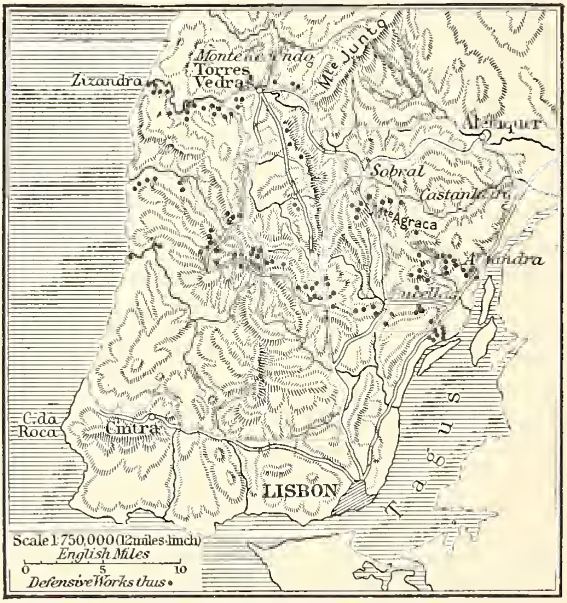


Fig. XVII.—The Lines of Torres Vedras.

position of the Torres Vedras lines, a vast natural fortress, commanding the best possible base for an Atlantic naval power, and also controlling the best roads into the heart of the peninsula, from which it was possible to threaten equally all the scattered French armies. For a more detailed study of Torres Vedras, *see* Fig. XVII.

The Netherlands (Plate 20).—With the exception of the County of Flanders, which belonged to the kingdom of France (*see* **Plate 14**), the Netherlands in the Middle Ages formed part of the kingdom of Germany and the duchy of lower Lotharingia (*see* **Plate 22**). When the Empire broke into independent fragments in the thirteenth century, the Netherlands became a bundle of disconnected duchies, counties and bishoprics, which are shown in the main inset (**20*c***). They were first united under the princes of the House of Burgundy in the fifteenth century, and politically consolidated under Charles V. in the sixteenth. The main map is intended primarily to illustrate the great revolt of the second half of the sixteenth century which led to the independence of the seven northern, Protestant and Dutch states, and left the southern, Catholic states under the dominion of Spain. Note the Lands of the Generality, parts of the county of Flanders and the duchy of Brabant which were conquered by the United Provinces and administered as a dependency of the confederacy. The map also illustrates the steady aggression of France in this region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the acquisitions of France being indicated by a green band, and the continual campaigns which made this region the battle-ground of Europe, because it was the clash point of England, France, Spain, Holland and Germany. The last and greatest of these campaigns, that of Waterloo, is specially treated in **20*b*** ; for the actual battle *see* Fig. IX.

The Growth of Switzerland (Plate 21*a*) : The Alpine Barrier (21*b*).—There are three main stages in the growth of the Swiss Confederation : (1) the formation of the original " Everlasting League " of the three Forest Cantons in 1291 against the Habsburgs ; (2) the addition of the five neighbouring cantons, 1332–53 as a result of the military successes of the cantons against the Habsburgs ; (3) the struggle with Charles of Burgundy, 1474–7, bringing about the addition of new members to the confederacy, and establishing the military reputation of the Swiss. The confederation also conquered various territories from time to time, and ruled them as subject states ; while various neighbouring and kindred communities—the " Rhaetian Leagues " of the Grisons, the Bishopric of Basle, the confederate communities of the Valais, and the cantons of St. Gall and Neuchâtel—entered into alliances, more or less specific, with the Swiss Confederation as a whole, but without giving up their own independence.

The Alpine Barrier has so largely determined the political, military and ethnical relations of France and Germany with Italy, that it is important to grasp its conformation as a whole, and to realise the main routes and passes by which this barrier has been traversed by the armies of the successive invaders of Italy. While the map has been designed to illustrate all periods, the place names shown relate more especially to the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era, when (as in the time of Louis XIV) the struggle between

France and Germany raged concurrently across South Germany and North Italy, on each side of the barrier, which accordingly became in a large degree the governing factor in these campaigns.

Germany about 962 (Plate 22).—Shows the beginning of the kingdom of Germany and illustrates its political history down to the twelfth century. Note that the original Germany consisted of the valleys of the Weser, Ems, Rhine, Meuse, Moselle and Upper Danube. The Elbe, the Saale, and the Bohemian Forest constituted the boundary between the German lands and the Slavonic lands. East of this line a broad band of Marches or border States extended as far as the Oder, forming the beginning of the eastward expansion of Germany. Note the five great nation-duchies of Germany—Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Lotharingia—whose provincial spirit of independence formed the greatest obstacle to German unity down to the twelfth century.

Germany at different periods (Plate 23).—The history of Germany may be divided into four periods. (I) From the establishment of the Saxon dynasty (918) to the fall of the Hohenstauffen (1272) Germany was beyond rivalry the greatest state of Europe, forming the heart of the Holy Roman Empire, with Burgundy and Italy as its subsidiary members; it was also (despite the growing independence of the great feudatories and the long and embittered strife with the papacy) until about 1230 the best consolidated of European states. This period is illustrated by **23** (*a*), which shows Germany at the time of its greatest power, under the Hohenstauffen; but shows also the lands and claims of the great rival House of Welf or Guelf. During this period the advance of the Germans, at the expense of the Slavs, to the east of the Elbe should be noted. See also **Plate 6.** (II) The second period, 1272–1648, is one of increasing disintegration among numerous princely families, the Empire becoming more and more a mere name. This disintegration culminated in the Reformation and the wars which followed it, and was finally confirmed by the Treaties of Westphalia, 1648. It is illustrated by **23** (*b*), which shows the disorder existing on the eve of the Reformation; *see* also **Plates 7** and **8.** The period treated in **23** (*b*) is marked: (1) by the complete disorganisation of the kingdom of Burgundy, which (as such) disappears from the map; (2) by the rise of a number of important princely families: of these, the Houses of Habsburg (in Austria), Wettin (in Saxony), Wittelsbach (in Bavaria and the Palatinate), and Hohenzollern (in Brandenburg) continue as ruling Houses to-day; (3) by the rise of a vigorous anti-German feeling among the Slavonic states, which was shown in the Hussite Wars (1419–34), and in the new vigour and greatness of Poland; the wide lands of the Jagellon House of Poland, as **23** (*b*) shows, for a moment united the chief Slav states, and overshadowed Germany; (4) by the rise, within the Empire as well as in France, of the formidable House of Burgundy, which until 1477 threatened to establish a middle kingdom between France and Germany: observe that the two main blocks of Burgundian territory might be united either at the expense of France (Champagne) or at that of Germany (Lorraine); (5) by the establishment of the Swiss Confederation (*see* **Plate 21** (*a*)); (6) by the power

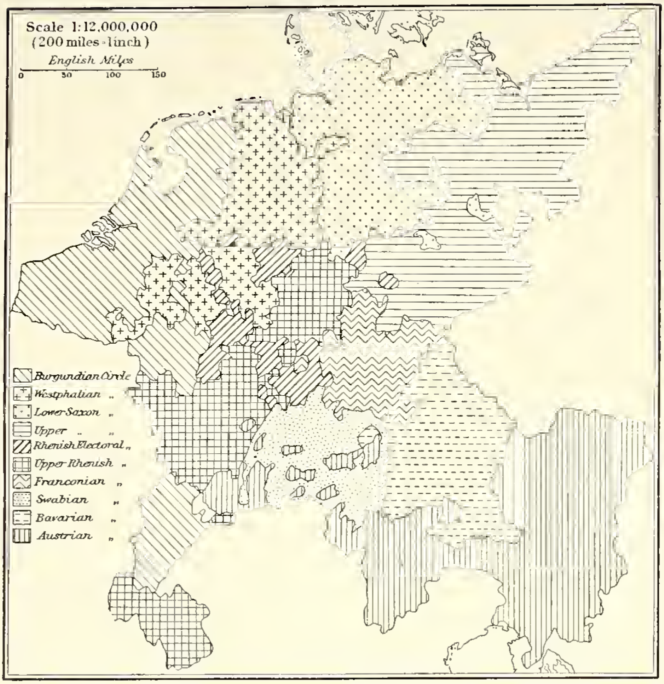

Scale 1:12,000,000
(200 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
50
100
150
Burgundian Circle
Westphalian "
Lower Saxon "
Upper " "
Rhenish Electoral "
Upper Rhenish "
Franconian "
Swabian "
Bavarian "
Austrian "

Fig. XVIII.—The German Circles in the 16th Century.

of the Hanseatic League, which was due to the inability of the Emperor to protect trade (*see* Fig. III); (7) by the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians, etc., not through any national German enterprise, but through the independent activity of the Teutonic knights (since 1226). The only serious attempt made to overcome the disorganisation of Germany was the grouping of the various states into "Circles," illustrated by Fig. XVIII. In 1439 and again in 1500 the states not ruled by the Emperor or any of the Electors were grouped for purposes of elections to the Diet into six circles. In 1512 the Electoral and Habsburg lands were formed into four additional circles. In 1521 each circle was provided with a Captain empowered to enforce the edicts of the imperial Diet and to organise the contingents to the imperial army. Such common action as the Empire was able to take between the Reformation and the Revolution was largely due to this system, but it was far from efficient.

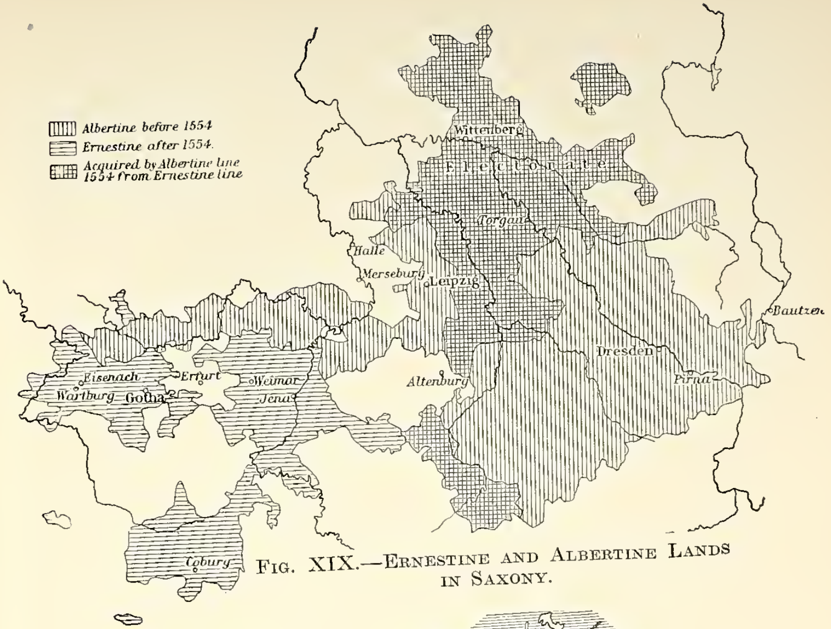

▥ Albertine before 1554
▤ Ernestine after 1554.
▦ Acquired by Albertine line 1554 from Ernestine line
Wittenberg
Electorate
Torgau
Halle
Merseburg
Leipzig
Bautzen
Dresden
Pirna
Altenburg
Eisenach
Erfurt
Weimar
Jena
Wartburg
Gotha
Coburg

FIG. XIX.—ERNESTINE AND ALBERTINE LANDS IN SAXONY.

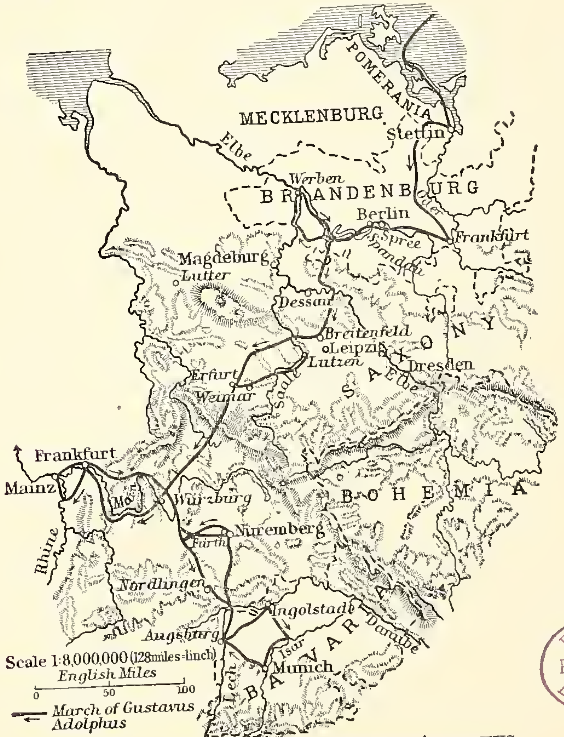

POMERANIA
MECKLENBURG
Stettin
Elbe
Werben
BRANDENBURG
Oder
Berlin
Spree
Spandau
Frankfurt
Magdeburg
Lutter
Dessau
Breitenfeld
Leipzig
Lutzen
SAXONY
Dresden
Elbe
Erfurt
Weimar
Saale
Frankfurt
Mainz
Main
Würzburg
BOHEMIA
Nuremberg
Fürth
Rhine
Nordlingen
Ingolstadt
Danube
Augsburg
Isar
Munich
Lech
BAVARIA
Scale 1:8,000,000 (128 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
50
100
March of Gustavus Adolphus

FIG. XX.—CAMPAIGN OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

BOSTO
PUB
LIB

The influence of the Reformation on Germany is illustrated by Fig. IV. (p. 11) and **Plate 9.** The German house which played the chief part in the early stages of the Reformation was the Saxon house of Wettin: the dispute between its two branches forms one of the main episodes of the struggle, and is illustrated in Fig. XIX. The most striking episode in the terrible Thirty Years' War, the intervention of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, is illustrated by Fig. XX (*see* p. 27), which shows the course of his brilliant campaign. During this period of disunion, Germany became the scene of the rivalries of the chief European states, especially the rivalry between France and the House of Austria (1519–1756). A principal field of this rivalry was Southern Germany, which lay between these two powers, and which was perhaps the most disorganised part of the country. **23** (*c*) shows this region in some detail, omitting the complicated political boundaries, in order to illustrate the frequent warfare both of this and of the succeeding periods. (III) The third period (1648–1806), while still one of disorganisation, is marked by the rivalry of two great German powers, Prussia and Austria, the former of which rapidly rises to the first rank among European powers. This period is illustrated by **Plates 24** and **25***a*. It is also a period of constant warfare with France, in studying which, **23** (*c*) will be found

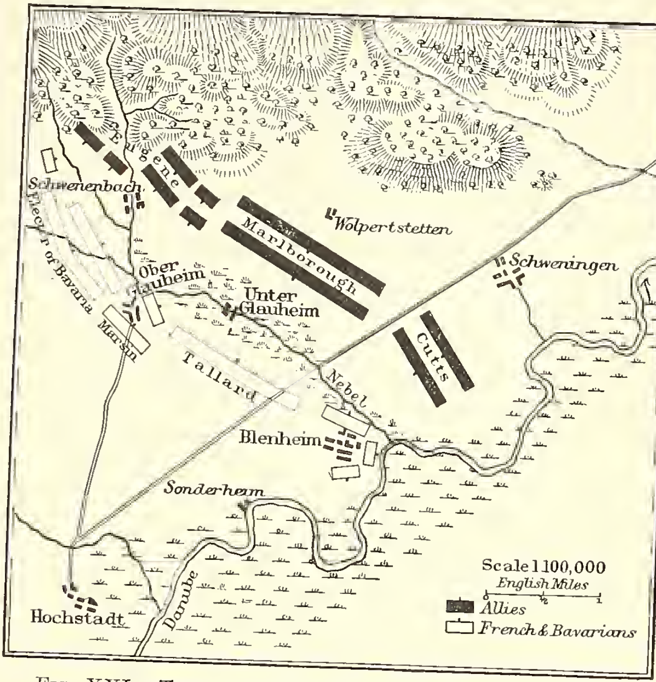

Eugene
Schwenenbach
Marlborough
Wolpertstetten
Schweningen
Elector of Bavaria
Ober Glauheim
Unter Glauheim
Marsin
Tallard
Cutts
Nebel
Blenheim
Sonderheim
Hochstadt
Danube
Scale 1:100,000
English Miles
½
1
Allies
French & Bavarians

Fig. XXI.—The Battle of Blenheim, August 13, 1704.

useful. For the Battle of Blenheim *see* Fig. XXI. The period closes with the Napoleonic re-organisation of Germany, for which *see* **Plate 11** and Figs. X, XI, XII, which trace the process in some detail. For the Battles of Austerlitz and Jena, *see* Figs. VI. and VII. (p. 13); for the Battles of Leipzic and Waterloo, Figs. VIII. and IX. (p. 14). (IV) The fourth period, from 1806, is especially concerned with the re-establishment of German unity under the leadership of Prussia, Austria being excluded. **23** (*d*) shows the short-lived "German Confederation," invented by the statesmen of 1815 to replace the dissolved Holy Roman Empire, but chiefly useful to Austria as a means of checking the nationalist movement. Note the total disappearance of ecclesiastical states. The way in which tariffs were used to forward the process of consolidation of Germany is illustrated by the map of the growth of the Zollverein, **Plate 51***d*. The Franco-German War, which consummated the process of unification, and in which Germany took vengeance for the long centuries during which France had profited by her disunity, is illustrated by **Plate 52***b*, which shows the whole field of war.

Growth of Prussia (Plate 24).—See note on **Plate 23.**—The maps on this plate, besides showing the growth of Prussia, which has been the chief feature of the history of Germany since 1648, serve also to illustrate the wars and treaties of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, especially those associated with Louis XIV. and the Great Elector, with Frederick the Great, with Napoleon, and with Bismarck. Napoleon's high-handed treatment of Prussia, after the Battle of Jena, breaks the history of Prussian expansion into two clearly marked periods. The first period extends from 1415, when the House of Hohenzollern was first planted in the Mark of Brandenburg; the chief landmarks of this period are the consolidating work of the Great Elector (1640–88), the wars and conquests of Frederick the Great (1740–86), and the partitions of Poland (1772–93–95). Thanks to these partitions, Prussia seemed likely, at the moment of its overthrow by Napoleon, to become, like the Habsburg Empire, a predominantly Slavonic rather than a German state. In 1815 it was compensated for the loss of the bulk of its Polish lands by solid acquisitions in Western Germany, which before the French Revolution had been largely occupied by ecclesiastical states. It thus became the greatest of purely German powers and the chief hope of German unity; and the way was prepared for the work of Bismarck. For the Battle of Jena, *see* Fig. VII. (p. 13.).

Growth of the Habsburg Dominions (Plate 25*a***).**—The Habsburg House, which since 1519, and in a less degree since 1272, has played a leading part in European affairs, built up its vast and heterogeneous empire mainly by means of a succession of fortunate marriages and a persistent and *rusé* diplomacy, of which it is impossible to give any account here; their results are recorded in the map. Note the wide territories held at one time or another by this family and subsequently lost; especially the loss of German lands. The Austrian house held the Imperial crown continuously from 1438 till the abolition of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 (except in the years 1742–5), and the Presidency of the Germanic Confederation from 1815 till 1866, and was thus throughout this period the dominant power in Germany. But it has never been, at any rate since the sixteenth century, a purely German power, and, occupied chiefly with its non-German lands, was never able to obtain the real leadership of Germany. After 1526 (when Bohemia, Hungary, etc., were acquired) only a part of its territories lay even within the limits of the Empire (*see* **Plates 8, 9,** and **10**) or of the German Confederation (*see* **Plates 12** and **23***d*); even of these Bohemia, Moravia, Styria and (in part) Carinthia were Slavonic in race, speech and sentiment, while Austria itself was not part of the original Germany (*see* **Plate 22**), but though thoroughly Germanised, was like Brandenburg, a *mark* or border-province, originally Slavonic. Outside the limits of the Empire the Habsburg territories have always been occupied by a strange mixture of races, all acutely conscious of their racial distinctions and attached to their distinctive institutions: Hungarians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Croats, Rumanians, Servians, etc. The geographical distribution of these races is shown in Fig. XXII. Since the middle of the eighteenth century the whole tendency of this divided monarchy has been towards expansion in the non-German regions. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, therefore, is not and has never been a nation-state, like the other great regions previously dealt with; it is an area occupied by fragments of almost all the races that have peopled Europe, held together only by common subjection to a ruling House. Consequently, the Habsburg House has been the foe of all nationalist movements, especially in Germany; while its geographical position has involved it in all the international contests of the last four centuries. This absence of any national basis is the clue to its political history since the sixteenth century. For the Battle of Austerlitz, *see* Fig. VI.

Growth of the Ottoman Empire (**Plate 25***b*).—The Ottoman Empire, like the Habsburg Empire, is not a nation-state, but is the empire of a small and warlike tribe, whose armies even were largely manned from among its subjects. Its power, therefore, has at all times depended upon the vigour of its rulers. Observe that the great Empire shown on the map is mainly the work of three princes: Mohammed II., Selim II. and Solyman the Magnificent. The rapidity with which the Empire was acquired was due to the division of the territory affected among a medley of hostile and ill-organised tribes, and as the Empire lacked all the elements of unity, it could have no permanence; but for the jealousies of the European powers, it must have broken up much earlier. For the first stages in the decay of the Ottoman Empire *see* **Plate 26**; for the later stages of the process *see* **Plate 28.** For the earlier history of the Balkan Peninsula and the Asiatic lands *see* the General Maps of Europe and **Plate 29.** The racial distribution of European Turkey is shown in Fig. XXII.

Middle Eastern Europe (**Plate 26**).—This pair of maps illustrates the most remarkable series of territorial changes which have taken place in Europe in modern times; changes which, despite the rapidity and high-handedness with which they were accomplished, have been, in their main features, permanent. In **26** (*a*), three great states, Sweden, Poland and Turkey, are seen stretching across Europe from north to south. They shut out Russia from all contact with the sea or with the Western European powers; while Prussia is a minor and divided state, seemingly at the mercy of Poland and Sweden, and Austria controls only a small territory, gravely threatened by Turkey. In **26** (*b*), 130 years later, one of these three great states, Poland, has vanished altogether, the stages of its partition being marked by red lines (with dates) on the map; Sweden has lost most of its Baltic lands to Russia and is soon (1809) to lose Finland also; it has also lost part of its German Territory to Prussia; Turkey has lost its northern Black Sea lands to Russia, and the whole of Hungary to Austria.

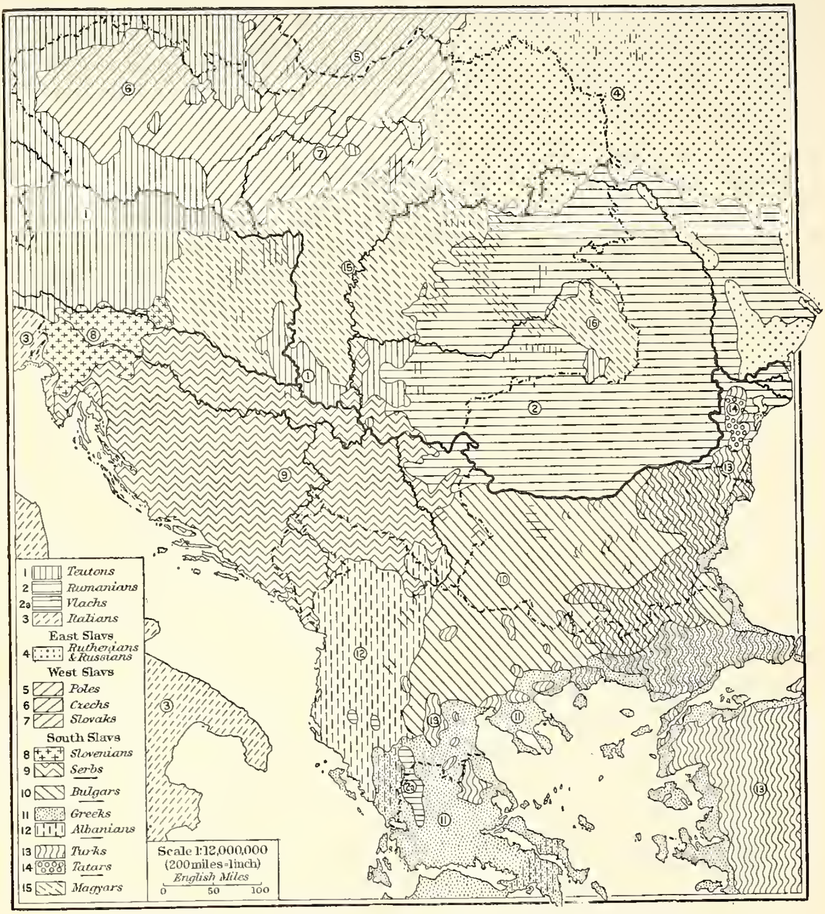

1 Teutons
2 Rumanians
2a Vlachs
3 Italians
East Slavs
4 Ruthenians & Russians
West Slavs
5 Poles
6 Czechs
7 Slovaks
South Slavs
8 Slovenians
9 Serbs
10 Bulgars
11 Greeks
12 Albanians
13 Turks
14 Tatars
15 Magyars
Scale 1:12,000,000
(200 miles=1inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

FIG. XXII.—THE RACES OF SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE.

The three powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, now almost divide Eastern Europe between them. The maps also illustrate the campaigns in Eastern Europe from 1650 to 1800.

The Growth of Russia in Europe (Plate 27).—The vast plain of Russia, intersected by numerous navigable rivers, and separated from Asia only by the easily traversed range of the Urals (*see* **27***c*), remained subject to tribal movements from Asia long after Western Europe had settled down into something like its modern condition. Russia as such began its existence with the conquests of the Varangian Northmen from 862. Their principal centres, successively dominant, were Novgorod and Kief. The Russian lands, however, broke into numerous warring states during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and consequently fell victims during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (*a*) to the Lithuanians and Poles on the west, who conquered many Russian lands, and (*b*) to the Golden Horde of Tartars (*cf.* **Plate 59**) on the east (1224–40), to whom the states which occupied the modern Great Russia were forced to pay tribute until the fifteenth century. Among the states thus subjected Moscow gradually took the first place, giving the name of Muscovy to the slowly growing Russian power. Under Ivan the Great (1462–1505), the Tartar yoke was thrown off, and the amazingly rapid territorial expansion of Russia began. During the sixteenth century it was extended over Asia as far as the Pacific (*see* **Plate 63**). This vast state as yet, however, played little part in the politics of Europe, being shut out from contact both with the western states and the sea by the territories of Sweden, Poland and the Ottoman Turks (*cf.* **Plate 26***a*). With the accession of Peter the Great, 1682, a new period began, which covers the whole of the eighteenth century. Its main feature is expansion at the expense of these three states. During the nineteenth century the ambitions of Russia in the direction of Turkey have been checked by the jealousies of the Western States, especially in the Crimean War, the area of which is shown in Maps *b* and *c*, and at the Congress of Berlin (*see* **Plate 28**). Its actual territorial expansion during this age has been wholly in the south and east, and is illustrated by **Plate 63.**

The Balkan Peninsula (Plate 28).—The mountainous character of the Peninsula, as well as its accessibility to invaders coming from the plains N. and N.E. of the Black Sea, have brought it about that this area, like that of the Austrian Empire to the north, is filled by a medley of races. Though the Goths, after crossing the Danube, made no permanent settlement, but passed on to Italy and the West (*see* note on **Plate 2**) later barbarian invaders took their place, the Slavs (Servians, etc.) coming from the N.W. in the sixth century, the Bulgarians from the N.E. in the seventh century. The Latin speaking Provincials (Rumanians) were thus pressed northwards into Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania, while the Greeks occupied the southern coast. The extent of territory at various times occupied by Slav and Bulgarians is shown in the inset Map (**28***a*). When the Ottoman Turks overran the bulk of the peninsula in the fourteenth century (*cf.* **Plate 25***b*), being few in number they did not succeed in obliterating these racial distinctions, for which see Fig. XXII. The Rumanian principalities always retained a degree of independence. But the decay of the Ottoman power in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries did not produce any effective movement of independence in these regions ; and it was not until, in the nineteenth century, the diplomatic and military aggression of Russia encouraged the growth of nationalist sentiment among Rumanians, Greeks, Servians and Bulgarians that the actual break-up of European Turkey began. The main map is intended to illustrate the stages in this process, and in particular to bring out (*a*) the settlement proposed by Russia after her victory in the Russo-Turkish War, (*b*) the modifications demanded by the Western powers in the Treaty of Berlin.

The Crusades (Plate 29).—This plate is primarily intended to illustrate the later crusades (for the First Crusade *see* **Plate 6**), but also serves to illustrate the history of the Eastern Empire in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. **29** (*b*) shows the break-up of the Eastern Empire as a result of the Fourth Crusade, and the establishment of a number of petty Latin states on its ruins. In **29** (*c*), which serves to illustrate the fighting in Syria, note the limits of the territory secured by Frederick II. by treaty in 1229, when he was under papal excommunication. He, in fact, achieved more than any of his predecessors since the First Crusade.

SECTION III.—THE BRITISH ISLES. PLATES 30–45.

Roman Britain (Plate 30).—This map illustrates not only the Roman occupation, but the influence of physical features upon early English history. Not only the mountains but the forests and marshes exercised a profound influence, breaking up the country into isolated fragments. Observe the skill with which the Roman roads overcame these obstacles, and in some degree welded the country together. Note the relation of the northern roads to the Great Wall and the defence of the northern frontier. Note also that London, though never an administrative centre under the Romans, is nevertheless the point from which all roads radiate. From the ports on the Kentish shore through which contact with the rest of the Empire was maintained, roads must run to all parts of the province ; but the dense *Anderida silva* on the left, and the marshy estuary of the Thames on the right, forced the roads to converge on the lowest convenient crossing-point over the Thames. At the centre of the road-system, with the best navigable river to bring down the products of the inland regions to her markets, and with a safe harbour which looked out towards the Continent but was at the same time far more secure from marauders than the shore-ports, London was from the beginning destined to be the capital of England. The later road-system of England, and the railway system which succeeded it, equally radiated from London. For the main roads of England before the road-building activity which set in with the Industrial Revolution, see Fig. XXIII. The student should compare this later road system with the Roman system which formed its foundation.

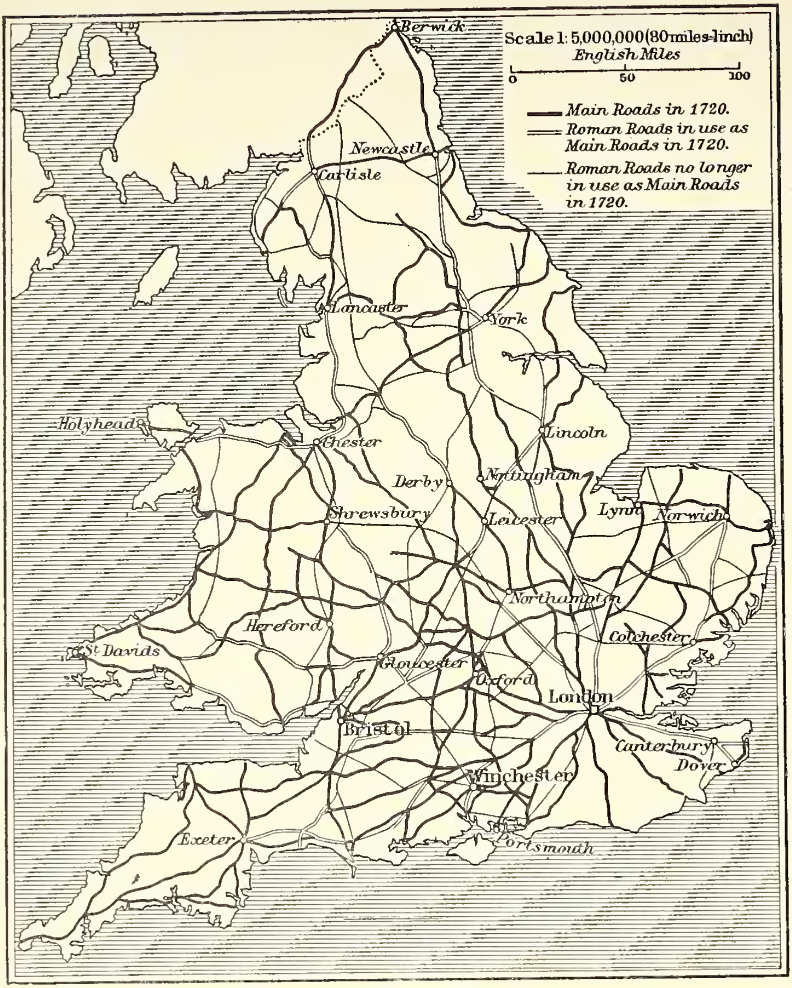

Scale 1: 5,000,000 (80 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0
50
100
Main Roads in 1720.
Roman Roads in use as Main Roads in 1720.
Roman Roads no longer in use as Main Roads in 1720.
Berwick
Newcastle
Carlisle
Lancaster
York
Holyhead
Chester
Lincoln
Derby
Nottingham
Shrewsbury
Leicester
Lynn
Norwich
Northampton
Hereford
Colchester
St Davids
Gloucester
Oxford
London
Bristol
Canterbury
Dover
Winchester
Exeter
Portsmouth

Fig. XXIII.—English Main Roads before the Industrial Revolution.

The British Isles and their Teutonic Invaders (Plate 31).—This map is intended as a supplement to the last, bringing out the build of the British Isles as a whole, in relation to the neighbouring parts of the Continent. The sea-depths indicate the way in which these islands were once connected with the Continent. Note how the lower lands, penetrated by navigable rivers, face, and invite invasion from, the opposite shores of the Continent. The main lines of the two great periods of Teutonic invasion (*a*) in the fifth and sixth and (*b*) in the ninth and tenth centuries are roughly indicated. This map should be compared with **Plate 33.**

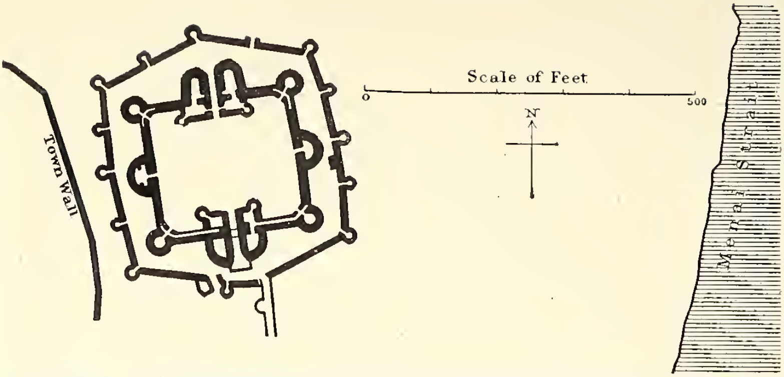
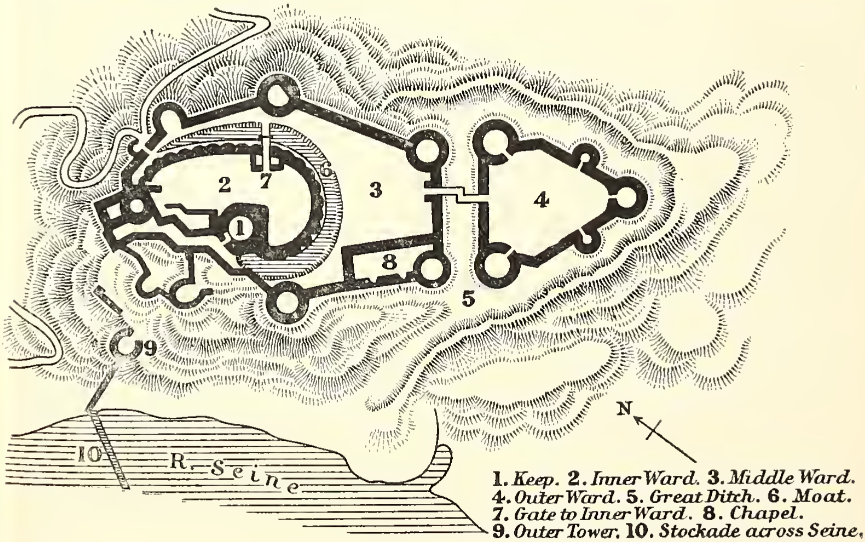


FIG. XXIV.—A CONCENTRIC CASTLE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY (BEAUMARIS).

Political Development of England before the Norman Conquest (Plate 32).—These maps, especially **32** (*a*), should be read in conjunction with **Plate 30,** in order that the student may realise how the course of the English conquest, and the divisions among the conquering tribes, were determined by the physical features. Observe the extreme slowless of the conquest as shown in **32** (*a*). It was probably only in the first stage that there was any complete displacement of the earlier Celto-Iberian population. Note the remarkable permanence of the divisions between Wessex, Mercia, etc., which survive down to the Norman Conquest, and which only a crushing force could obliterate.



1. Keep. 2. Inner Ward. 3. Middle Ward.
4. Outer Ward. 5. Great Ditch. 6. Moat.
7. Gate to Inner Ward. 8. Chapel.
9. Outer Tower. 10. Stockade across Seine.

FIG. XXV.—CHATEAU GAILLARD.

The British Isles and their Invaders in the Eleventh Century (Plate 33).—This plate is intended to illustrate the Empire of Canute, and in general the political relationships of the eleventh century, when after long isolation England was brought once again and finally into the European comity, through the enterprise of the all-pervading Northmen, first as a part of the Empire of Canute, later by the Norman Conquest. This is the century in which the restless and adventurous spirit of the Northmen achieved its greatest results; (*cf.* note on **Plate 6** above).

Mediaeval England and Wales (Plate 34).—This plate illustrates the general history of England from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Fifteenth Century. It shows (1) the chief battlefields, (2) the principal castles, (3) the boroughs which returned members to fourteenth-century Parliaments. The distribution of these gives some idea of the relative population of different parts of the country. In Wales, where there was a state of almost unceasing war, and no fixed county organisation, the boundaries given are only approximate, showing the area generally held by the Lords Marcher during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. For a more detailed treatment of Wales in the thirteenth century *see* **Plate 36*c*.** The territory coloured pink in the map was under the normal administration of the sheriffs and the king's courts; all territory otherwise coloured was under special feudal jurisdiction. These special jurisdictions were all on the frontiers of Wales and Scotland, (*a*) the Palatinate of Chester with the Welsh Marcher Lordships; (*b*) the Palatinate of Durham with the Northumbrian franchises of Hexhamshire (Archbishop of York), Tynedale (King of Scots), and Redesdale (D'Umfraville). Though the Palatinate of Chester was controlled by the crown from the time of Edward I, it, as well as the palatine bishopric of Durham, retained its distinct palatine organisation throughout the period; and neither the palatine counties nor their capital cities returned members to Parliament until 1543 (Chester) and 1672 (Durham). The Palatinate of Lancaster was a later and artificial creation in honour of John of Gaunt, not necessitated by frontier defence. It had its distinct system of courts, but as the county and its boroughs had returned members to Parliament before the Palatinate was created, they continued to do so.

Under the conditions of mediaeval warfare the course of campaigns was mainly determined by the castles and walled towns, and many of the wars between the crown and the barons resolve themselves simply into a succession of sieges. In order to illustrate the methods of mediaeval military architecture at their best, plans are shown of a castle of the "concentric" type of the late thirteenth century (Fig. XXIV), and of Richard I.'s elaborate and magnificent frontier fortress of Chateau Gaillard in Normandy (Fig. XXV); while Fig. XXVIII (p. 39) shows, in Chester, an excellent example of one of the more important fortified towns with its castle. Chester occupied a position of great strategic value, commanding the bridge over the Dee and the main line of advance into North Wales. Note the relation of the mediaeval town to its Roman predecessor. The inset map to **Plate 34** treats mediaeval London and its system of defences in some detail. For the strategic position of London *see* note on **Plate 31.**

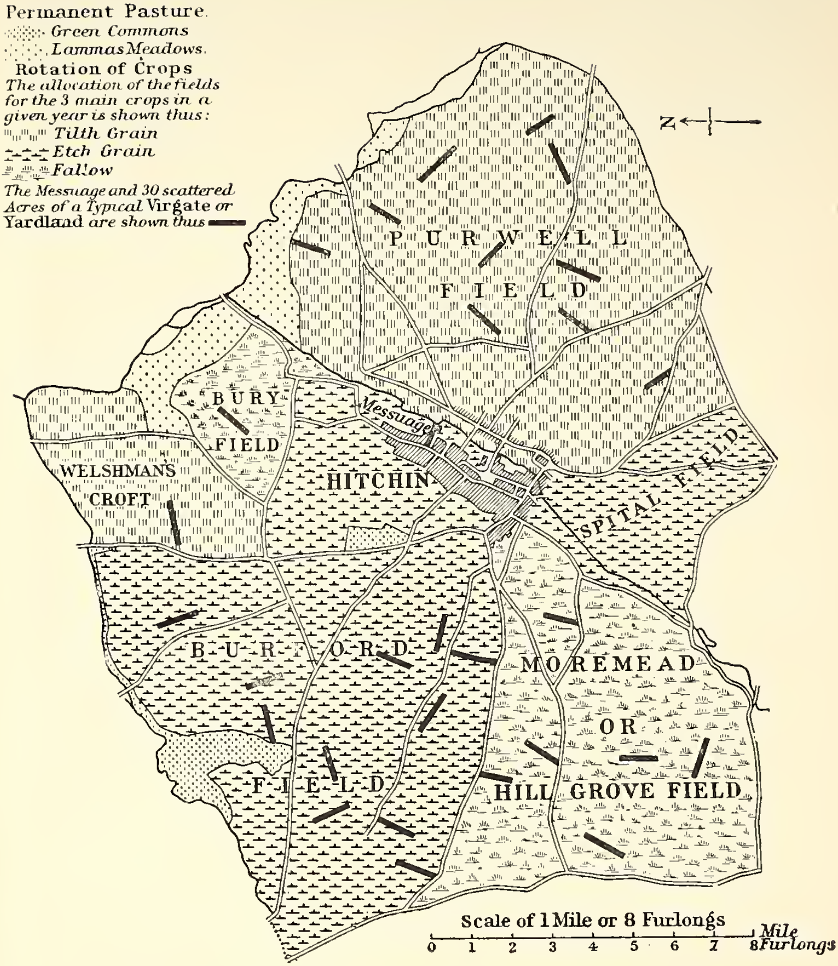

Permanent Pasture.
Green Commons
Lammas Meadows.
Rotation of Crops
The allocation of the fields for the 3 main crops in a given year is shown thus:
Tilth Grain
Etch Grain
Fallow
The Messuage and 30 scattered Acres of a Typical Virgate or Yardland are shown thus
N
PURWELL FIELD
BURY FIELD
WELSHMANS CROFT
Messuage
HITCHIN
SPITAL FIELD
BURFORD FIELD
MOREMEAD OR HILL GROVE FIELD
Scale of 1 Mile or 8 Furlongs
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Mile
Furlongs

FIG. XXVI.—AN ENGLISH VILLAGE COMMUNITY.

This diagram is intended to illustrate the organisation of the mediaeval village community, the ultimate basis of the whole social structure. The map is based upon those given in Seebohm's *English Village Community*, and shows (*a*) the system of open-field husbandry with its three main fields, (*b*) the way in which the holding of a normal village was distributed over the whole area of the township, and (*c*) the normal rotation of crops which was carried out under the three field system. This system of agriculture decayed very slowly. For the extent to which it survived in England in the eighteenth century, see Fig. XXXIX. (p. 47).

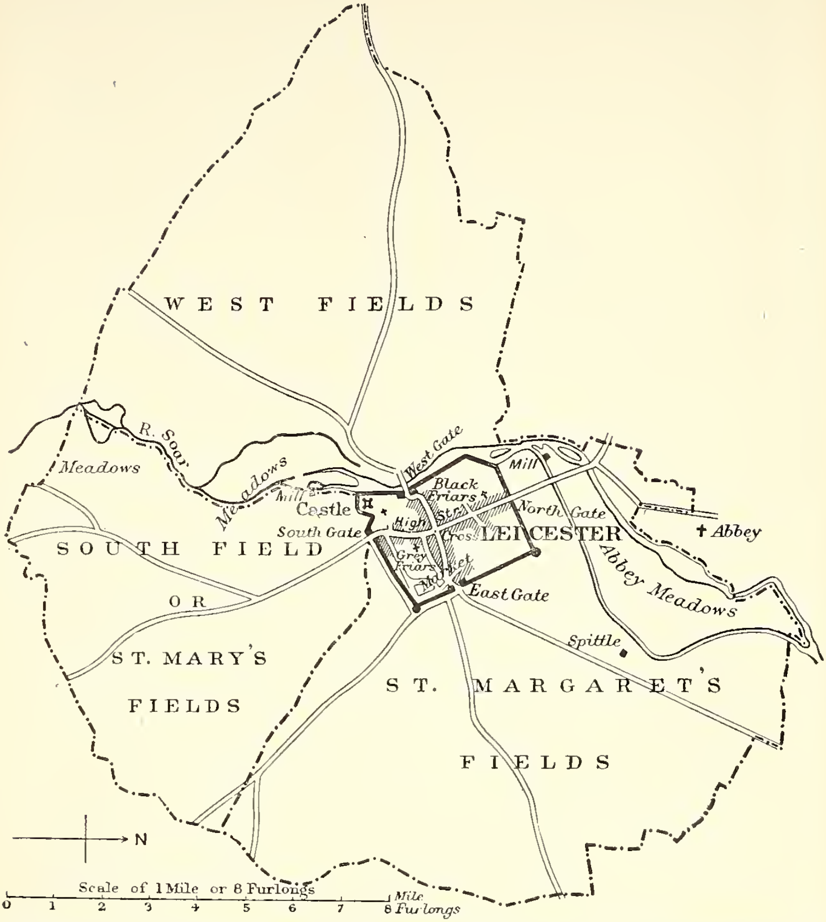

WEST FIELDS
R. Soar
Meadows
Meadows
Mill
Castle
South Gate
West Gate
Black Friars
High Str.
Cross
Grey Friars
Market
Mill
North Gate
LEICESTER
East Gate
Abbey
Abbey Meadows
Spittle
SOUTH FIELD
OR
ST. MARY'S
FIELDS
ST. MARGARET'S
FIELDS
N
Scale of 1 Mile or 8 Furlongs
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Mile
8 Furlongs

Fig. XXVII.—A Mediaeval Walled Town in Relation to its Fields (Leicester).

Except in the case of London the numerous little self-governing boroughs which grew up in England during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were essentially village communities, upon which were superimposed (*a*) a modest trade centre and (*b*) some organisation for defence. Most of the burghers continued to be tillers of the soil with holdings which were, until a late date, still worked on the open-field system. This intimate relation between the burghal organisation and the village organisation is brought out in the above plan (Fig. XXVII.), which shows the relation of the small fortified enclosure of Leicester to its surrounding fields.

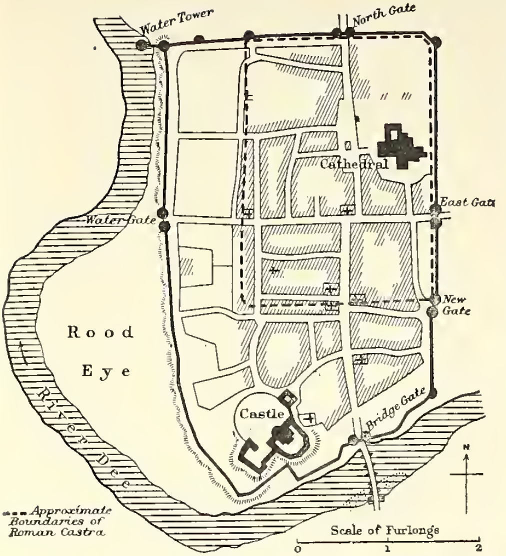

Water Tower
North Gate
Cathedral
East Gate
Water Gate
New Gate
Rood Eye
River Dee
Castle
Bridge Gate
N
Approximate Boundaries of Roman Castra
Scale of Furlongs
0
1
2

Fig. XXVIII.—A Mediaeval Walled Town with Castle, on Basis of Roman Fort (Chester).

The Angevin Empire of Henry II. and Richard I. (Plate 35).—The exact limits of Henry II.'s supremacy in France are not easy to determine. Many of the great barons of Aquitaine, and especially of its eastern regions, were never effectively brought into obedience, and recognised or repudiated the Angevin supremacy as it suited their convenience. For the loss of the French possessions of Henry II. *see* **Plates 15** and **36***a*. In Ireland, the area coloured dark pink is an approximate indication of the extent of territory brought under the control of the English conquerors by the end of the twelfth century. For more detailed study of the English Conquest of Ireland, *see* **Plate 41.**

England in France, and the English Borders (Plate 36).—This plate is intended to illustrate the wars between England and her neighbours in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—the age in which an almost continuous series of foreign adventures occupied the attention of English kings, and materially affected the internal development of the country.

The principal battles of this age of war are shown in Figs. XXIX–XXXII—Bannockburn, Fig. XXIX; Cressy, Fig. XXX; Poitiers, Fig. XXXI; Agincourt, Fig. XXXII.

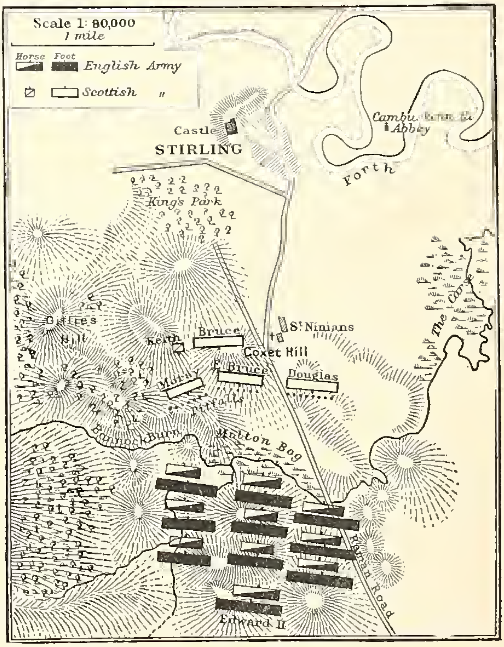

Scale 1: 80,000
1 mile
Horse
Foot
English Army
Scottish "
Castle
STIRLING
Cambuskenneth Abbey
Forth
King's Park
Gillies Hill
Keith
Bruce
St Ninians
Coxet Hill
E. Bruce
Douglas
Moray
Pitfalls
Bannockburn
Milton Bog
The Carse
Roman Road
Edward II

Fig. XXIX.—The Battle of Bannockburn, June 25, 1314.

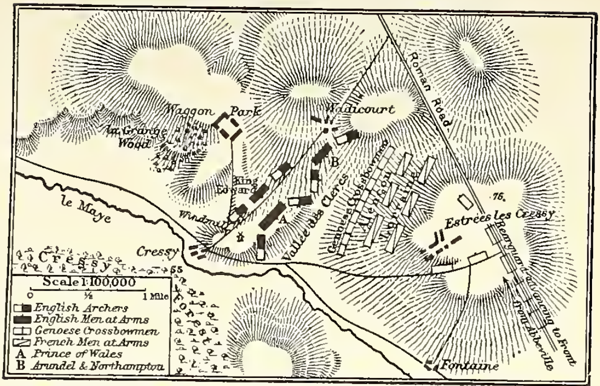

Waggon Park
La Grange Wood
Wadicourt
Roman Road
B
King Edward
le Maye
Windmill
A
Vallée des Clercs
Genoese Crossbowmen
Alençon
Estrées les Cressy
75
Rearguard advancing to Front from Abbeville
Cressy
Cressy Forest
65
Fontaine
Scale 1:100,000
0
½
1 Mile
English Archers
English Men at Arms
Genoese Crossbowmen
French Men at Arms
A Prince of Wales
B Arundel & Northampton

FIG. XXX.—THE BATTLE OF CRESSY, AUGUST 26, 1346.

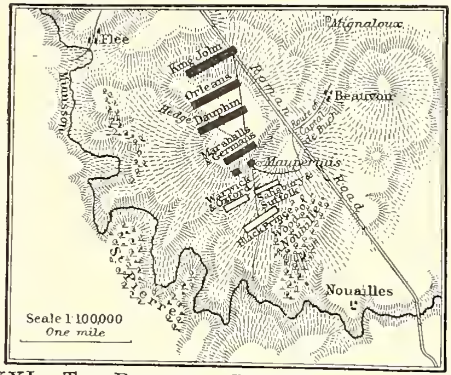

Mignaloux
Flee
Miosson
King John
Orleans
Hedge
Dauphin
Marshalls Germans
Roman Road
Route of Captal de Buch
Beauvoir
Maupertuis
Warwick & Oxford
Salisbury & Suffolk
Black Prince
Wood of Nouailles
St Pierre
Nouailles
Scale 1:100,000
One mile

FIG. XXXI.—THE BATTLE OF POITIERS, SEPTEMBER 19, 1356.

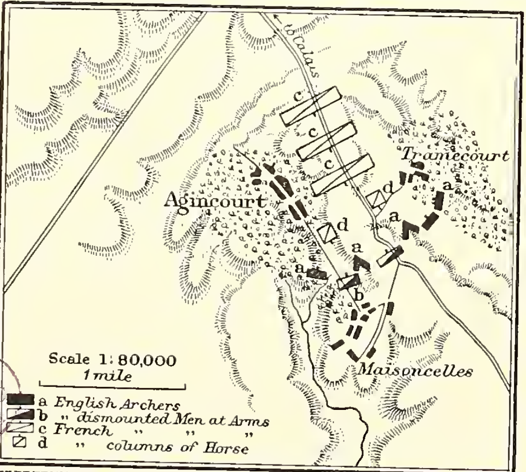

to Calais
c
c
c
Tramecourt
Agincourt
d
d
a
a
a
a
b
Maisoncelles
Scale 1:80,000
1 mile
a English Archers
b " dismounted Men at Arms
c French " " "
d " columns of Horse

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FIG. XXXII.—THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT, OCTOBER 25, 1415.

36 (*a*) illustrates not only the first stage of the Hundred Years' War, but the French wars of Henry III. and Edward I. The provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1259, between Henry III. and Louis IX., are specially indicated. The failure of Philip IV. of France loyally to observe this treaty maintained a constant state of friction between England and France. **36*b*** illustrates the War in France under Henry V. and Henry VI., the moment chosen being that of the widest extent of the English power, just before the appearance and victories of Joan of Arc. As this stage of the Hundred Years' War essentially consists in the intervention of England in the civil war between Burgundians and Armagnacs, it is important to observe the territories held by the Burgundian House and their influence upon the course of the war. For the later growth of the Burgundian territories *see* **Plate 23*b*.** **36** (*c*) shows the principal castles in Wales and the Marches, and illustrates the important part played by this region in the Wars of the Barons, as well as Edward I.'s conquest of North Wales and his organisation of shires. Note the wide extension of the power of Llewellyn under the terms of the Treaty of Shrewsbury, 1267. This striking revival of the native Welsh power at the expense of the Lords Marcher was mainly due to the fact that these lords were devoting their strength to the baronial struggle against Henry III.—a struggle which Llewellyn used very skilfully for his own purposes. **36** (*d*) illustrates more especially the War of Scottish independence, but also the whole course of the border struggle between the two nations during the mediaeval period. For the earlier history of Scotland *see* **Plate 39.**

Ecclesiastical England to the time of Henry VIII. (Plate 37).—This map shows the ecclesiastical division of England during the later middle ages and down to the time of Henry VIII., whose new bishoprics are indicated. The inset shows roughly the boundaries of the bishoprics during the heptarchic period. These boundaries generally correspond to those of petty kingdoms. In addition to the dioceses, the main purpose of the map is to give a general impression of the number and geographical distribution of the *monasteries* on the eve of the Reformation. These fall into three classes, each indicated by a different symbol: (1) the *parliamentary* abbeys whose abbots sat in the House of Lords; these varied in number; only the 26 whose abbots

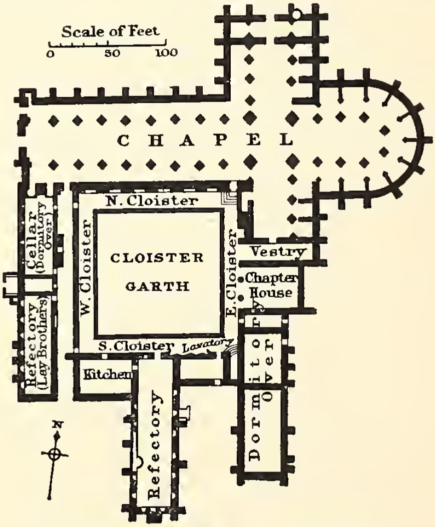

FIG. XXXIII.—MONASTIC BUILDINGS (BEAULIEU ABBEY).

were regularly summoned to the parliaments of the fifteenth century are shown; (2) the *greater* monasteries suppressed in 1539; most of these, and a few of (3) the *lesser* monasteries which are for one reason or another of special interest, are named. No attempt is made to indicate the orders to which the various houses belonged. The figures after the names of certain towns indicate that in these towns there were several monastic houses, including the Friaries, whose work was concentrated in the towns. The life of the monasteries being determined largely by the physical arrangement of their buildings, a plan of a typical monastery (Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire) is shown in Fig. XXXIII.

England during the Civil War (Plate 38).—This plate endeavours to bring out the main features of the course of the Civil War: it is believed

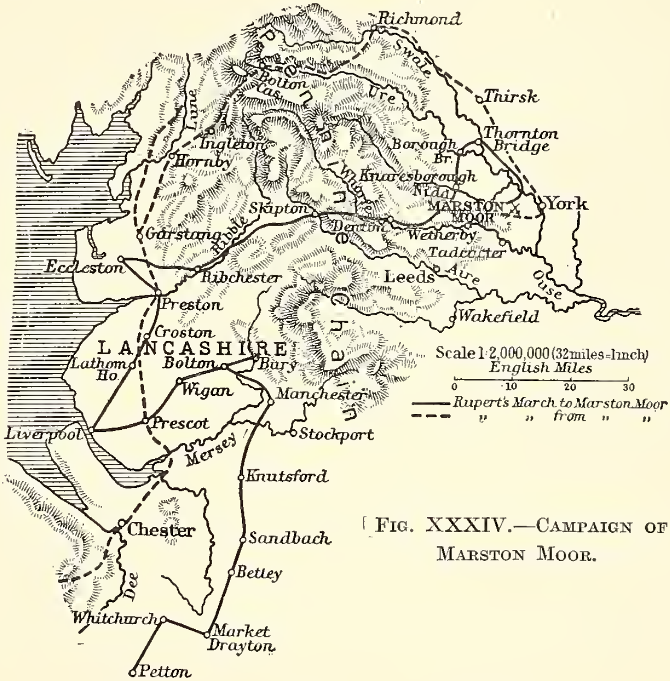
Richmond
Swale
Bolton Cas.
Ure
Thirsk
Pennine
Lune
Ingleton
Hornby
Borough Br.
Thornton Bridge
Knaresborough
Nidd
Skipton
MARSTON MOOR
York
Garstang
Ribble
Denton
Wetherby
Tadcaster
Eccleston
Ribchester
Leeds
Aire
Ouse
Preston
Wakefield
Croston
LANCASHIRE
Lathom Ho.
Bolton
Bury
Wigan
Manchester
Prescot
Liverpool
Mersey
Stockport
Knutsford
Chester
Sandbach
Betley
Dee
Whitchurch
Market Drayton
Petton
Scale 1:2,000,000 (32 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
10
20
30
Rupert's March to Marston Moor
" " from " "

FIG. XXXIV.—CAMPAIGN OF MARSTON MOOR.

that every battle, skirmish or siege of any importance has been shown. The first map shows the results of the campaign of 1643. The King entered upon the campaign in command of the areas coloured pink and purple, the Parliament in command of those coloured blue and buff. The King's acquisitions during the year (buff) were of much greater extent than those of the Parliament (purple) and gave him command particularly of the whole

BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.—I-II.

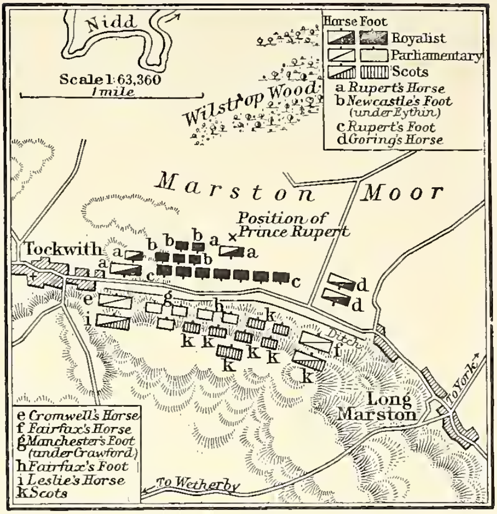
Nidd
Scale 1:63,360
1 mile
Wilstrop Wood
Horse Foot
Royalist
Parliamentary
Scots
a Rupert's Horse
b Newcastle's Foot (under Eythin)
c Rupert's Foot
d Goring's Horse
Marston Moor
Position of Prince Rupert
Tockwith
Ditch
To York
Long Marston
e Cromwell's Horse
f Fairfax's Horse
g Manchester's Foot (under Crawford)
h Fairfax's Foot
i Leslie's Horse
k Scots
To Wetherby

FIG. XXXV.—THE BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR, JULY 2, 1644.

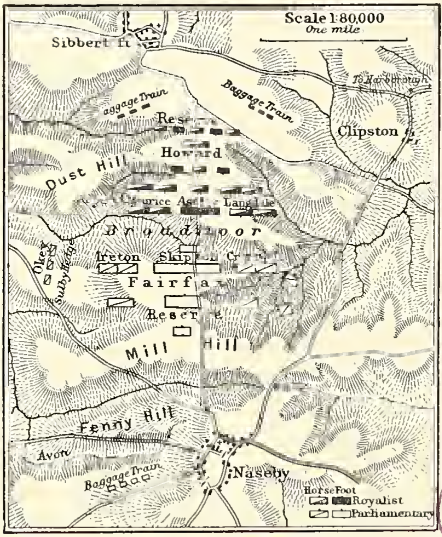
Scale 1:80,000
One mile
Sibbertoft
To Harborough
Clipston
Baggage Train
Baggage Train
Reserve
Howard
Dust Hill
Maurice Astley Langdale
Broadmoor
Okey
Sulby Hedge
Ireton
Skippon
Cromwell
Fairfax
Reserve
Mill Hill
Fenny Hill
Avon
Baggage Train
Naseby
Horse Foot
Royalist
Parliamentary

FIG. XXXVI.—THE BATTLE OF NASEBY, JUNE 14, 1645.

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BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.—III–IV.

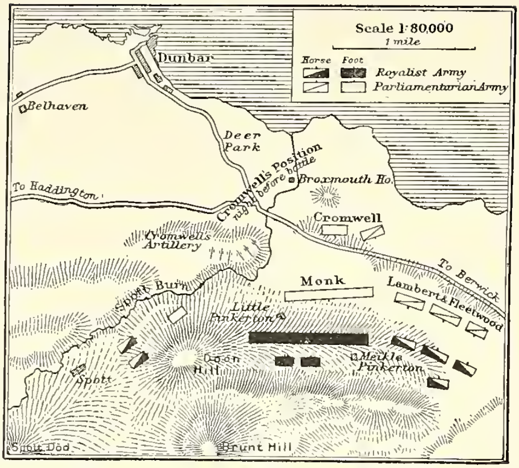
Scale 1:80,000
1 mile
Horse Foot
Royalist Army
Parliamentarian Army
Dunbar
Belhaven
Deer Park
To Haddington
Cromwell's Position night before battle
Broxmouth Ho.
Cromwell
Cromwell's Artillery
To Berwick
Monk
Lambert & Fleetwood
Spott Burn
Little Pinkerton
Doon Hill
Meikle Pinkerton
Spott
Spott Dod
Brunt Hill

FIG. XXXVII.—THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR, SEPTEMBER 3, 1650.

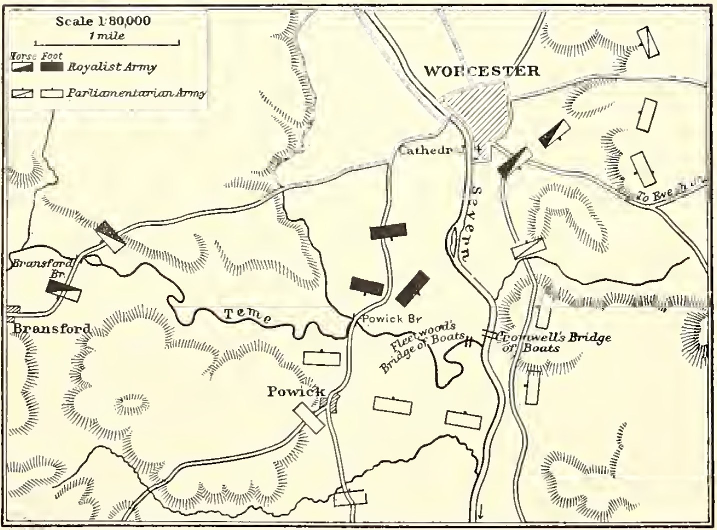
Scale 1:80,000
1 mile
Horse Foot
Royalist Army
Parliamentarian Army
WORCESTER
Cathedral
To Evesham
Severn
Bransford Br.
Bransford
Teme
Powick Br
Fleetwood's Bridge of Boats
Cromwell's Bridge of Boats
Powick

FIG. XXXVIII.—THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 3, 1651.

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of the south-west. But the Parliamentary conquests, though small, were so disposed as to run a wedge through the King's territories, breaking them into two blocks and especially interrupting his control of the west coast and of the route from Ireland by Cheshire. The results of the second campaign, 1644, are shown by the contrast between the first and the second map. The chief feature is that the King (by the Marston Moor campaign, *see* Figs. XXXIV and XXXV) lost the whole of the north, which had in 1643 been isolated from his southern territories. Only isolated castles and towns like Carlisle and Lathom now stood out for the King, and it only remained for the Parliament to deal with the southern area. This was the work of the third campaign, 1645; wherein, as the second map shows, the Parliamentary armies (besides beating the main royalist force at Naseby, *see* Fig. XXXVI) drove a wedge once more through the King's territories, and left him helpless, master only of two isolated and poor areas in N. Wales and the extreme south-west. The course of the second Civil War and of the Scottish invasion which ended at Worcester (*see* Fig. XXXVIII), may also be followed on the second map. For Montrose's campaigns in Scotland *see* **Plate 40***a*; for the war in Ireland, **Plate 42***a*; for the battle of Dunbar, Fig. XXXVII.

Scotland in the Eleventh Century (Plate 39).—This plate shows the diverse elements out of which the Kingdom of Scotland was welded in the eleventh and following centuries and the physical features by which these divisions were determined. The separate states thus united were: (1) Alban, (2) Moray, (3) Argyll, or Scotland proper, (4) the Norse supremacy over Sutherland and the Isles, (5) the British kingdom of Strathclyde (with Galloway), and (6) the Northumbrian region of Lothian. The student should observe how the confused mountain system of Scotland made conquest difficult, and encouraged the survival to a late date of the practical independence of the clans in the Highland valleys and in the "dales" of the southern upland near the English border. **Plate 39** shows the regional names of Scotland, such as Kyle, Badenoch, Buchan, to which literary and historical references are frequent. These should be compared with the locations of clans and families shown in **Plate 40***a* and the modern counties shown in **40***b*. For the relations between England and Scotland in the Middle Ages, *see* **Plate 36***d*.

The Modern History of Scotland (Plate 40).—These two maps are intended to illustrate Scottish history from the Reformation to the present day. They should be used in conjunction with **Plate 39.** The first map illustrates the Reformation period, the troubles of Mary Queen of Scots, the part played by Scotland in the Puritan Revolution, and the campaigns of Montrose and Cromwell. For the battle of Dunbar *see* Fig. XXXVII. Note the organisation of the border country into three Marches. This arrangement, which was balanced by a corresponding arrangement on the English side of the Border, belongs to the sixteenth century, and was designed to check the traditional turbulence of this region. Each march had its own captain with special jurisdiction. The Highland line, shown in this map, was the clearly recognised line of division between the

Celtic region where the authority of the clan chieftain held sway and the English region which more effectively accepted the royal authority. The second map illustrates the Persecution and the risings in the time of the later Stuarts, the Revolution, the Jacobite rebellions, and the general development of modern Scotland.

Early Ireland (Plate 41).—The physical conformation of Ireland is roughly that of a saucer, a rim of mountainous land surrounding a central plain, which is, however, much broken by deep and sluggish rivers, and by numerous bogs and moors (*see* inset). The map shows the distribution of the main clans in the twelfth century, on the eve of the English conquest, and the regional names (such as Ossory, Desmond, etc.) to which reference is made in its history. Alongside of its tribal organisation the main feature of early Irish society was the wide distribution of what may be called monastic colonies, in which the Abbot may be said to have played a part corresponding to that of the chief in the tribal settlements. The map attempts to indicate the number and distribution of these settlements, which were the centres of the remarkable intellectual activity of early Ireland. The only true towns in pre-English Ireland were the Danish colonies on the eastern and southern coasts.

Mediaeval and Modern Ireland (Plate 42).—During the thirteenth century the English power promised to consolidate Ireland on a feudal basis, but after the invasion of Edward Bruce (1315) the English power collapsed, and down to the reign of Henry VIII. was practically confined to the Pale, shown in the first map on this plate. During this period the Norman lords in the rest of the island rapidly assimilated themselves to their Celtic neighbours. The first map on this plate is intended especially to illustrate this period, and shows the distribution of the chief Norman houses and Celtic clans. The second map illustrates the ferocious wars of the Tudors, by whom the conquest was really effected, the course of the Civil War and of the war of the Revolution, and the distresses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The resettlement of the land system which was carried out by the Tudors and early Stuarts is shown in the first inset (42*b*); the wholesale confiscation proposed and partly carried out by Cromwell is shown in the second inset (42*b*).

The United Kingdom—Parliamentary Representation (Plate 43).—Shows the system of parliamentary representation existing before 1832. The very full references on the plate, which should be carefully read (note the total number of members returned by each county) render detailed comment unnecessary. But the student should note the areas where names, i.e. constituencies, are most abundant. To some extent the counties most largely represented, e.g. Wiltshire (centre of the woollen trade) were the most populous. In other cases (e.g. Cornwall) this was not so. In England those boroughs which were disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832 are indicated by the use of very small type. These boroughs were therefore all "rotten boroughs," and the student should thus be able to determine whether any particular borough was "rotten" or not. It has not been found possible to indicate the "pocket" boroughs, i.e. those in which, though they might be important towns, the franchise was exercised upon such a system as to render easy the exercise of control by a patron. It should be remembered that the franchise in boroughs varied infinitely, in accordance with local custom.

England and the Industrial Revolution (Plate 44).—This plate illustrates the effects of the Industrial Revolution in regard to distribution of population, the rise of large towns on the coalfield areas, and the localisation of industries. In **44***a* only those parts of the coalfields are shown which were actually worked. A number of towns which were important as market towns, are shown in **44***a*; but there are only six towns shown on **44***a* which would be qualified to be shown at all on **44***b*, where no town of less than 10,000 is figured. The method of colouring for population which has been adopted is based upon the population of counties as a whole, and therefore does not bring out with precision the main centres of population in either map. But it is only on the basis of counties that any trustworthy estimates for 1701 could be obtained. Apart from London, the most populous area in 1701 was the Wiltshire woollen region; and next to it those of Yorkshire and Norfolk. In **44***b* the student should note the extraordinary aggregation of large towns in five small areas: (1) the neighbourhood of London, (2) S. Lancashire and S.W. Yorkshire, (3) S. Northumberland and Durham, (4) the W. Midlands, and (5) Glamorgan and Monmouth. Each of these forms almost a single urban area, and all, with the exception of London, are on coalfields. The main facts of the Agrarian Revolution of the eighteenth century, so far as they can be indicated by a map, are illustrated in Fig. XXXIX., which shows the part of England still largely cultivated on the open-field system at the beginning of the eighteenth century. This area had been practically entirely enclosed before 1901. The enclosure of open-fields (i.e. arable) must be distinguished from the enclosure of commons or wastes, which went on concurrently, but which it has not been found practicable to illustrate.

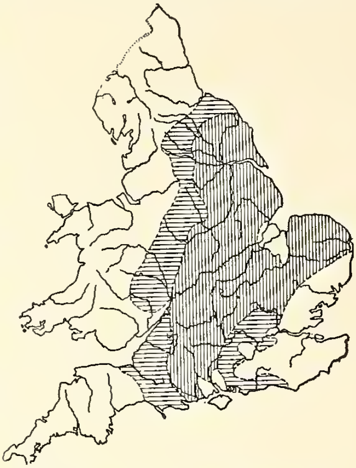


FIG. XXXIX.—ENCLOSURES IN ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The area shaded vertically was mainly or largely cultivated on the open-field system in 1700; *the area shaded horizontally was partially and sporadically cultivated on this system.*

For the organisation of a township cultivated on the open-field system, *see* Figs. XXVI and XXVII. For the road-system of England before the great development in the second half of the eighteenth century, *see* Fig. XXIII.

NELSON'S BATTLES.—I-II.

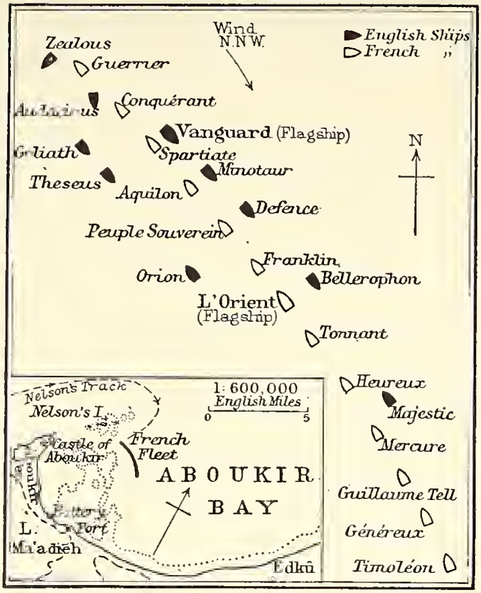

Wind N.N.W.
English Ships
French "
Zealous
Guerrier
Audacious
Conquérant
Vanguard (Flagship)
Goliath
Spartiate
Minotaur
Theseus
Aquilon
Defence
Peuple Souverain
N
Franklin
Orion
Bellerophon
L'Orient (Flagship)
Tonnant
Heureux
Majestic
Mercure
Guillaume Tell
Généreux
Timoléon
Nelson's Track
Nelson's I.
1:600,000
English Miles
0
5
Castle of Aboukir
French Fleet
ABOUKIR BAY
Battery
Fort
L. Ma'adieh
Edkû

Fig. XL.—The Battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798.

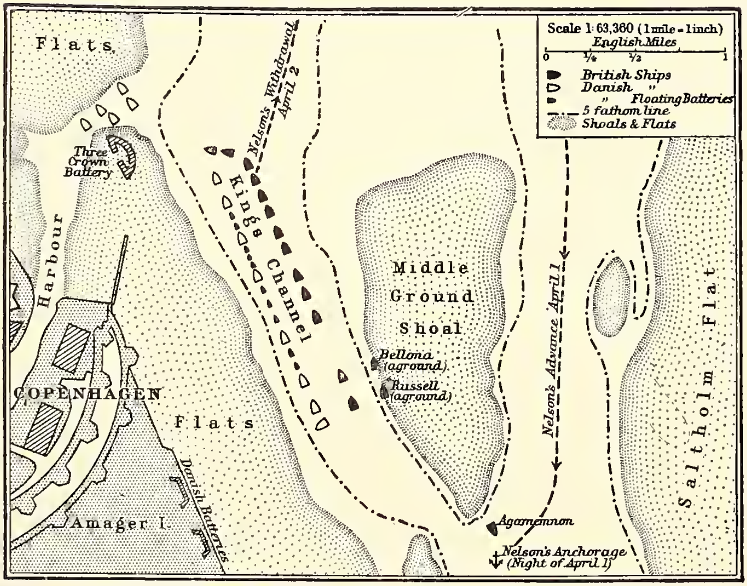

Scale 1:63,360 (1 mile = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
¼
½
1
British Ships
Danish "
" Floating Batteries
5 fathom line
Shoals & Flats
Flats
Three Crown Battery
Harbour
Nelson's Withdrawal April 2
Kings Channel
Middle Ground Shoal
Bellona (aground)
Russell (aground)
Nelson's Advance April 1
Saltholm Flat
COPENHAGEN
Flats
Danish Batteries
Amager I.
Agamemnon
Nelson's Anchorage (Night of April 1)

Fig. XLI.—The Battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801.

The Narrow Seas and the North Atlantic (Plate 45).—The first of these maps brings out the narrow and winding channel which separates England from the Continent and which has been, from the beginning of history down to the nineteenth century, the scene of innumerable naval conflicts, because it forms the gateway from northern to southern Europe. These waters were especially the scene of conflict during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when Spain, England, France and the United Provinces were competing for naval supremacy. During all these years control of the Narrow Seas carried with it control of the ocean highways. The North Atlantic, the scene of the wider strife of the same nations, is shown in the second map, which specially illustrates the pre-Trafalgar campaign of Nelson and Villeneuve, but also the Anglo-Dutch wars of the seventeenth century, the Anglo-French struggle for America, the American Revolutionary War, and the French Revolutionary War. For plans of the Battles of the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar, *see* Figs. XL, XLI and XLII.

NELSON'S BATTLES.—III.

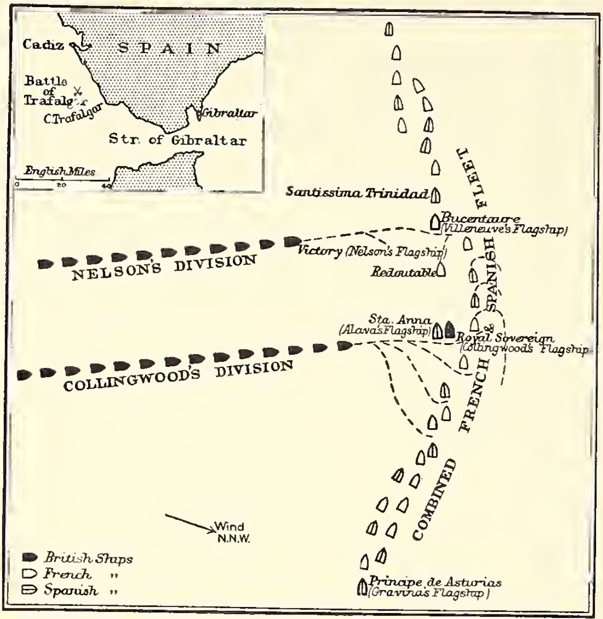

Cadiz
SPAIN
Battle of Trafalgar
C. Trafalgar
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
English Miles
0 20 40
Santissima Trinidad
Bucentaure (Villeneuve's Flagship)
FLEET
Victory (Nelson's Flagship)
Redoutable
NELSON'S DIVISION
SPANISH
Sta. Anna (Alava's Flagship)
Royal Sovereign (Collingwood's Flagship)
COLLINGWOOD'S DIVISION
FRENCH &
COMBINED
Wind N.N.W.
British Ships
French "
Spanish "
Principe de Asturias (Gravina's Flagship)

FIG. XLII.—THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, OCTOBER 21, 1805.

SECTION IV.—THE EUROPEANISATION OF THE WORLD. PLATES 46–65.

The object of this section is (1) to trace in a series of general maps the course of world exploration, the part taken by the various European states in each period in colonising work, and the growth of European geographical conceptions—this last point being illustrated by a series of reproductions of contemporary maps, on which shadow-maps of the world are superimposed, to show how far and where they were wrong; (2) to illustrate in detail the history of those regions in which the European nations have been chiefly concerned during the last three centuries.

The Europeanisation of the World (Plates 46–52).—These maps give the general history of exploration and colonisation. In each map that part of the world which at the date of the map was either unknown or not brought under European influence is coloured pale buff. The routes of some of the chief explorers are marked on each map, except the two last, on which the principal ocean-tracks followed by commerce before and after the age of steam are figured.

The first map (**Plate 46**) shows the extent of European knowledge of the earth's surface on the eve of the great discoveries. Note (*a*) the early exploration of the coast of N. America by the Northmen, of which, however, all effective memory had been lost; (*b*) the slow advance of the Portuguese down the west coast of Africa, which had taken practically the whole of the fifteenth century; the Portuguese were as yet the only nation seriously engaged in exploration. The three smaller maps are intended to show the state of geographical ideas (1) in the ancient world, *Ptolemy's* map representing the ideas prevalent when the Roman Empire was at its height; (2) in the early middle ages, *Edrisi's* map showing the state of European knowledge in the period after the First Crusade, when the Western nations had for the first time been brought into effective contact with the Saracens and their knowledge; (3) on the eve of the great discoveries, *Fra Mauro's* map showing the state of knowledge after the overland Asiatic explorations of Marco Polo and the other explorers of the later middle ages. For Marco Polo, and also for the routes of mediaeval trade between Europe and the East, *see* **Plates 59** and **60.** Note how slight is the advance made during these long centuries. All three of the small maps show the same main features: (1) the surface of the earth mainly consists of land, no navigator having yet ventured into the open ocean except the forgotten Northmen; (2) this land-surface consists of a single much indented mass; (3) it is surrounded by a single "River Ocean," which runs round the whole world.

The second map (**Plate 47**) shows the results of the great explorations, the establishment of the Spanish Empire in Central America and the trade-ascendancy of the Portuguese in the East, together with the line of division between these nations, fixed by the Papal award of 1494 followed by the Treaty of Tordesillas. The first voyage of Columbus, the route of Magellan round the world, and the explorations of the North American coast by the Cabots, are also shown. This map illustrates the period of complete Spanish and Portuguese ascendancy, which covered the sixteenth century, and was consummated by the union of the Spanish and Portuguese Empires 1580. For Spanish America *see* **Plates 53** and **58.** The smaller maps show the rapid development of geographical knowledge during this period. *Behaim's* map practically consists of the application of the earlier ideas as to the shape of the world's land-mass (*cf.* **46***d*) to the theory of the world as a sphere. Note that Columbus, sailing with this view of the world in his mind, found the West Indies very near the point where he would look for an archipelago. In *Schöner's* map, only thirty years later, the existence of the western continent, and the relative proportions of sea and land on the face of the world, are already fairly well grasped. The Spanish explorations (especially the voyage of Magellan) have determined the shape of S. America. In N. America the Gulf of Mexico is pretty accurately given, but the main mass of the continent is still unknown. Note (1) the theory of the existence of great masses of land at the south of the globe, which is still more clearly brought out in Mercator's map (**48***b*), and which made it appear that the Straits of Magellan formed the only practicable southern route to the Pacific ; (2) the theory of the N.W. Passage round N. America, which is very boldly indicated.

The third map (**Plate 48**) illustrates the feverish colonising activity of all the maritime nations which followed on the downfall of the Spanish monopoly to the end of the sixteenth century. All these nations made settlements in the W. Indies (*cf.* **Plate 53**) where they carried on buccaneering and smuggling activities ; and resorted to the coast of W. Africa for the trade in gold, ivory and slaves. The *Spanish* Empire in the West had practically reached its full extent and was falling into quiescence ; the *Portuguese*, though they maintained a share of the Eastern trade, no longer dreamed of monopoly. Of the new competitors for oversea dominion, the *Dutch* were the most systematic exploiters of their opportunities and they were the dominant colonial power of this period. They established their ascendancy in the Spice Islands (**Plate 49***c*), and the Malay Archipelago (*cf.* **49***d*), explored Australia and the surrounding seas, planted factories on the coast of India and in Ceylon, which they largely controlled, and founded at Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope calling stations on the route to the East. In the West the Dutch were less active than in the East, but in the New Netherlands (**Plate 54***c*), they planted a colony at the most advantageous point for trade on the N. American coast, thus breaking the English settlements into two blocks ; they also made themselves masters for a time of a great part of the Portuguese territory in Brazil (*cf.* **Plate 58***a*). The *French* had since 1608 maintained struggling settlements on the St. Lawrence, which, despite their poverty, had begun the exploration of the interior by way of the great lakes. The *English* had opened out trade with the mainland of India, being excluded by the Dutch, since 1623, from the lucrative trade of the Spice Islands ; but their chief activities were the foundation of Virginia and New England on the coast of N. America. While the Western nations were exploring the sea-routes east and west and planting stations in America and the East, the *Russian* Empire (*cf.* **Plate 63**) was rapidly extending its control over Northern Asia. Siberia was overrun by the Russians in the last years of the sixteenth century. The first of the smaller maps shows the conception of the shape of the world existing at the beginning of the period. Note (in comparison with Schöner, **47***b*) the greater accuracy of the treatment of the Malay Archipelago, which had become a centre of active trade, and the defined conception of the Terra Magna Australis. This was amended by Drake's voyage round the world, which is shown on the main map, and in the course of which he was driven South of Cape Horn. The northern extension given to the Southern land-mass in the region of Australia should be noted. It shows that some rumour of the existence of Australia had reached geographers, from the natives of the Malay Archipelago. The second of the smaller maps shows in detail the Dutch exploration of Australia and New Zealand. The mistake in the coast outline to the north was due to Tasman's having supposed that New Guinea was continuous with Australia.

The fourth map (**Plate 49**) illustrates the colonial activities of the second half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. The chief features are (*a*) systematic colonisation, exploration and trade development by England (Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rupert's Land, Bombay) and by France (La Salle's explorations, Colbert's attempts on Madagascar, etc.); (*b*) the beginning of the period of world-wide colonial wars between the great powers, which in this period began to realise the national strength to be derived from the control of colonies and especially of the trade in the luxuries of the tropical regions in East and West. The West Indies and West Africa began to see, not only buccaneering and unofficial adventurers, but national fleets. Three wars between the English and the Dutch undermined Dutch naval supremacy and expelled the Dutch from N. America (*cf.* **Plate 54**). Two wars between French and English, though fought primarily on European questions, were inevitably extended to America, and resulted in the cession of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to England, which thus controlled the mouth of the French river St. Lawrence. On the whole the main feature of the period is the systematic attempt of the French, under Colbert's guidance, to secure colonial supremacy: this received a serious check at the Treaty of Utrecht. The minor maps illustrate (**Plate 49*b***) the search for the N.W. passage, which is the romance of exploration during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century: the story is carried down to the present day; and (**Plate 49*c*** and *d*) the Spice Islands, which were at the beginning of the seventeenth century the centre of the most envied trade of the world, and for the control of which strife raged between the Portuguese, the English and the Dutch.

The fifth map (**Plate 50**) illustrates especially the duel between France and England for the control of colonies in the West and trade in the East which occupied the first half of the eighteenth century, and was the outcome of the vast importance now attached to these matters: the mania of speculation which was caused by the exaggerated notions of the wealth to be made from colonial trade is another evidence of the preoccupation of this period with colonial matters, and showed itself in Law's schemes in France and the South Sea Bubble in England. The chief fields of this struggle were (*a*) North America (*cf.* **Plate 55**); (*b*) India, where trade rivalry brought on territorial ambitions (*cf.* **Plate 61*a***); (*c*) the West Indies, to which many attached greater importance than to any of the other fields owing to the value of the trade in sugar, tobacco and cotton, then almost exclusively derived from the W. Indies (*cf.* **Plate 53**); (*d*) West Africa, where all nations wanted to control good slaving centres (*cf.* **Plate 64*c***). In all these the Seven Years' War gave England the upper hand, and she emerged at the Peace of Paris the first colonising power of the world. But though the rivalry of France and England is the main feature of the period, the eagerness of other nations to share in colonial trade should be noted. Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Prussia all appeared as ineffective competitors, especially in the W. Indies, W. Africa and India. The two small maps illustrate the rapidly improving accuracy of geographical knowledge which resulted from this keen interest in the non-European world. Homan's map, 1716, is still at fault as to N.W. America, N.E. Asia and the Australasian region. These defects almost disappear in D'Anville's map, at the end of the period. The shape of the main land-masses of the world was now determined. It remained only to explore (1) the Pacific, chiefly the work of Captain Cook, whose voyages are shown in the main map; (2) the interior of Africa, Australia and (in part) S. America, which were to be reserved for the nineteenth century; and (3) the Polar regions (*see* **Plate 51***b*, *c*).

The sixth map (**Plate 51**) shows the effects of the Revolutionary period upon the colonial possessions of the European powers. Three main features stand forth: (1) the revolt of the older colonies—the United States from England, the whole of the Spanish settlements in Central and South America (except Cuba and Porto Rico) from Spain; Brazil from Portugal. (2) The conditions of the Revolutionary Wars have left the colonies and possessions of all powers at the mercy of England, with her dominant navy. The Dutch, in forced alliance with France, especially suffered, losing to England Cape Colony, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. It was mainly in this period that the widely scattered forts and trading-stations possessed by England were acquired, especially on the route to India. (3) Fear of Napoleon forced the English into that rapid expansion which, under Wellesley, turned "the British Empire *in* India into the British Empire *of* India" (*cf.* **Plate 61***c*). At the same time the settlement of Australia was begun. The smaller maps show (1) the history of polar exploration to the present day, and (2) the commercial unification of Germany, which was in the next period to add a formidable competitor to the older colonising powers.

The seventh map (**Plate 52**) shows the distribution of the world at the present day. The nineteenth century falls into two main periods. (1) From 1815 to 1870, the European powers being occupied with wars and revolutions, paid little attention to colonies; the English monopoly therefore continued, and the British Empire expanded in a haphazard way in many fields. (2) From 1870 onwards, Europe, free from revolutions, looked beyond her own limits and there began a feverish rush for colonies, especially in Africa. Other features of the period are (1) the declared intention of the United States to prevent European aggression in America; (2) the beginning of American colonial ambitions; (3) the awakening of the Eastern nations. The smaller maps illustrate in detail the two most important wars of this period, the Franco-German war, which brought to an end the era of revolution in Europe and heralded the appearance of Germany as a consolidated world-power; and the Russo-Japanese war which not only checked the expansion of Russia, but put a limit to the field of the colonial rivalry of the powers.

The West Indies and Central America (Plate 53).—The West Indies and

Central America were the field of the rivalry of all the maritime nations from the middle of the sixteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The confusing changes in ownership of the lesser islands, at first chiefly haunted by buccaneers, are shown in detail in the larger map, while the smaller maps illustrate the position of the various competing powers at intervals of about a century. The history of the Spanish Empire is also partially illustrated. For South America see **Plate 58.**

The European Nations in North America (Plates 54 and **55).**—These two plates illustrate the colonisation of North America, the rivalry of England and France, and the establishment of the United States. The two maps should be used in conjunction, in order that the influence of physical features, which is nowhere more clearly demonstrable, may be fully grasped by the student. Five nations took part in the colonisation of N. America during the first half of the seventeenth century. The *Spanish* settlements in Florida and Texas were, however, essentially an extension of their dominion in the West Indies and Central America, and as they exercised no material influence upon the other settlements, they may be disregarded. The *English* settlements fell into two distinct blocks, (*a*) the Southern Colonies of Virginia (1607) and Maryland (1634) surrounding and made accessible by the branching waters of Chesapeake Bay and its navigable rivers, to which later the Carolinas and Georgias were added, and (*b*) the sporadic but homogeneous group of the New England colonies, (1620 onwards, *see* **54***b*), which before the middle of the century had been consolidated into the four main states of Massachusetts (with Plymouth and Maine), Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Both of these groups were essentially coastal in character, and though the settlers were numerous they were deterred from expanding far westwards by the barrier of the mountain ranges which run parallel with the Atlantic coast. Between these two groups of English colonies the *Dutch* planted themselves at the mouth of the Hudson, and the *Swedes* (later conquered by the Dutch) at the mouth of the Delaware (*see* **54***c*). The Dutch especially showed great insight in their choice of a site, since the valley of the Hudson, together with its tributary the Mohawk, formed the only effective gaps in the trackless hills and woods which cut off the coastlands from the interior. Accordingly the conquest of the Dutch territories by the English (1664) was essential to the consolidation of the English colonies. Even then, however, the English settlers had no very effective route to the central plain, because the Iroquois, the most warlike and best organised of Indian tribes, lay across the Mohawk valley, while the main Hudson valley with Lake Champlain, though forming an all but continuous waterway to the North, led only to the centre of the French settlements on the St. Lawrence. The *French* like the English settled in two distinct areas, but in their case these areas were not divided by the settlements of any other European power. Acadia (1604) and its dependencies formed a coastal colony, and as such was engaged in frequent conflict with the New Englanders by whom it was eventually conquered (1711). The two nations also found themselves in rivalry in Newfoundland, where both had settlements, for the exploitation of the fisheries. But the main French settlements, on both banks of the St. Lawrence from the Saguenay to the Ottawa, had for the most part to deal only with native neighbours, especially the formidable Iroquois. The St. Lawrence River forms a very effective breach in the mountain barrier which checked the advance of the English. It naturally led the French settlers on to the Great Lakes, which Champlain explored as early as 1615, and whose area was soon dotted with French trading and mission centres. From the lakes French explorers and missionaries were naturally led on to explore the great rivers of the central plain ; Père Marquette and La Salle traced the course of the Ohio and Mississippi ; a new French settlement was planted at the mouth of the Mississippi (1717) and during the first half of the eighteenth century, despite their small numbers in comparison with the English, the French had established trading and mission stations on the eastern half of the Mississippi valley (*see* **Plate 55**) and claimed the right of excluding the English from this region. This state of affairs, essentially the product of geographical facts, inevitably brought about conflict between the two nations, which in the Seven Years' War ended in the acquisition of all the French lands and claims by the English.

In this war (*see* **Plate 55**) geographical facts were again the determining factors. The English attacks on the French colonies, successful or unsuccessful, were all directed along three main lines : (*a*) over the Alleghanies to the French settlements on the Ohio, especially Fort Duquesne ; (*b*) up the Hudson waterway by Lake Champlain (where Crown Point and Ticonderoga formed the chief centres of war) and along the Mohawk Valley to the Lakes (*see* **Plate 56***a*) ; (*c*) up the river St. Lawrence, where Louisburg and Quebec (**55***a*) formed the main French points of resistance. The conquest of Canada was soon followed by the revolt of the original English colonies. In the course of the War of Independence the Hudson waterway again plays a principal part (*a*) in the American attack on Canada, (*b*) in the English attempt (1777) to isolate New England by a combined movement from Canada and New York. Apart from this the main fields of this war were (*a*) Boston (**55***b*), (*b*) the " middle states," and (*c*) the Carolinas and Southern Virginia, where the last serious campaigns of the war were fought. The main field of the Revolutionary war, and the central area of the Seven Years' War, is treated on a larger scale in **Plate 56.** In both **Plate 54** and **Plate 55** the inland boundaries of the colonies are left (as they were in fact) undefined.

Military History of the United States (Plate 56).—This plate is intended to illustrate the three great wars in the history of English-speaking America. One of the chief fields both of the Seven Years' War and of the War of Independence was the great Hudson water-way, which is figured in Map *a* ; the same map also shows the central field of the War of Independence. On the geographical features of these wars *see* note on **Plates 54** and **55.** The Civil War falls into three main phases (1) the Naval War, including the blockade of the southern ports and Farragut's attack upon the lower Mississippi ; (2) the Virginia campaign, in which from beginning to end of the war the main armies on both sides were engaged ; (3) the war in Kentucky and Tennessee, which was linked with (2) by the campaigns in the Alleghany valleys and by Sherman's march through Georgia. All three phases are, however, so much intertwined that they are best illustrated in a single map (Map *b*). The hard fighting of the last stages of the war in Southern Virginia are illustrated on a larger scale in Map *c*.

The Growth of Canada and the United States (Plate 57).—This map illustrates the political development of North America since 1782. In British North America the main stages in the organisation of the dominion were as follows :—(1) From 1793 Upper and Lower Canada were separate colonies, while Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland formed distinct states ; (2) in 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united ; (3) in 1867 the Dominion was formed, including the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; (4) this was followed by the opening out of the west by the Canadian-Pacific Railway, the addition of British Columbia to the Dominion (1871), and the organisation of the western territories, which in 1905 became states of the Dominion. Note both in Canada and the United States the vital importance of the great trans-continental railways in binding together these vast territories ; until the age of railways, democratic communities on so vast a scale would have been impossible. Note the boundary questions (*a*) in Maine, (*b*) in Oregon, settled at a time when all parties in England anticipated the early union of Canada with the United States. In Maine, a wedge of foreign territory is thrust almost to the St. Lawrence, and has to be crossed by the chief railway. In the United States note that the settlement of the territory west of the Alleghanies did not begin until after the American Revolution (*cf.* dates of Ohio, Kentucky, etc.). Note also the importance of the Louisiana purchase ; and the conquest of the rest of American territory from the Spanish-American power of Mexico.

South America (Plate 58).—There are two main periods of interest in the history of South America, separated by a long period with no features of great interest. The *first* period is that of conquest and settlement by the Spaniards and the Portuguese and in a less degree by the Dutch, English and French, which occupies the sixteenth and the first part of the seventeenth centuries. This is illustrated by the first map. Note (1) the organisation of the Spanish Empire : Panama, Peru, Chile and the Argentine all falling under the viceroyalty of Peru, whose most important region was the mining district of Upper Peru (mod. Bolivia) ; while New Granada, Caracas (Venezuela) and generally the Spanish main were attached to the governorship of Hispaniola. Note (2) that the Portuguese settlement of Brazil, at first purely coastal in character, was effected by grants of large feudal lordships, which are indicated on the map. The *second* period is that of the establishment of a series of independent states, which was the indirect outcome of the French Revolution. This period, and the Wars of Liberation, in which Bolivar was the outstanding figure, are illustrated in the second Map.

Asia under the Mongols (Plates 59 and 60).—Drawn to the same scale, these two plates form a continuous map of Southern and Central Asia. Apart from the raid of Alexander the Great to the Indus, the frequent wars of the Roman Empire with the Persians and the long struggle against the Saracens and Seljuk Turks (which never extended further East than Syria, *see* **Plate 29**), the western nations of Europe never had effective contact with, or knowledge of, Asia until the rise of the great Mongol empire in the thirteenth century; China and India being practically unknown to Europe, except in so far as their products were transmitted by Arab traders on the Indian Ocean, or the land-routes of trade across Central Asia. These routes are shown on Plates 59 and 60. The Mongolian family of peoples are known to have extended, at any rate since the beginning of the Christian era, from Manchuria and the Pacific to the Baltic and Black Seas. Though there were wide differences of language among them, they were never very clearly divided into distinct races, but being mostly nomadic in their customs, shifted and melted readily into one another. From this vague and shifting mass of peoples, whom the European nations have at various times known as Scythians, Huns, Turks, Tartars, Mongols, etc., successive offshoots had from time to time raided and terrorised Europe—the Huns of Attila, the Avars, the Bulgarians, the Magyars all being branches of this same wide-spreading Asiatic stock; as were the various bands of Turks who from the ninth century onwards raided and controlled the greater part of the once consolidated Saracen empire. At the beginning of the thirteenth century a group of tribes in modern Mongolia, consolidated under the rule of a single prince whose centre was at Karakorum, began to conquer and assimilate the kindred races to the south and east of them. In the absence of any strongly felt racial distinctions the task proved an easy one. Under the captaincy of a great military genius who assumed the title of Zenghis Khan (Illustrious King) the Mongol empire had before 1260 not only united all the branches of the wide-spreading Mongol race, but had conquered Persia and the whole of China (the capital of the empire being thenceforward fixed at Peking) and, gathering up the Mongolian tribes of southern Russia, had reduced the divided Russian states to subjection (1241–2, *cf.* note on **Plate 27**). For convenience of administration this unwieldy empire was divided among the sons of Zenghis Khan. But these kingdoms (1, Kipchak=the "Golden Horde" of S. Russia; 2, Djagatai=Turkestan, Bokhara, Samarkand, etc.; 3, Ilkhan=Persia and Armenia) continued during the thirteenth century to recognise the suzerainty of the main kingdom of Mongolia and China under Kubla Khan. In the fourteenth century this vast empire, however, rapidly broke into fragments. China was lost in 1368; the more strictly Mongol regions first became independent and then broke into innumerable fragments. This rendered possible the rise of the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor (*cf.* **Plate 25*b***). On the ruins of the Mongol Empire in Central and S.W. Asia a new adventurer, Timur (Tamurlane) at the end of the fourteenth century built up another short-lived empire, which stretched from the Hindu Kush to the Euphrates, threatened to destroy the power of the Ottomans, and gravely alarmed Europe.

The vast empire of Zenghis Khan and his successors attracted the attention of Europe, and led to a series of remarkable journeys of exploration. The chief of these were those of Rubruquis (Ambassador of St. Louis to Zenghis Khan, 1253–4), Carpini (Ambassador from the Pope 1246–7) and above all the Genoese merchants, the Poli, who were taken into the service of the Mongol Emperors, and made a remarkable series of journeys. Marco Polo's routes are indicated on the map.

India, protected by the Himalayan rampart, was all but unaffected by the vast power of Zenghis Khan. The early history of India is the story of a succession of invasions from the N.W. The most important of these during the middle ages were those of the Afghans, which began in the eleventh century; the Afghan power reached its height at the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it controlled practically the whole of India. But this ascendancy was short-lived. The Afghan power, by the end of the century, had shrunk to the N.W. and in 1398 this remaining region was subjugated by Timur. Meanwhile a group of independent states had formed themselves in the Deccan. This is the state of affairs shown in the main map.

The inset map (**59***a*) shows the condition of India at the time of the first English voyages to Surat and other ports. The chief feature is the rise of the great Mogul empire, the most solid power which India had yet seen, founded by Baber King of Kabul, in the first part of the sixteenth century, and organised by the great Akbar in the second half of the same century. Southern India, to which the operations of the European traders were at first mainly confined, continued to be divided among a group of minor states.

The Growth of British Power in India (Plate 61).—Illustrates in detail the growth of the British power in India down to the close of the governor-generalship of Wellesley. The first map deals with the beginnings of British power under Clive and Warren Hastings; the second with the establishment of British supremacy in India. The influence of physical conformation upon history is very clearly marked in the case of India, and the student should study these maps in conjunction with the physical map, **Plate 59.** Note (1) that the Deccan or Southern Peninsula is naturally distinct, and has a different history, from the Gangetic Valley; hence the growth of British power in the Carnatic is largely a separate story from that of the British power in Bengal, the Governors of Madras being chiefly concerned with the great powers of the Coastal Plain and Southern Uplands—the Carnatic, Mysore and Hyderabad; while the Governor of Calcutta was concerned with the Nabobs of Bengal and Oudh and the Great Mogul at Delhi. But note (2) that the remarkable geographical position of the Marathas, stretching across India between these two regions, gives a unity to Indian History after their rise, because every power was necessarily brought into relations with them. Hence the Marathas were the most dangerous foes of the British in India. And note (3) that the unity of the scattered British territories in the earlier period was only secured by control of the sea; and that as a consequence of this, early British expansion is mainly aimed at securing the control of the coast line. It is not till the time of Wellesley that this policy is exchanged for one of territorial supremacy. His work falls into three stages: (1) the assumption of control over the Deccan by the annexation of the Carnatic and of the greater part of Mysore, and the reduction of the rest of Mysore and of the Nizam to subsidiary alliance; (2) the assumption of control over the Ganges valley by the annexation of the Doab and the reduction of Oudh and the Mogul to dependence; (3) the attempt to subjugate the Marathas, which was stopped when half achieved and had to be completed by Lord Hastings (*see* **Plate 62**).

India in 1858 (Plate 62).—The chief features of the advance of the British power in India during the nineteenth century are: (1) the final subjugation of the Marathas (1817–18); (2) the assumption of direct rule in a number of inland states, including Mysore, Nagpur, Oudh, Sattara, etc.; (3) a rapid advance towards a defensible natural frontier on the N.W. in the Sind War (1843) and the Sikh War (1845–6 and 1848–9); and (4) the conquest of Burma on the East. The map also illustrates the Mutiny.

Coloured, as it is, according to the dates of acquisition of the various areas, this map suggests certain broad aspects of the British ascendancy in India which are worth noting. It shows that the English first acquired control over the greater part of the coast, so as to prevent the access of other powers coming by the sea, and of the Gangetic plain from which the main wealth of India is derived. In the second stage the control of the coast-line was completed, and a wedge of British territory was thrust into the centre of the peninsula, dividing the native states which at the beginning of the nineteenth century occupied the bulk of this area. In the third stage the north-western frontier was secured against possible invaders by land, and a rapid expansion also took place towards the north-east. This sequence was the result, not so much of deliberate plan, as of the pressure of events, but it is none the less important to realize.

The European Powers in Asia during the Nineteenth Century (Plate 63).—The main features illustrated by this map are the development of the gigantic Asiatic Empire of Russia, its relations with the British Empire in India and with the Oriental powers, Japan and China, and the imperial or commercial ambitions of other powers, notably France in Tong-king, the United States in the Philippine Islands, and Germany in the Euphrates Valley. The growth of the Asiatic Empire in Russia, falls into two main and widely separated periods. In 1581 the conquest of Siberia began, under Yermak, a leader of the Cossacks of the Don. Within the next sixty years Russian settlers had spread over the whole of Siberia as far as the Pacific, and had subjugated the scattered tribes which occupied this vast region. At the end of the seventeenth century Kamchatka was occupied, and the Kurile Islands between 1710 and 1720. This rapid process of occupation was the spontaneous work of settlers, not the result of conquest by the forces of the Russian state. Organised government followed later. In 1708 Siberia was formed into a distinct government, with its capital at Tobolsk: it then included twenty-six towns. Under Catherine II. it was divided into three governments. The Russian conquest of Central Asia came much later, being the work of the nineteenth century. It was achieved deliberately and by military action, and was not followed by any considerable settlement of European Russians in the conquered regions. Russian ambitions towards the S.E. may be said to begin with Alexander I., who discussed with Napoleon the project of a combined Franco-Russian advance on India across Central Asia. From this moment the advance of the Russians towards the S.E. was identified in the minds of British statesmen with danger to the Indian Empire. This danger seemed to threaten in two directions, (*a*) Russian advance through the Caucasus and across the Caspian Sea, involving pressure on Persia; (*b*) Russian advance through Turkestan, involving pressure on Afghanistan. The stages in these two lines of advance are shown on the map. They exercised the most material influence upon the concurrent advance of the English in India towards a defensible mountain frontier on the N.W., and upon the diplomatic relations of British India with Afghanistan and Persia. The final settlement of the Afghan boundary question in the Pamirs was not reached till 1898; the question had brought the two Empires to the verge of war in 1876. The final settlement of the Russo-British rivalry in Persia was attained by the delimitation of spheres of influence in that country in 1907. It should be noted that the periods of Russian advance in Central Asia correspond to the periods of reaction in the domestic politics of Russia. Russia reforming herself is European; Russia in reaction is Asiatic. For the Russo-Japanese war, the final check to Russian advance in the Far East, *see* **Plate 52*b*.** Apart from the Russo-British rivalry, the main features illustrated by **Plate 63** are (1) the pressure of European powers upon China, represented by the Chinese wars and the opening of "treaty ports" in 1842 and 1858, the development of the French power in Indo-China, and the establishment of English, German and Russian stations on the Yellow Sea; (2) the emergence of Japan as an aggressive power, by the acquisition of Formosa (1895) from China, the Kurile Islands and South Sakhalin from Russia (1905), and the establishment of a protectorate over Corea; (3) the vital importance of railway schemes for the opening up of Asiatic regions to European trade and influence; note especially the Trans-Siberian railway and the Russian railways in Central Asia, the railways across Asia Minor, down the Euphrates, and through Syria to Mecca. It is upon the control of these and other strategically or commercially important lines of communication that the latest phase of European rivalry especially turns, and the field of this rivalry is Asia.

The Europeanisation of Africa (Plate 64).—Though the coast of Africa was fully known before that of any other part of the world outside of Europe, this continent, as a whole, was the last to be brought under European influence or control. This was because the coast, everywhere inhospitable, is everywhere backed either by deserts or by malarious jungle; while all the great rivers (except the Nile) were long prevented from being made highways to the inland plateau by falls near their mouths, where they descend from the plateau, and by the malarious character of their lower reaches; Africa is like a nut with a very hard kernel, and was neglected so long as more easily accessible lands were available to the ambitions of colonising nations. Towards the end of the nineteenth century when Europe had come to an end of revolutionary changes after the Franco-German War, the suddenly awakened colonial ambitions of the powers found Africa almost the only unappropriated region of the world. Hence the rapidity with which it was partitioned amongst them, which (with

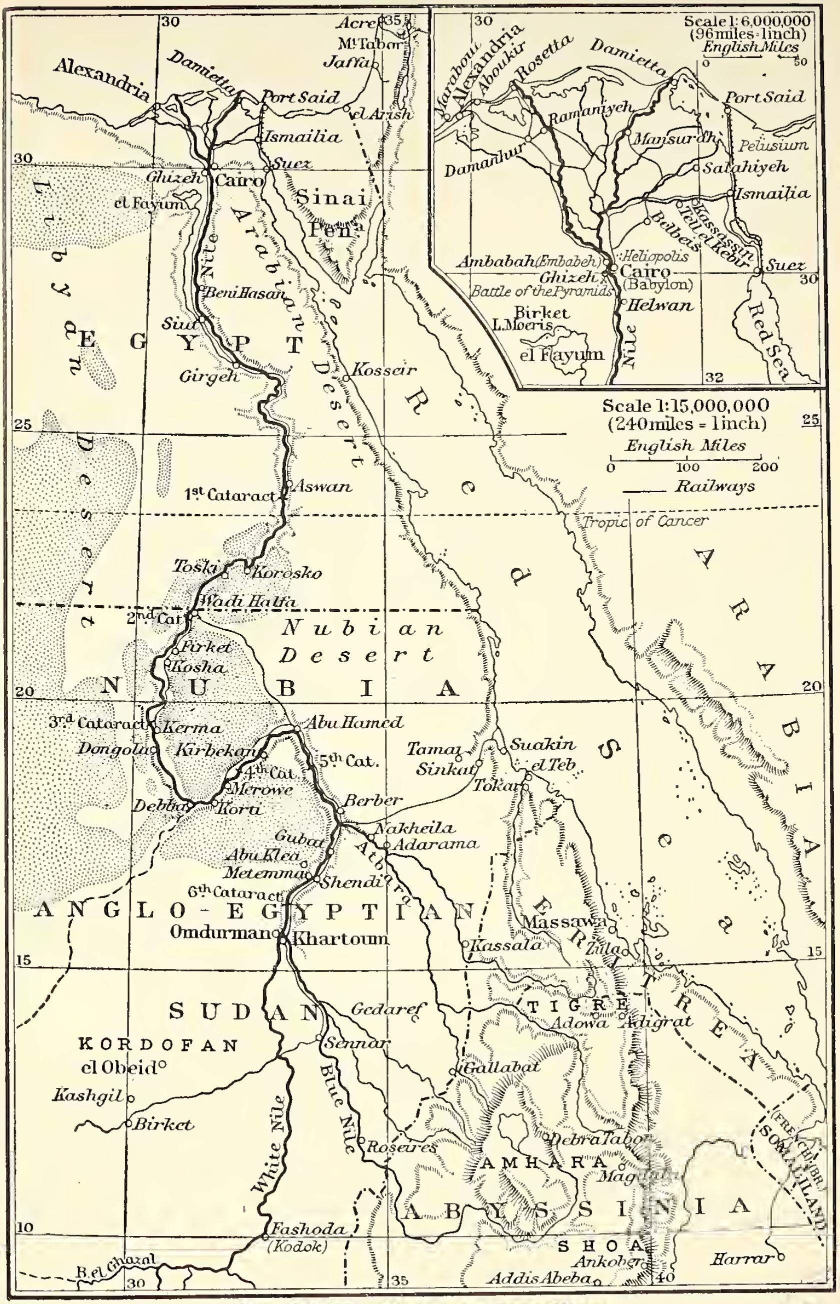

Scale 1:6,000,000
(96 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
50
Marabout
Alexandria
Aboukir
Rosetta
Damietta
Port Said
Ramaniyeh
Mansurah
Pelusium
Damanhur
Salahiyeh
Ismailia
Belbeis
Kassassin
Tell el Kebir
Suez
Ambabah (Embabeh)
Heliopolis
Cairo
(Babylon)
Ghizeh
Battle of the Pyramids
Helwan
Birket
L. Moeris
el Fayum
Nile
Red Sea
32
Scale 1:15,000,000
(240 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0
100
200
Railways
Alexandria
Damietta
Acre
Mt. Tabor
Jaffa
Port Said
el Arish
Ismailia
Suez
Ghizeh
Cairo
el Fayum
Sinai
Pen.a
Libyan Desert
Arabian Desert
Nile
Beni Hasan
Siut
EGYPT
Girgeh
Kosseir
Red Sea
1st Cataract
Aswan
Tropic of Cancer
Toski
Korosko
Wadi Halfa
2nd Cat.
Nubian Desert
Firket
Kosha
NUBIA
ARABIA
3rd Cataract
Kerma
Dongola
Kirbekan
Abu Hamed
5th Cat.
4th Cat.
Merowe
Tamai
Sinkat
Suakin
el Teb
Tokar
Debba
Korti
Berber
Nakheila
Adarama
Gubat
Abu Klea
Metemma
Shendi
Atbara
6th Cataract
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN
Omdurman
Khartoum
Kassala
ERITREA
Massawa
Zula
SUDAN
Gedaref
TIGRE
Adowa
Adigrat
KORDOFAN
el Obeid
Sennar
Kashgil
Gallabat
Birket
Blue Nile
White Nile
Roseires
Debra Tabor
AMHARA
Magdala
(FRENCH) (BR.) SOMALILAND
ABYSSINIA
Fashoda
(Kodok)
SHOA
Ankober
Addis Abeba
Harrar
B. el Ghazal
30
35
40
25
20
15
10

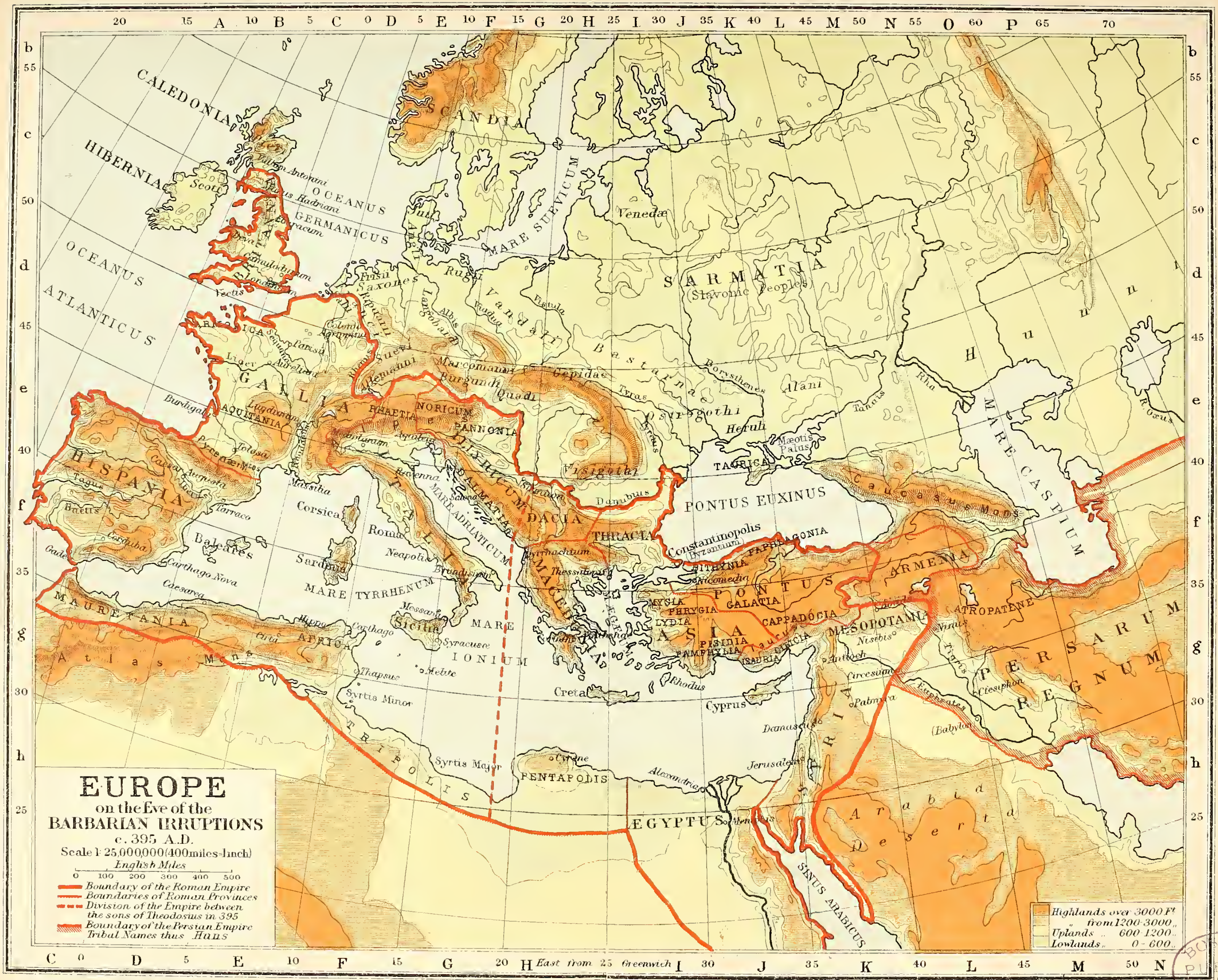
FIG. XLIII.—EGYPT AND THE NILE.

the aid of gradations of colour according to date) is shown in Map (*a*). In **64** (*c*)—West Africa—note the numerous settlements of the various European powers along the coast of W. Africa during the eighteenth century, chiefly for the purposes of the slave-trade: not only Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English, but Danes and Prussians founded trading stations, which frequently changed hands, and in no case carried with them extended territorial power. Note the recently established predominance of France: Great Britain, however, controlling two of the three most valuable river entries into the inland regions. In **64** (*b*)—Cape Colony—note the struggles on the eastern boundary against the Kaffirs, and the slow advance of the frontier in that direction—this being the only point at which the English, for a long time, came in contact with warlike native powers. The divisions shown on this map are those of the Dutch at the time of the English conquest, and give some indication of the extent of the settlement at that date. The great variation in the size of the provinces is instructive, the wealth and population of each province being roughly in inverse proportion to its size. **64** (*d*)—Physical—illustrates, with dates, the growth of British power in S. Africa. **64** (*e*) gives a fuller treatment of Natal, the main clash-point between the English, the Dutch and the most formidable native tribes. Note the repeated attempts of the Boers to control the access to the coast in this direction, first by their early settlements, then in the '80's by the expansion of the New Republic at the expense of the Zulus. The only region of Africa that has played a material part in the history of the world is Egypt; being easily entered by the Nile it has always been linked with the civilization of the Mediterranean. The geography of Egypt is so simple, consisting merely of a long river valley running through the desert, that it is possible to illustrate it adequately by a black and white map. Accordingly it is shown in Fig. XLIII, which will serve to illustrate alike the age of the Crusades, the Napoleonic war, Mohemet Ali and the troubles of the nineteenth century, and finally the British occupation.

The Exploration and Settlement of Australasia (Plate 65).—"Happy is the nation which has no history," and there is no important region of the world which has been more free from the misfortune of having a history than Australasia. Its chief features of interest are economic and constitutional, and these themes do not lend themselves to cartographical illustration. Of the three maps on this plate the first, which is coloured physically, shows Australasia as a whole, brings out the relation between the main continent, the Malay Archipelago and the Pacific Islands, and shows the principal routes of maritime exploration. For the early Dutch explorations *cf* **Plate 48** and **48***b*. The second map, **65***b*, illustrates the main journeys of exploration within the arid interior of Australia, the routes of sixteen explorers being shown; and the map is coloured to show the dates of settlement of various parts of the continent. The third map, **65***c*, illustrates the colonisation of New Zealand and the Maori wars.

MAPS

I. EUROPE 1–13
II. PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE 14–29
III. BRITISH ISLES 30–45
IV. EUROPEANISATION OF THE WORLD 46–65



EUROPE
on the Eve of the
BARBARIAN IRRUPTIONS
c. 395 A.D.

Scale 1: 25,000,000 (400 miles-1 inch)

English Miles

0 100 200 300 400 500

- Boundary of the Roman Empire
- Boundaries of Roman Provinces
- Division of the Empire between the sons of Theodosius in 395
- Boundary of the Persian Empire
- Tribal Names thus *Huns*

Highlands over	3000 Ft
„ from	1200-3000 „
Uplands „	600-1200 „
Lowlands „	0-600 „

CALEDONIA
HIBERNIA
Scoti
Vallum Antonini
Vallum Hadriani
Eburacum
Deva
Camulodunum
Londinium
Vectis
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
OCEANUS ATLANTICUS
SCANDIA
MARE SUEVICUM
Jutae
Angli
Frisii
Saxones
Ripuarii
Franci
Colonia Agrippina
Langobardi
Albis
Rugii
Vandali
Viadua
Vistula
Venedae
SARMATIA
(Slavonic Peoples)
Hunni
Bastarnae
Borysthenes
Alani
Tanais
Rha
R. Oxus
MARE CASPIUM
Gepidae
Tyras
Ostrogothi
Heruli
Maeotis Palus
TAURICA
Caucasus Mons
PONTUS EUXINUS
Danubius
Visigothi
Marcomanni
Burgundi
Quadi
Suevi
Alemanni
RHAETIA
NORICUM
PANNONIA
Aquileia
Ravenna
ILLYRICUM
DALMATIA
Salona
Sirmium
DACIA
THRACIA
Constantinopolis
(Byzantium)
PAPHLAGONIA
BITHYNIA
Nicomedia
PONTUS
ARMENIA
GALATIA
MYSIA
PHRYGIA
LYDIA
ASIA
CAPPADOCIA
PISIDIA
PAMPHYLIA
ISAURIA
CILICIA
MESOPOTAMIA
ATROPATENE
Nisibis
Ninus
Tigris
Ctesiphon
(Babylon)
Euphrates
Circesium
Palmyra
Antioch
SYRIA
Damascus
Jerusalem
PERSARUM REGNUM
Arabia Deserta
SINUS ARABICUS
Memphis
AEGYPTUS
Alexandria
Cyrene
PENTAPOLIS
Syrtis Major
TRIPOLIS
Syrtis Minor
Thapsus
Melite
MARE IONIUM
Creta
Rhodus
Cyprus
MACEDONIA
Thessalonica
Dyrrhachium
Athenae
ACHAIA
MARE AEGAEUM
MARE ADRIATICUM
ITALIA
Roma
Neapolis
Brundisium
Messana
Sicilia
Syracusae
MARE TYRRHENUM
Corsica
Sardinia
Baleares
Carthago
Hippo
Cirta
AFRICA
MAURETANIA
Atlas Mons
Caesarea
Carthago Nova
Gades
Corduba
Baetis
Tagus
HISPANIA
Caesar Augusta
Tarraco
Pyrenaei Mtes
Tolosa
Burdigala
AQUITANIA
Lugdunum
GALLIA
Liger
Aureliani
Parisii
Sequana
ARMORICA
Rhenus
Mediolanum
Massilia
Rhodanus
ALPES
Cretaand
20 15 A 10 B 5 C 0 D 5 E 10 F 15 G 20 H 25 I 30 J 35 K 40 L 45 M 50 N 55 O 60 P 65 70
C 0 D 5 E 10 F 15 G 20 H East from 25 Greenwich I 30 J 35 K 40 L 45 M 50 N
b c d e f g h
55 50 45 40 35 30 25

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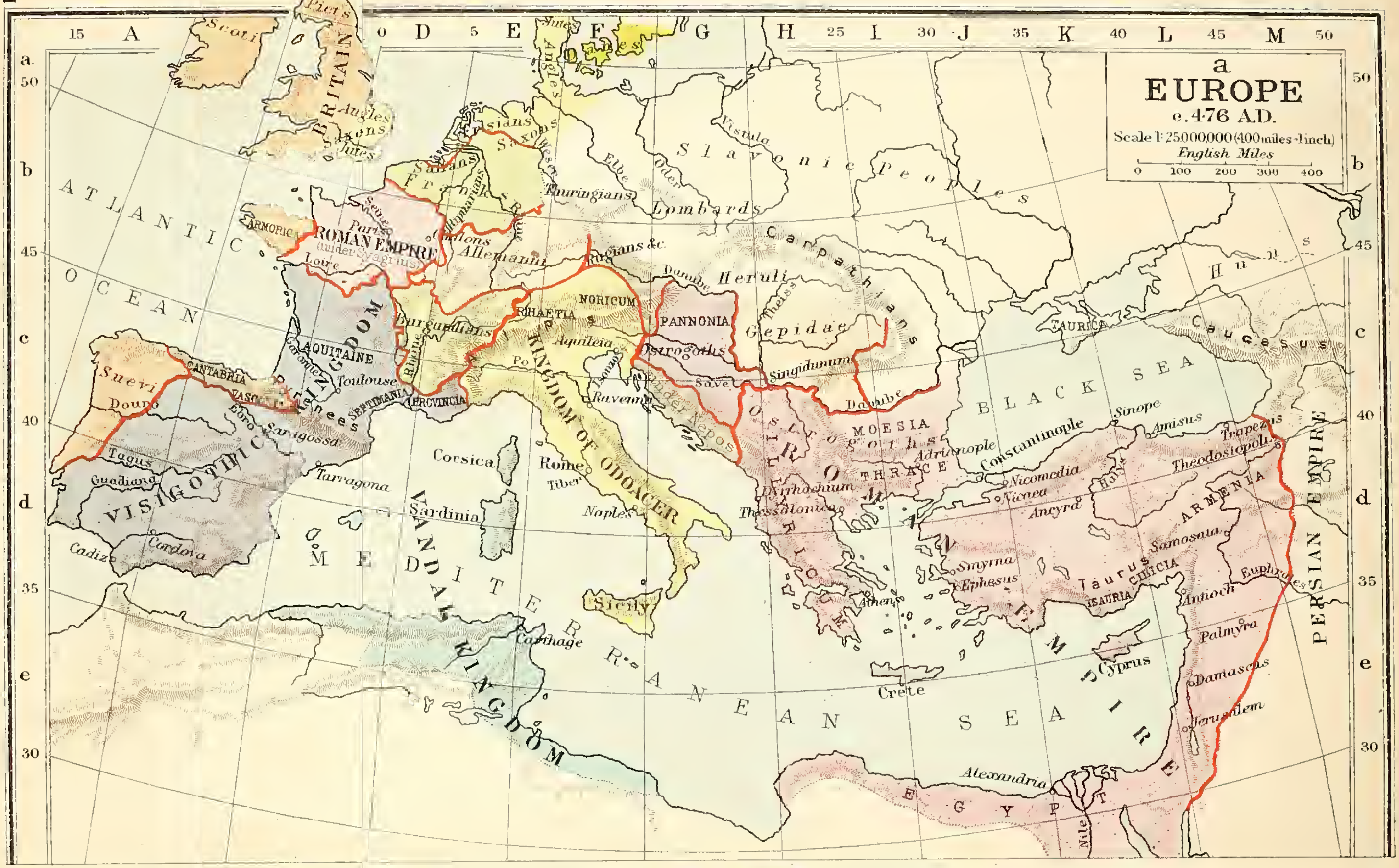


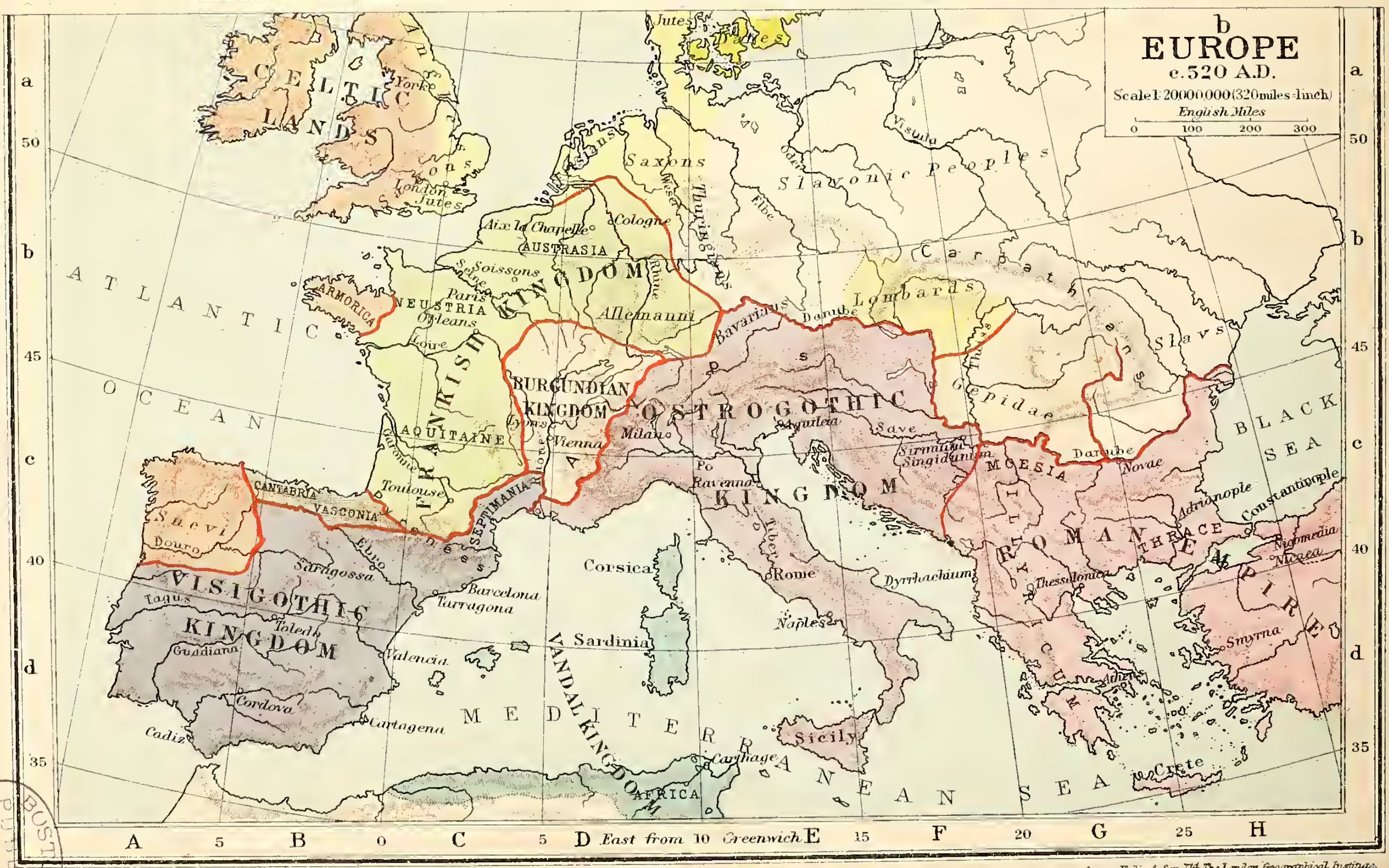
a

EUROPE

c.476 A.D.

Scale 1:25000000 (400 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
100
200
300
400
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Picts
Scoti
BRITAIN
Angles
Saxons
Jutes
Frisians
Saxons
Salians
Franks
Ripuarians
Thuringians
ARMORICA
ROMAN EMPIRE (under Syagrius)
Paris
Seine
Loire
Châlons
Allemanni
Rugians &c.
Burgundians
Rhone
RHAETIA
NORICUM
PANNONIA
Heruli
Gepidae
Ostrogoths
Aquileia
Ravenna
Po
KINGDOM OF ODOACER
Rome
Tiber
Naples
Sicily
under Nepos
Save
Singidunum
Danube
Carpathians
Slavonic Peoples
Vistula
Oder
Elbe
Weser
Rhine
Lombards
Angles
Danes
Huns
Caucasus
TAURICA
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Amisus
Trapezus
Theodostopolis
ARMENIA
Halys
Constantinople
Adrianople
Nicomedia
Nicaea
Ancyra
Samosata
Taurus
CILICIA
ISAURIA
Antioch
Euphrates
Palmyra
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cyprus
Smyrna
Ephesus
Athens
Crete
MOESIA
Goths
THRACE
Dyrrhachium
Thessalonica
ILLYRICUM
ROMAN EMPIRE
PERSIAN EMPIRE
EGYPT
Alexandria
Nile
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Corsica
Sardinia
Carthage
VANDAL KINGDOM
AQUITAINE
Garonne
Toulouse
SEPTIMANIA
PROVINCIA
Pyrenees
KINGDOM
CANTABRIA
VASCONIA
Suevi
Douro
Ebro
Saragossa
Tarragona
Tagus
Guadiana
VISIGOTHIC
Cordova
Cadiz
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
a
b
c
d
e
15
5
0
25
30
35
40
45
50



b

EUROPE

c.520 A.D.

Scale 1:20000000 (320 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
100
200
300
CELTIC LANDS
Angles
York
Saxons
London
Jutes
Danes
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARMORICA
Frisians
Saxons
Weser
Thuringians
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
AUSTRASIA
Soissons
Seine
Paris
NEUSTRIA
Orleans
Loire
FRANKISH KINGDOM
Allemanni
Rhine
Bavarians
AQUITAINE
Garonne
Toulouse
SEPTIMANIA
BURGUNDIAN KINGDOM
Lyons
Vienna
Rhone
Milan
Po
Ravenna
Aquileia
Save
Sirmium
Singidunum
OSTROGOTHIC KINGDOM
Tiber
Rome
Naples
Sicily
Corsica
Sardinia
Carthage
AFRICA
VANDAL KINGDOM
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Slavonic Peoples
Oder
Elbe
Vistula
Carpathians
Slavs
Lombards
Danube
Theiss
Gepidae
BLACK SEA
Novae
MOESIA
Adrianople
Constantinople
Nicomedia
Nicaea
THRACE
ROMAN EMPIRE
ILLYRICUM
Dyrrhachium
Thessalonica
Athens
Smyrna
Crete
CANTABRIA
VASCONIA
Pyrenees
Suevi
Douro
Ebro
Saragossa
Barcelona
Tarragona
VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM
Toledo
Tagus
Guadiana
Valencia
Cordova
Cartagena
Cadiz
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
a
b
c
d
5
0
10
15
20
25
35
40
45
50
East from Greenwich

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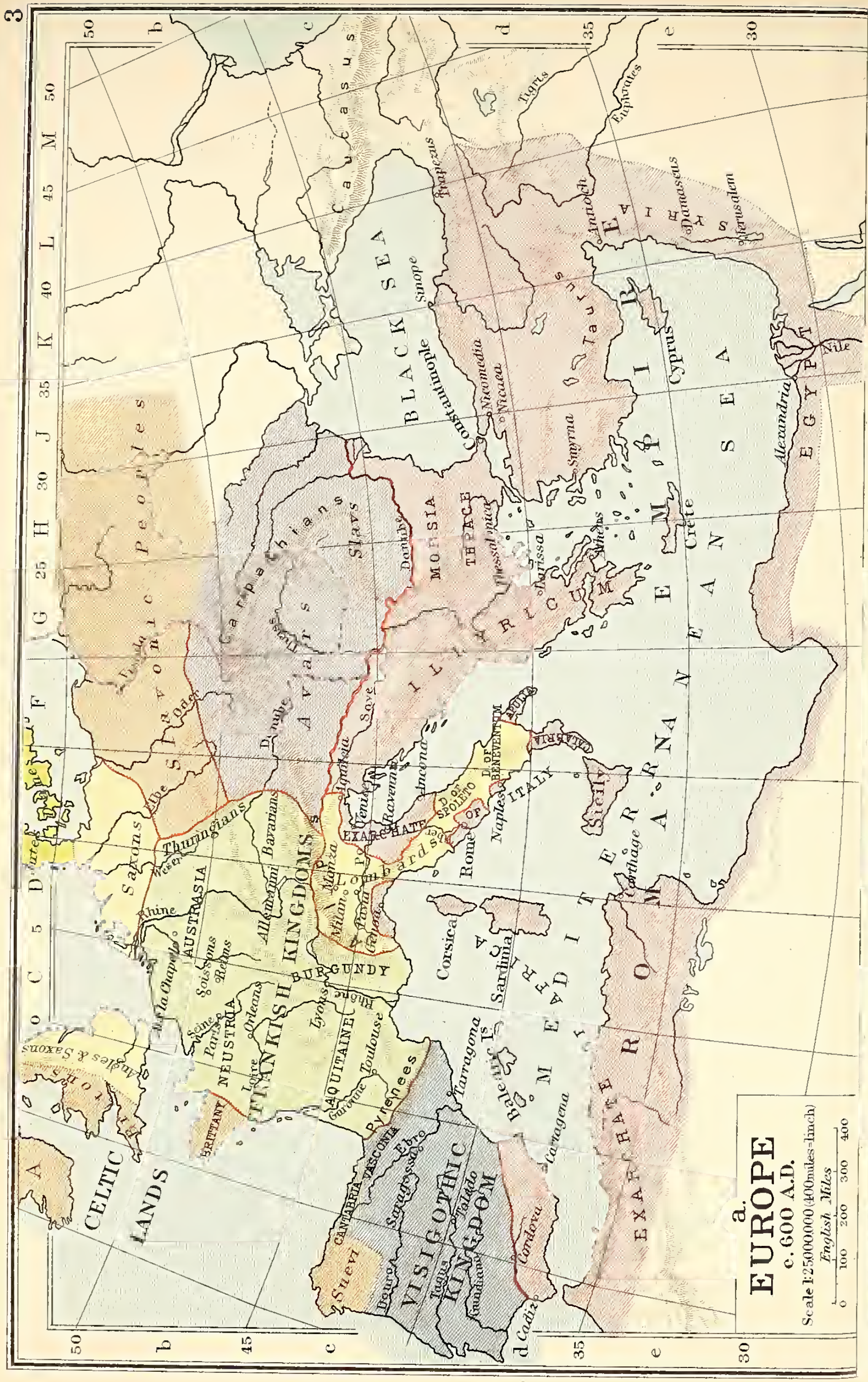
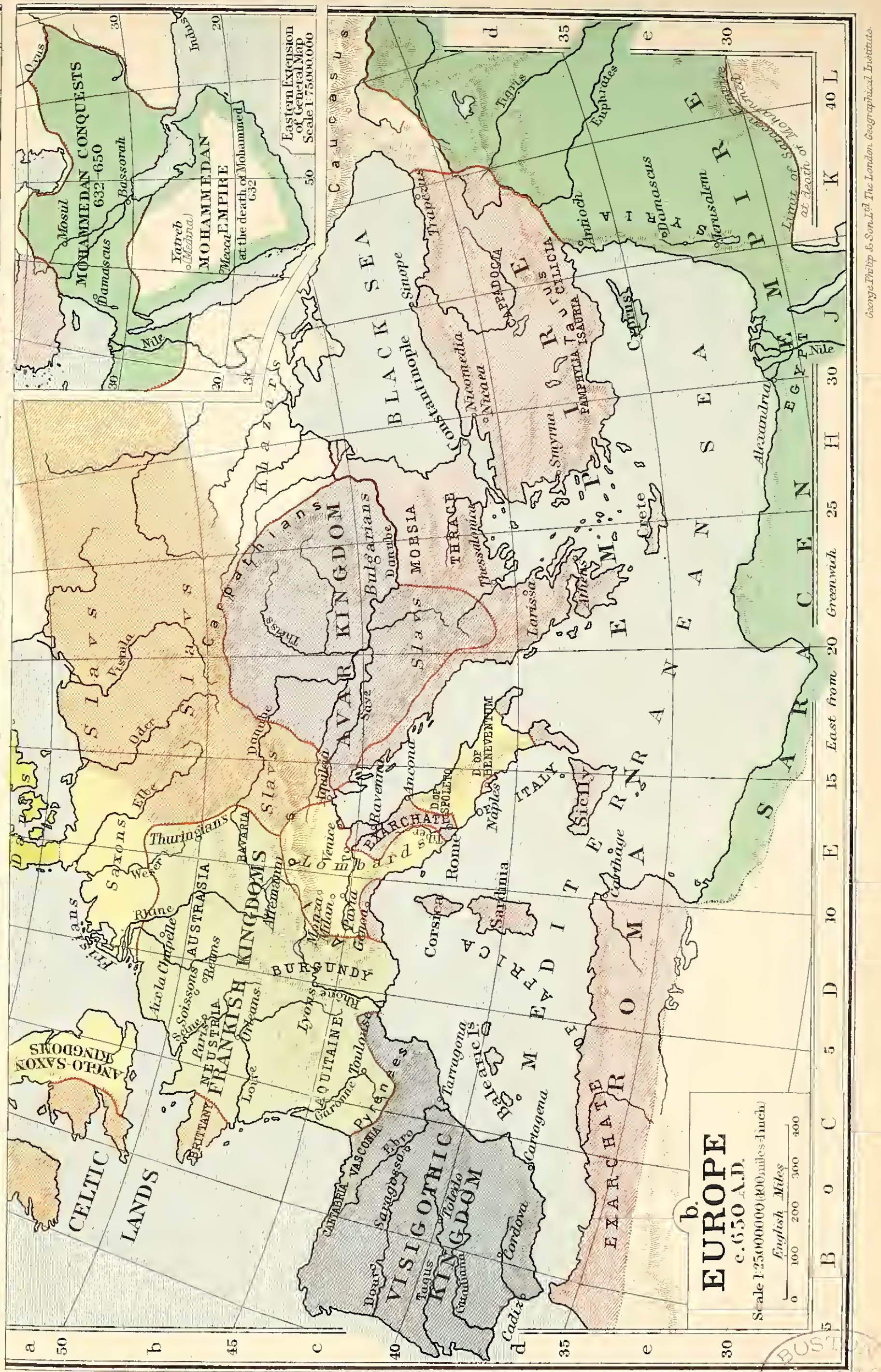


a.
EUROPE
c. 600 A.D.
Scale 1:25 000 000 (400 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles 0 100 200 300 400

CELTIC LANDS
Angles & Saxons
BRITTANY
NEUSTRIA
AUSTRASIA
FRANKISH KINGDOMS
BURGUNDY
AQUITAINE
Suevi
VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM
CANTABRIA
VASCONIA
Saxons
Thuringians
Bavarians
Allemanni
Lombards
EXARCHATE
D. OF SPOLETO
D. OF BENEVENTUM
ITALY
Slavonic Peoples
Carpathians
Avars
Slavs
ILLYRICUM
MOESIA
THRACE
BLACK SEA
Caucasus
EMPIRE
SYRIA
EGYPT
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
EXARCHATE
ROMAN
Constantinople
Nicomedia
Nicaea
Smyrna
Antioch
Damascus
Jerusalem
Alexandria
Carthage
Rome
Naples
Ravenna
Venice
Milan
Pavia
Genoa
Toulouse
Lyons
Orleans
Paris
Soissons
Reims
Aix la Chapelle
Toledo
Saragossa
Cordova
Cartagena
Cadiz
Tarragona
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Crete
Cyprus
Baleares Is.
Rhine
Danube
Elbe
Oder
Weser
Seine
Loire
Garonne
Rhone
Pyrenees
Ebro
Douro
Tagus
Guadiana
Save
Tigris
Euphrates
Nile
Taurus
Trapezus
Sinope
Thessalonica
Larissa
Athens
Ancona
Apulia
Calabria
Danes
Frisians



b.
EUROPE
c. 650 A.D.
Scale 1:25 000 000 (400 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles 0 100 200 300 400

Eastern Extension of General Map
Scale 1:75 000 000

MOHAMMEDAN CONQUESTS 632–650
MOHAMMEDAN EMPIRE at the death of Mohammed 632
Mosul
Bassorah
Damascus
Yatreb (Medina)
Mecca
Oxus
Indus
Nile
ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS
CELTIC LANDS
Frisians
BRITTANY
NEUSTRIA
AUSTRASIA
FRANKISH KINGDOMS
BURGUNDY
AQUITAINE
VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM
CANTABRIA
VASCONIA
Saxons
Thuringians
BAVARIA
Allemanni
Lombards
EXARCHATE
D. OF SPOLETO
D. OF BENEVENTUM
ITALY
Slavs
AVAR KINGDOM
Bulgarians
Khazars
MOESIA
THRACE
BLACK SEA
Caucasus
CAPPADOCIA
CILICIA
ISAURIA
PAMPHYLIA
ROMAN EMPIRE
SARACEN EMPIRE
Limit of Saracen Empire at death of Mohammed
EGYPT
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
EXARCHATE
Constantinople
Nicomedia
Nicaea
Smyrna
Antioch
Damascus
Jerusalem
Alexandria
Carthage
Rome
Naples
Ravenna
Venice
Milan
Pavia
Genoa
Toulouse
Lyons
Orleans
Paris
Soissons
Reims
Aix la Chapelle
Toledo
Saragossa
Cordova
Cartagena
Cadiz
Tarragona
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Crete
Cyprus
Baleares Is.
Greenwich
East from

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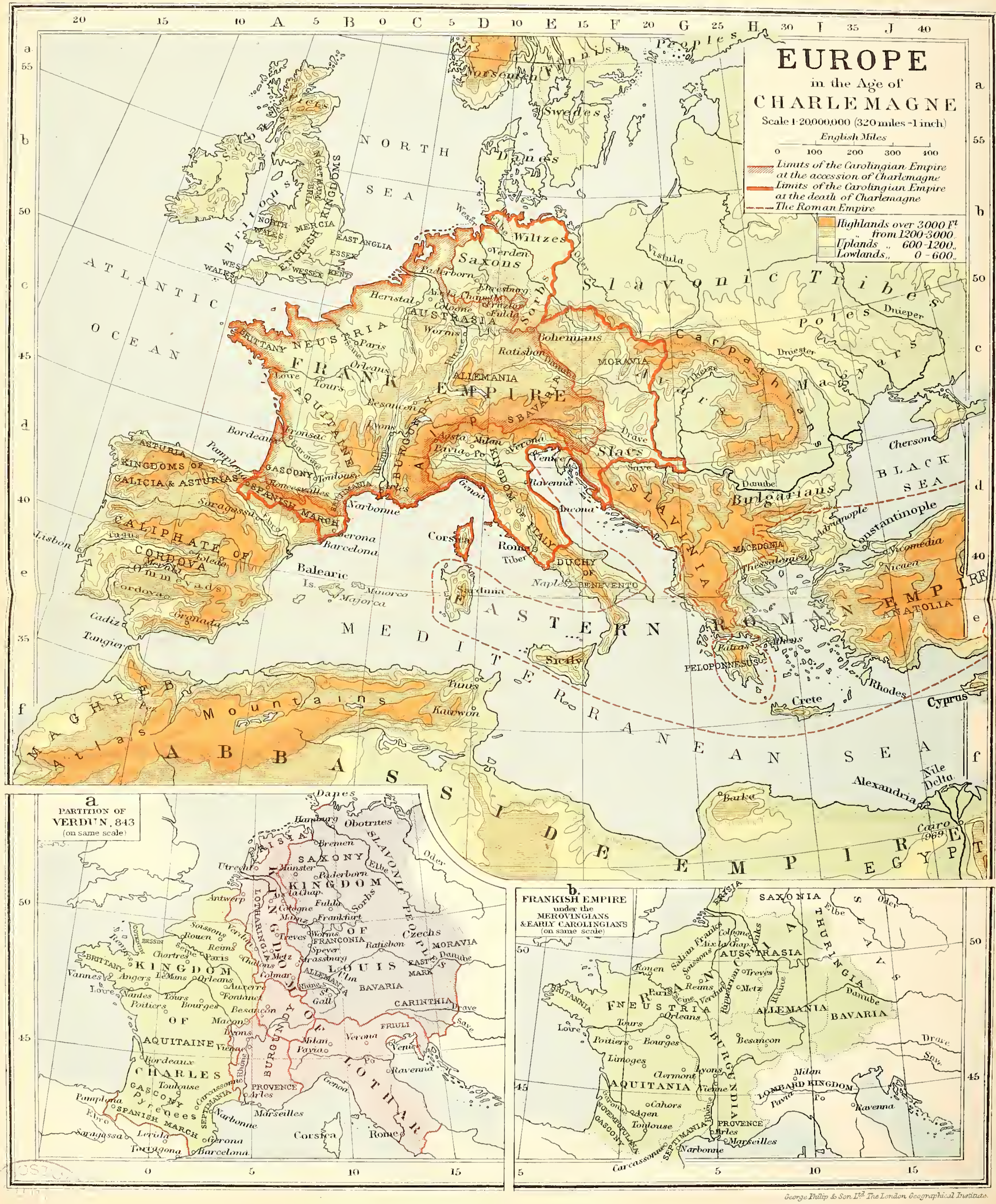

EUROPE
in the Age of
CHARLEMAGNE

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles 0 100 200 300 400

- ▨ Limits of the Carolingian Empire at the accession of Charlemagne
- ▬ Limits of the Carolingian Empire at the death of Charlemagne
- - - The Roman Empire

🟧	Highlands over 3000 Ft
▨	" from 1200-3000 "
▨	Uplands " 600-1200 "
☐	Lowlands " 0 - 600 "

a PARTITION OF VERDUN, 843 (on same scale)

b. FRANKISH EMPIRE under the MEROVINGIANS & EARLY CAROLINGIANS (on same scale)

NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
Britons
NORTHUMBRIA
ENGLISH KINGDOMS
MERCIA
EAST ANGLIA
ESSEX
KENT
WESSEX
NORTH WALES
WEST WALES
Norsemen
Finns
Swedes
Danes
Peoples
Slavonic Tribes
Poles
Magyars
Dnieper
Dniester
Vistula
Oder
Elbe
Weser
Wiltzes
Saxons
Verden
Paderborn
Eresburg
Fritzlar
Fulda
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Heristal
AUSTRASIA
Sorbs
Worms
Bohemians
Ratisbon
Danube
MORAVIA
Carpathians
Avars
FRANK EMPIRE
NEUSTRIA
BRITTANY
Paris
Seine
Orleans
Loire
Tours
AQUITAINE
Bordeaux
Garonne
Roncevalles
GASCONY
Toulouse
SEPTIMANIA
Narbonne
Besançon
Lyons
BURGUNDY
Rhone
ALLEMANIA
BAVARIA
ALPS
Aosta
Milan
Pavia
Po
Verona
Venice
Ravenna
Drave
Save
Slavs
Genoa
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Rome
Tiber
Ancona
DUCHY OF BENEVENTO
Naples
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Balearic Is.
Minorca
Majorca
Pamplona
SPANISH MARCH
Saragossa
Ebro
Gerona
Barcelona
ASTURIA
KINGDOMS OF GALICIA & ASTURIAS
CALIPHATE OF CORDOVA
Ommeyads
Tagus
Toledo
Lisbon
Cordova
Granada
Cadiz
Tangier
MAGHREB
Atlas Mountains
Tunis
Kairwan
ABBASSIDE EMPIRE
Barka
Alexandria
Nile Delta
Cairo (969)
EGYPT
SLAVINIA
Bulgarians
Chersone
Adrianople
Constantinople
MACEDONIA
Thessalonica
Nicomedia
Nicaea
ANATOLIA
EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE
Athens
Patras
PELOPONNESUS
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
Danes
Hamburg
Obotrites
Bremen
FRISIA
SAXONY
SLAVONIC PEOPLES
Utrecht
Münster
Paderborn
KINGDOM OF LOUIS
Antwerp
Aix la Chap.
Cologne
Fulda
Sorbs
Mainz
Frankfurt
LOTHARINGIA
FRANCONIA
Czechs
Soissons
Rouen
Verdun
Treves
Metz
Worms
Speyer
Strassburg
Ratisbon
MORAVIA
COTENTIN
BESSIN
Rennes
Reims
Chartres
Paris
Chalons
Colmar
Ulm
ALLEMANIA
EAST MARK
BRITTANY
Vannes
Angers
Le Mans
Orleans
Auxerre
Fontenoy
Basel
St. Gall
BAVARIA
Loire
Nantes
Tours
Poitiers
Bourges
Besançon
CARINTHIA
Drave
Save
KINGDOM OF CHARLES
Macon
Lyons
Vienne
Rhone
FRIULI
Verona
Venice
Milan
Pavia
Po
BURGUNDY
Ravenna
LOTHAR
Bordeaux
Toulouse
GASCONY
Pyrenees
Carcassonne
SEPTIMANIA
Narbonne
PROVENCE
Arles
Marseilles
Genoa
Pamplona
SPANISH MARCH
Ebro
Saragossa
Lerida
Tarragona
Gerona
Barcelona
Corsica
Rome
FRISIA
SAXONIA
Salian Franks
Ripuarian Franks
Cologne
Aix la Chap.
Soissons
AUSTRASIA
THURINGIA
Rouen
Paris
Reims
Verdun
Treves
Metz
Seine
BRITANNIA
NEUSTRIA
Orleans
ALLEMANIA
BAVARIA
Tours
Poitiers
Bourges
Besançon
Limoges
Clermont
Lyons
Vienne
AQUITANIA
BURGUNDIA
Cahors
Agen
Toulouse
NOVEMPOPULANA
GASCONY
SEPTIMANIA
Carcassonne
Narbonne
PROVENCE
Arles
Marseilles
Milan
Pavia
LOMBARD KINGDOM
Ravenna
Slavs
Oder
Elbe
Danube
Drave
Save
Rhine

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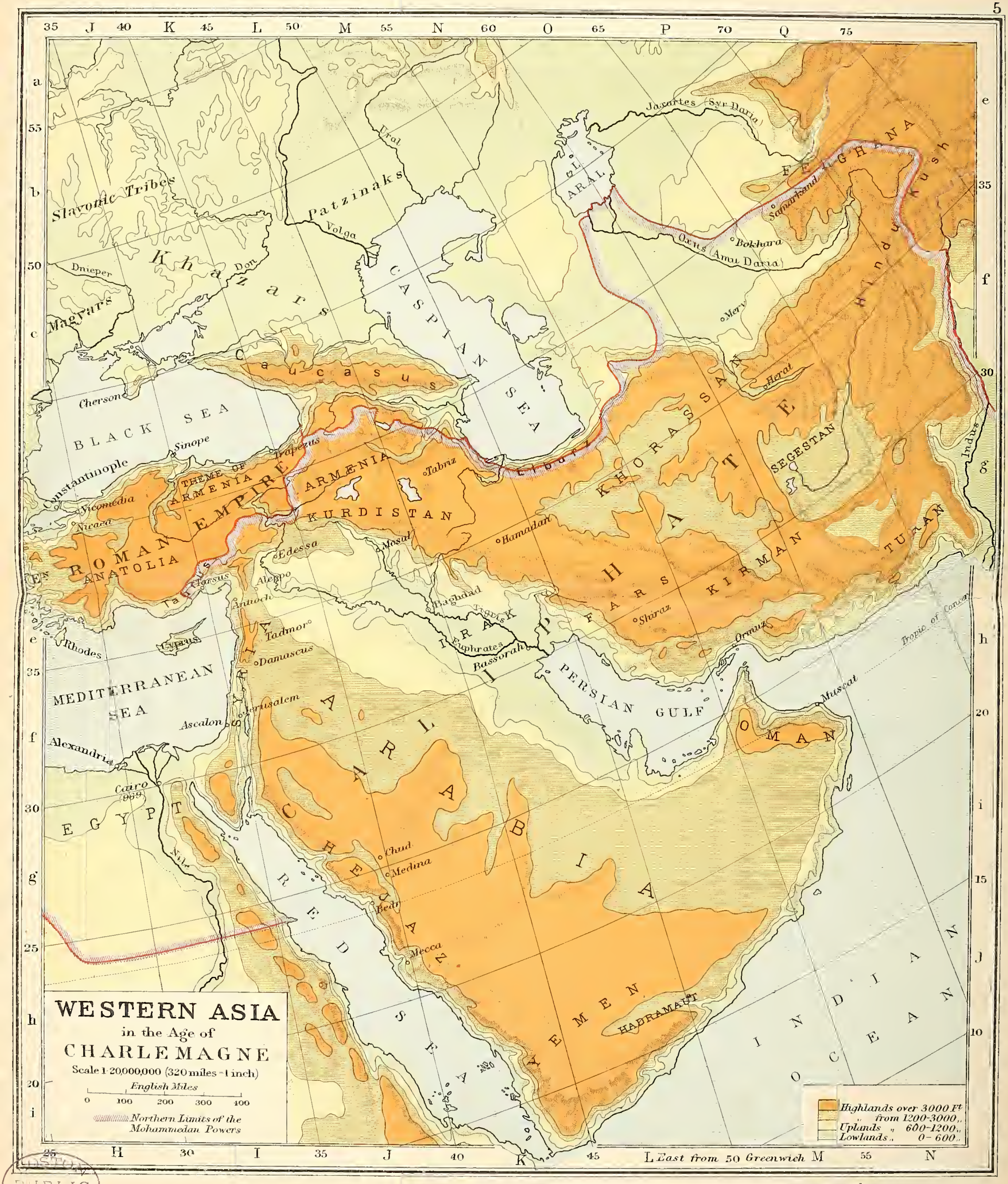

WESTERN ASIA
in the Age of
CHARLEMAGNE

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0 100 200 300 400
Northern Limits of the Mohammedan Powers
Highlands over 3000 Ft
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
East from 50 Greenwich
Slavonic Tribes
Khazars
Patzinaks
Magyars
Dnieper
Don
Volga
Ural
Caucasus
BLACK SEA
Cherson
Sinope
Constantinople
Nicomedia
Nicaea
Trapezus
THEME OF ARMENIA
ROMAN EMPIRE
ANATOLIA
Tarsus
ARMENIA
KURDISTAN
Tabriz
Edessa
Aleppo
Antioch
Mosul
Hamadan
Baghdad
Tigris
Euphrates
IRAK
Bassorah
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL
Jaxartes (Syr Daria)
Oxus (Amu Daria)
Bokhara
Samarkand
FERGHANA
Hindu Kush
Merv
Herat
KHORASSAN
SEGESTAN
FARS
Shiraz
KIRMAN
TURAN
Indus
Ormuz
KHALIFATE
Rhodes
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ascalon
Alexandria
Cairo 969
EGYPT
Nile
SYRIA
Tadmor
Damascus
Jerusalem
ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
OMAN
Muscat
Tropic of Cancer
HEJAZ
Ohud
Medina
Bedr
Mecca
RED SEA
YEMEN
HADRAMAUT
INDIAN OCEAN

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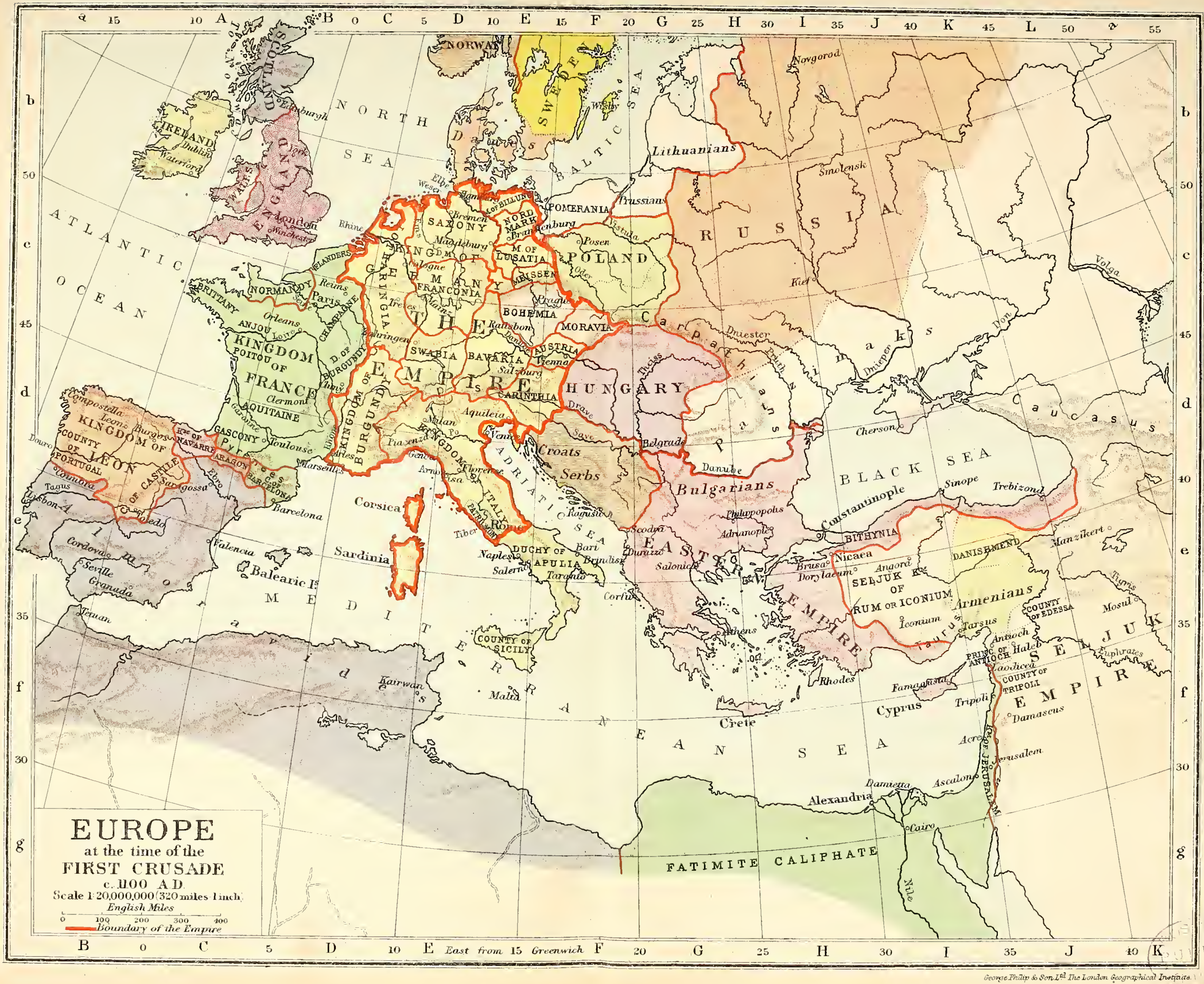

EUROPE
at the time of the
FIRST CRUSADE
c. 1100 A.D.

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles 1 inch)

English Miles
0
100
200
300
400
Boundary of the Empire
East from 15 Greenwich
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
SCOTLAND
Edinburgh
IRELAND
Dublin
Waterford
WALES
ENGLAND
York
London
Winchester
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Wisby
Danes
Lithuanians
Prussians
POMERANIA
Novgorod
Smolensk
RUSSIA
Kief
Volga
Don
Dnieper
Dniester
Pruth
Patzinaks
Caucasus
Chersen
SAXONY
Bremen
Hamburg
M. OF BILLUNG
NORD MARK
Brandenburg
Magdeburg
M. OF LUSATIA
MEISSEN
POLAND
Posen
Oder
Vistula
BOHEMIA
Prague
MORAVIA
Carpathians
KINGDOM OF GERMANY
THURINGIA
LORRAINE
FRANCONIA
Mainz
Cologne
Treves
Elbe
Weser
Ems
Rhine
Ratisbon
Danube
SWABIA
BAVARIA
Salzburg
AUSTRIA
Vienna
CARINTHIA
Aquileia
THE EMPIRE
HUNGARY
Theiss
Drave
Save
Belgrade
Croats
Serbs
Ragusa
FLANDERS
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
Paris
Reims
Seine
CHAMPAGNE
Orleans
Loire
ANJOU
POITOU
KINGDOM OF FRANCE
D. OF BURGUNDY
Cluny
Clermont
AQUITAINE
Garonne
GASCONY
Toulouse
Pyrenees
KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY
Arles
Rhone
Marseilles
Compostella
Leon
Burgos
KINGDOM OF LEON
COUNTY OF PORTUGAL
Coimbra
Douro
Tagus
Lisbon
CASTILE
KD. OF NAVARRE
ARAGON
C. OF BARCELONA
Saragossa
Ebro
Barcelona
Toledo
Cordova
Seville
Granada
Valencia
Almoravids
Balearic Is.
Tetuan
Kairwan
Corsica
Sardinia
Milan
Piacenza
Po
Genoa
Venice
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Pisa
Arno
Florence
PATRIMONY
Rome
Tiber
Naples
Salerno
DUCHY OF APULIA
Bari
Brindisi
Taranto
COUNTY OF SICILY
Malta
Corfu
Scodra
Durazzo
Salonica
Athens
EASTERN EMPIRE
Bulgarians
Danube
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
BITHYNIA
Nicaea
Brusa
Dorylaeum
Angora
SELJUK K. OF RUM OR ICONIUM
Iconium
DANISHMEND
Armenians
Sinope
Trebizond
Manzikert
Taurus
Tarsus
COUNTY OF EDESSA
Mosul
Tigris
Euphrates
SELJUK EMPIRE
Antioch
PRINC. OF ANTIOCH
Haleb
Laodicea
COUNTY OF TRIPOLI
Tripoli
Damascus
Acre
KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
Jerusalem
Ascalon
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
Famagusta
Alexandria
Damietta
Cairo
Nile
FATIMITE CALIPHATE

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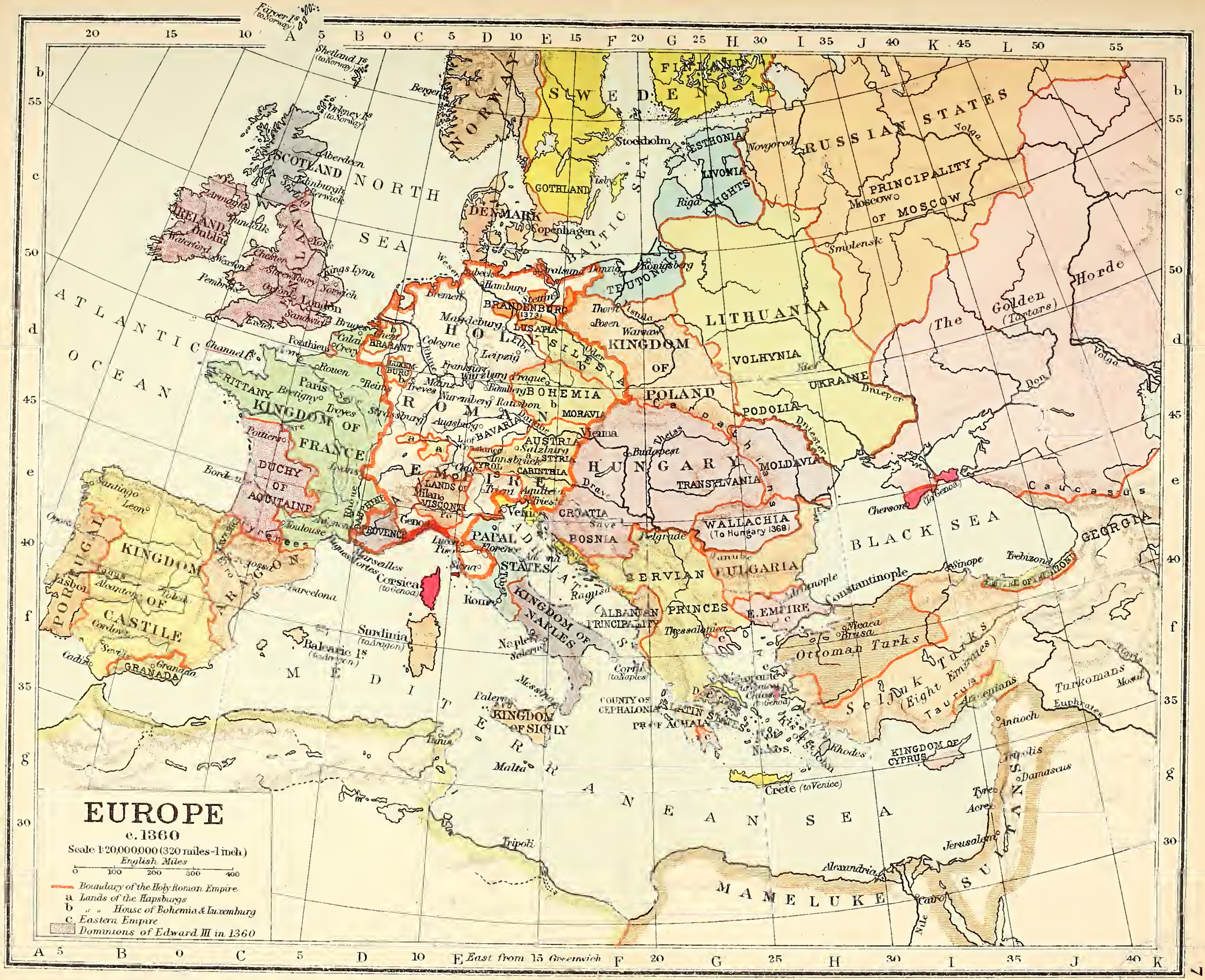

EUROPE
c. 1360

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
100
200
300
400
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
a Lands of the Hapsburgs
b " " House of Bohemia & Luxemburg
c Eastern Empire
▨ Dominions of Edward III in 1360
East from 15 Greenwich
Föroer Is. (to Norway)
Shetland Is. (to Norway)
Orkney Is. (to Norway)
Bergen
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
GOTHLAND
Stockholm
Visby
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
KNIGHTS
Riga
Novgorod
RUSSIAN STATES
PRINCIPALITY OF MOSCOW
Moscow
Volga
Smolensk
SCOTLAND
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Berwick
NORTH SEA
IRELAND
Armagh
Dundalk
Dublin
Waterford
Wexford
York
Chester
Shrewsbury
Kings Lynn
Norwich
Oxford
London
Sandwich
Exeter
Pembroke
DENMARK
Copenhagen
BALTIC SEA
Weser
Lubeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Stralsund
Danzig
Königsberg
TEUTONIC
Stettin
BRANDENBURG (1373)
Thorn
Vistula
Posen
Warsaw
LITHUANIA
KINGDOM OF POLAND
VOLHYNIA
Kiev
UKRAINE
Dnieper
PODOLIA
Dniester
The Golden Horde (Tartars)
Don
Volga
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Channel Is.
Calais
Crecy
Ghent
Bruges
BRABANT
Ponthieu
LUXEMBURG
Cologne
Rhine
Magdeburg
LUSATIA
Elbe
Leipzig
SILESIA
Oder
Frankfurt
Wurzburg
Prague
Mainz
Treves
Bamberg
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
Nuremberg
Ratisbon
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE
Danube
Augsburg
BAVARIA
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Salzburg
STYRIA
Innsbruck
TYROL
CARINTHIA
Constance
Strassburg
Rouen
Paris
Reims
BRITTANY
Bretigny
Seine
Troyes
KINGDOM OF FRANCE
Loire
Poitiers
DUCHY OF AQUITAINE
Bordeaux
Lyons
Rhone
DAUPHINE
PROVENCE
Toulouse
Pyrenees
NAVARRE
Marseilles
Aigues Mortes
Santiago
Leon
PORTUGAL
KINGDOM OF CASTILE
Lisbon
Tagus
Alcantara
Toledo
Cordova
Seville
Cadiz
GRANADA
Granada
ARAGON
Saragossa
Barcelona
Ebro
Balearic Is. (to Aragon)
Corsica (to Genoa)
Sardinia (to Aragon)
Genoa
Milan
VISCONTI
Po
LANDS OF
Trient
Aquileia
Trieste
Venice
Lucca
Pisa
Florence
Siena
PAPAL STATES
Rome
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Naples
Salerno
ADRIATIC
Ragusa
Palermo
Messina
KINGDOM OF SICILY
Malta
Tunis
Tripoli
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Budapest
Theiss
HUNGARY
Carpathians
TRANSYLVANIA
MOLDAVIA
Drave
CROATIA
Save
BOSNIA
Belgrade
WALLACHIA (To Hungary 1368)
Danube
BULGARIA
SERVIAN PRINCES
ALBANIAN PRINCIPALITY
Thessalonica
Adrianople
Constantinople
E. EMPIRE
Corfu (to Naples)
COUNTY OF CEPHALONIA
LATIN STATES
PR. OF ACHAIA
Negroponte
Chios (to Genoa)
Naxos
Rhodes
Knights of St. John
Crete (to Venice)
KINGDOM OF CYPRUS
BLACK SEA
Cherson
(to Genoa)
Caucasus
GEORGIA
Trebizond
EMPIRE OF TREBIZOND
Sinope
Nicaea
Brusa
Ottoman Turks
Seljuk Turks (Eight Emirates)
Taurus
Armenians
Antioch
Turkomans
Euphrates
Mosul
Tigris
Tripolis
Damascus
Tyre
Acre
Jerusalem
Alexandria
Cairo
Nile
MAMELUKE SULTANS

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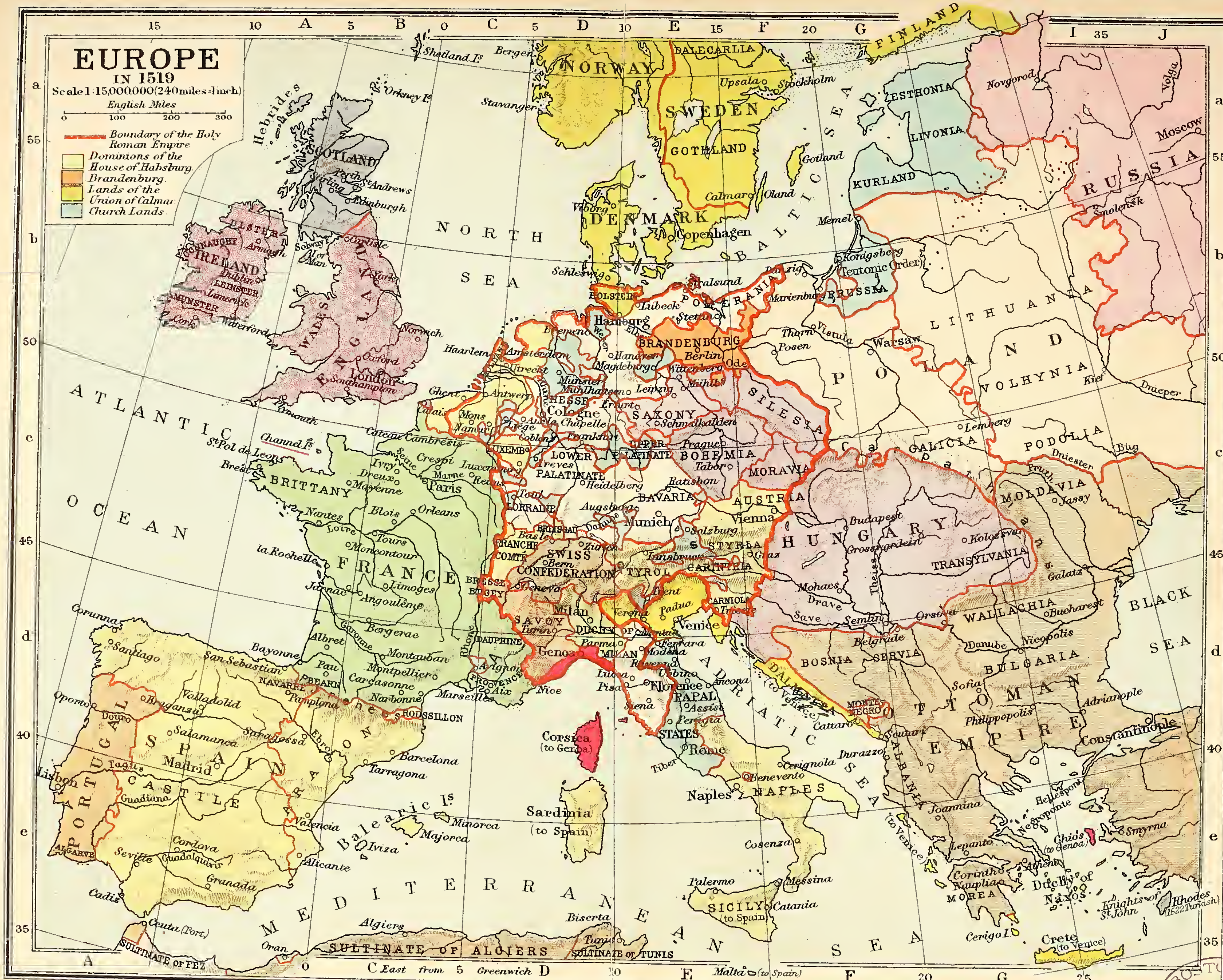

EUROPE
IN 1519

Scale 1:15,000,000 (240 miles=1inch)
English Miles
0
100
200
300
Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
Dominions of the House of Habsburg
Brandenburg
Lands of the Union of Calmar
Church Lands
15
10
A
5
B
0
C
5
D
10
E
15
F
20
G
I
35
J
a
b
c
d
e
55
50
45
40
35
East from Greenwich
25
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
NORTH
SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
Hebrides
SCOTLAND
Perth
St Andrews
Stirling
Edinburgh
Solway
I. of Man
Carlisle
York
IRELAND
ULSTER
Armagh
CONNAUGHT
Dublin
LEINSTER
Limerick
MUNSTER
Cork
Waterford
WALES
ENGLAND
Norwich
Oxford
London
Southampton
Plymouth
Channel Is.
NORWAY
Bergen
Stavanger
DALECARLIA
SWEDEN
Upsala
Stockholm
GOTHLAND
Gotland
Calmar
Oland
FINLAND
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
KURLAND
Memel
DENMARK
Viborg
Copenhagen
Schleswig
HOLSTEIN
Lubeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Weser
Elbe
Stralsund
POMERANIA
Danzig
Stettin
Marienburg
Konigsberg
Teutonic Order
PRUSSIA
BRANDENBURG
Berlin
Oder
Wittenberg
Mühlberg
Magdeburg
Hanover
Amsterdam
Haarlem
Utrecht
Münster
Mühlhausen
Leipzig
Erfurt
HESSE
SAXONY
Schmalkalden
Cologne
Aix la Chapelle
Liège
Coblenz
Frankfurt
Antwerp
Ghent
Calais
Mons
Namur
Cateau Cambrésis
St. Pol de Leon
Brest
BRITTANY
Ivry
Dreux
Mayenne
Seine
Crespi
Marne
Paris
Luxemburg
Rethel
LUXEMB
LOWER PALATINATE
Treves
Heidelberg
UPPER PALATINATE
BOHEMIA
Prague
Tabor
MORAVIA
Ratisbon
BAVARIA
Augsburg
Danube
Munich
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Salzburg
STYRIA
Gratz
Toul
LORRAINE
Nantes
Loire
Blois
Orleans
Tours
Moncontour
la Rochelle
FRANCE
Limoges
Jarnac
Angoulême
BREISGAU
Basle
FRANCHE COMTE
Zurich
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Bern
TYROL
Innsbruck
CARINTHIA
Trent
CARNIOLA
Trieste
Geneva
BRESSE
BUGEY
SAVOY
Turin
Milan
DUCHY OF MILAN
Verona
Padua
Venice
Parma
Mantua
Ferrara
Modena
Genoa
DAUPHINE
Rhone
Avignon
PROVENCE
Aix
Marseilles
Nice
Lucca
Pisa
Ravenna
Urbino
Florence
Ancona
Siena
PAPAL STATES
Assisi
Perugia
Rome
Tiber
Corsica (to Genoa)
Sardinia (to Spain)
Cerignola
Benevento
Naples
NAPLES
Cosenza
Palermo
Messina
SICILY (to Spain)
Catania
Malta (to Spain)
Garonne
Bergerac
Albret
Montauban
Pau
Montpellier
BEARN
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Bayonne
San Sebastian
NAVARRE
Pampluna
ROUSSILLON
Corunna
Santiago
Oporto
Douro
Braganza
Valladolid
Salamanca
Saragossa
Ebro
ARAGON
SPAIN
Madrid
CASTILE
Tagus
Lisbon
PORTUGAL
Guadiana
ALGARVE
Barcelona
Tarragona
Valencia
Balearic Is.
Minorca
Majorca
Iviza
Alicante
Cordova
Seville
Guadalquivir
Granada
Cadiz
Ceuta (Port.)
SULTINATE OF FEZ
Oran
Algiers
SULTINATE OF ALGIERS
Biserta
Tunis
SULTINATE OF TUNIS
Thorn
Vistula
Posen
Warsaw
POLAND
LITHUANIA
VOLHYNIA
Kiev
Dnieper
SILESIA
GALICIA
Lemberg
Carpathians
PODOLIA
Bug
Dniester
Pruth
MOLDAVIA
Jassy
HUNGARY
Budapest
Grosswardein
Kolosvar
TRANSYLVANIA
Theiss
Mohacs
Drave
Save
Semlin
Galatz
Orsova
WALLACHIA
Bucharest
Belgrade
BOSNIA
SERVIA
Danube
Nicopolis
BULGARIA
Sofia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
DALMATIA (to Venice)
Cattaro
MONTENEGRO
Scutari
Durazzo
ALBANIA
Joannina
(to Venice)
Lepanto
Corinth
Nauplia
MOREA
Athens
Negropont
Hellespont
Chios (to Genoa)
Smyrna
Duchy of Naxos
Knights of St John
Rhodes (1522 Turkish)
Cerigo I.
Crete (to Venice)
Novgorod
Volga
Moscow
RUSSIA
Smolensk

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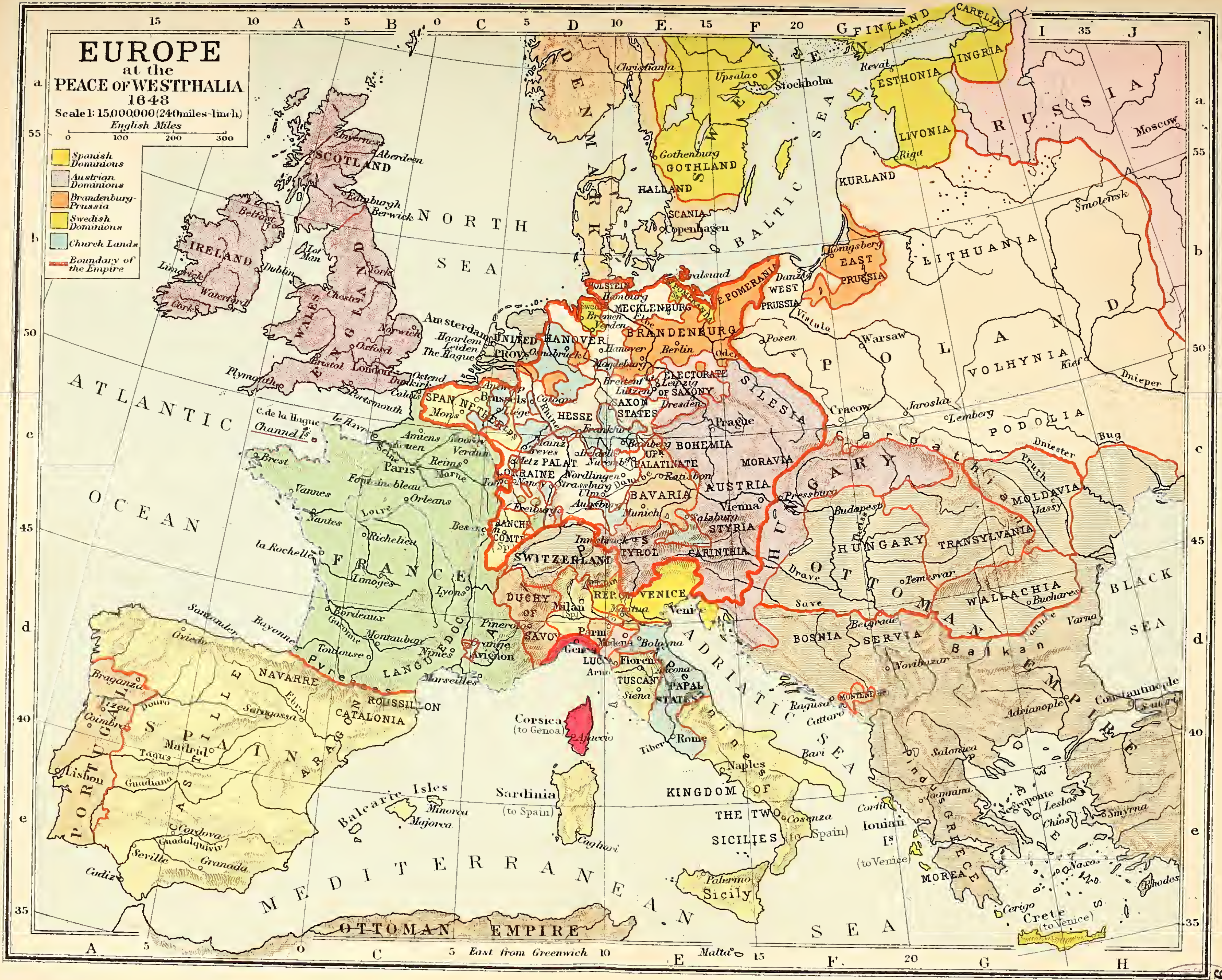
EUROPE
at the
PEACE OF WESTPHALIA
1648
Scale 1:15,000,000 (240 miles=1inch)
English Miles
0
100
200
300
Spanish Dominions
Austrian Dominions
Brandenburg-Prussia
Swedish Dominions
Church Lands
Boundary of the Empire
East from Greenwich
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
WALES
FRANCE
SPAIN
CASTILLE
PORTUGAL
NAVARRE
ARAGON
CATALONIA
ROUSSILLON
LANGUEDOC
DENMARK
SWEDEN
GOTHLAND
HALLAND
SCANIA
FINLAND
CARELIA
INGRIA
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
KURLAND
RUSSIA
LITHUANIA
POLAND
VOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
EAST PRUSSIA
WEST PRUSSIA
E. POMERANIA
POMERANIA
MECKLENBURG
HOLSTEIN
BRANDENBURG
HANOVER
UNITED PROVS
SPAN. NETHERLANDS
HESSE
ELECTORATE OF SAXONY
SAXON STATES
SILESIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
UPR PALATINATE
PALAT.
LORRAINE
BAVARIA
AUSTRIA
STYRIA
CARINTHIA
TYROL
FRANCHE COMTÉ (Sp.)
SWITZERLAND
DUCHY OF SAVOY
REP. OF VENICE
TUSCANY
PAPAL STATES
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES (to Spain)
HUNGARY
TRANSYLVANIA
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
BOSNIA
SERVIA
MONTENEGRO
GREECE
MOREA
Balkan
Carpathian Mts.
Pyrenees
Corsica (to Genoa)
Sardinia (to Spain)
Sicily
Balearic Isles
Minorca
Majorca
Ionian Is. (to Venice)
Crete (to Venice)
Channel Is.
Isle of Man
Christiania
Upsala
Stockholm
Gothenburg
Copenhagen
Reval
Riga
Moscow
Smolensk
Königsberg
Danzig
Stralsund
Posen
Warsaw
Kiev
Cracow
Jaroslav
Lemberg
Aberdeen
Inverness
Edinburgh
Berwick
Belfast
Dublin
Limerick
Waterford
Cork
York
Chester
Norwich
Oxford
London
Bristol
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Amsterdam
Haarlem
Leiden
The Hague
Osnabrück
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Antwerp
Brussels
Mons
Liège
Cologne
Bremen
Verden
Hamburg
Hanover
Magdeburg
Berlin
Oder
Elbe
Vistula
Breitenfeld
Leipzig
Lützen
Dresden
Prague
Frankfurt
Mainz
Treves
Metz
Nancy
Toul
Verdun
Heidelberg
Nuremberg
Bamberg
Ratisbon
Nordlingen
Strassburg
Ulm
Augsburg
Munich
Salzburg
Vienna
Pressburg
Budapest
Danube
Rhine
Freiburg
Besançon
Innsbruck
C. de la Hague
Le Havre
Amiens
Rouen
Seine
Reims
Paris
Marne
Fontainebleau
Orleans
Loire
Brest
Vannes
Nantes
Richelieu
la Rochelle
Limoges
Lyons
Bordeaux
Garonne
Montauban
Toulouse
Nîmes
Marseilles
Orange
Avignon
Pinerolo
Milan (Sp.)
Mantua
Venice
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Genoa
Lucca
Arno
Florence
Siena
Ancona
Tiber
Rome
Naples
Bari
Cosenza
Palermo
Ajaccio
Cagliari
Malta
Ragusa
Cattaro
Drave
Save
Temesvar
Belgrade
Novibazar
Bucharest
Jassy
Varna
Pruth
Dniester
Bug
Dnieper
Theiss
Adrianople
Constantinople
Salonica
Janina
Negropont
Lesbos
Chios
Smyrna
Naxos
Rhodes
Cerigo
Corfu
Santander
Oviedo
Bayonne
Braganza
Douro
Vizeu
Coimbra
Saragossa
Ebro
Madrid
Tagus
Lisbon
Guadiana
Cordova
Guadalquivir
Seville
Granada
Cadiz
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
a
b
c
d
e
0
5
10
15
20
35
40
45
50
55

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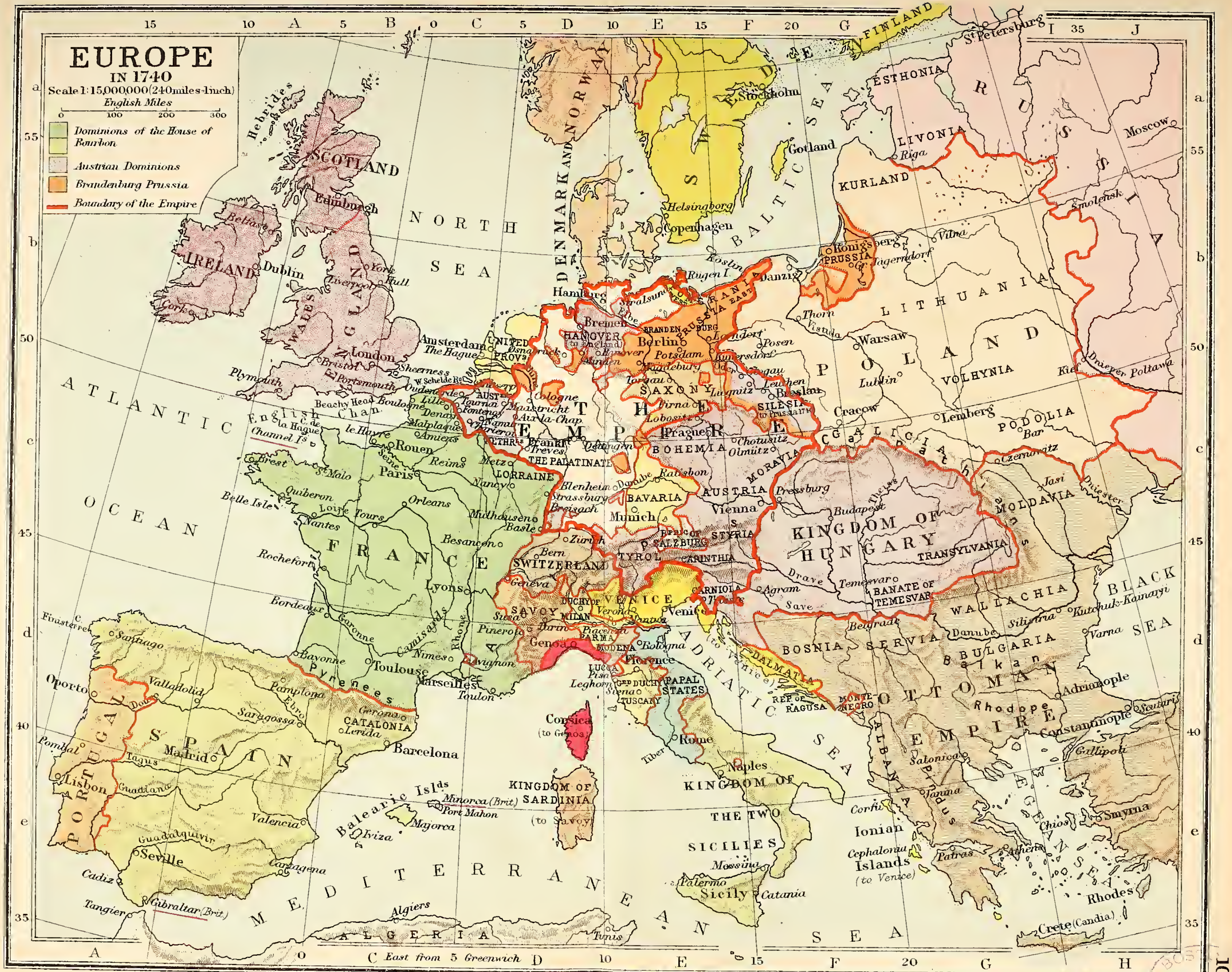
EUROPE
IN 1740
Scale 1:15,000,000 (240 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300
Dominions of the House of Bourbon
Austrian Dominions
Brandenburg Prussia
Boundary of the Empire
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
English Chan.
Channel Is.
SCOTLAND
Hebrides
Edinburgh
IRELAND
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
WALES
ENGLAND
York
Hull
Liverpool
Bristol
London
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Sheerness
DENMARK AND NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Stockholm
Gotland
Helsingborg
Copenhagen
St Petersburg
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
Riga
KURLAND
RUSSIA
Moscow
Smolensk
Vilna
Königsberg
PRUSSIA
Gr. Jagerndorf
Danzig
Thorn
Vistula
Warsaw
Posen
LITHUANIA
POLAND
Lublin
VOLHYNIA
Kiev
Dnieper
Poltawa
Cracow
Lemberg
PODOLIA
Bar
GALICIA
Czernowitz
Jasi
MOLDAVIA
Dniester
Amsterdam
The Hague
UNITED PROVS
Osnabrück
Hanover
Minden
Bremen
HANOVER (to England)
Hamburg
Stralsund
Rugen I.
Kostin
POMERANIA
BRANDENBURG
Berlin
Potsdam
Magdeburg
Torgau
SAXONY
Pirna
Lobositz
Liegnitz
Leuthen
Breslau
SILESIA (to Prussia 1742)
Oder
Glogau
Kunersdorf
Landsberg
THE EMPIRE
Cologne
Maastricht
Aix-la-Chap.
Trèves
Frankfurt
Dettingen
THE PALATINATE
Prague
BOHEMIA
Chotusitz
Olmütz
MORAVIA
Ratisbon
Danube
Blenheim
BAVARIA
Munich
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Pressburg
STYRIA
ABPRIC OF SALZBURG
TYROL
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY
Budapest
Theiss
TRANSYLVANIA
Temesvar
BANATE OF TEMESVAR
Drave
Agram
Save
Belgrade
AUST. NETHERLANDS
Oudenarde
Lille
Tournai
Fontenoy
Namur
Denain
Malplaquet
Amiens
Boulogne
Beachy Head
C. de la Hogue
le Havre
Rouen
Reims
Seine
Paris
Metz
LORRAINE
Nancy
Strassburg
Breisach
Mulhausen
Basle
Brest
St Malo
Quiberon
Belle Isle
Loire
Nantes
Tours
Orleans
FRANCE
Besançon
Rochefort
Lyons
Bordeaux
Garonne
Camisards
Nîmes
Rhône
Avignon
Bayonne
Toulouse
Marseilles
Toulon
Pyrenees
Zurich
Bern
SWITZERLAND
Geneva
SAVOY
Susa
Pinerolo
Turin
MILAN
DUCHY OF MILAN
Piacenza
PARMA
Genoa
MODENA
Verona
VENICE
Mantua
Venice
Bologna
Florence
LUCCA
Pisa
Leghorn
GD DUCHY TUSCANY
Siena
PAPAL STATES
Tiber
Rome
Corsica (to Genoa)
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA (to Savoy)
Naples
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
Messina
Palermo
Sicily
Catania
DALMATIA (to Venice)
REP. OF RAGUSA
MONTENEGRO
BOSNIA
SERVIA
WALLACHIA
Danube
Silistria
Kutchuk-Kainardji
Varna
BULGARIA
Balkan
Rhodope
Adrianople
Constantinople
Scutari
Gallipoli
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
ALBANIA
Salonica
Janina
Pindus
Corfu
Ionian Islands (to Venice)
Cephalonia
Patras
Athens
Chios
Smyrna
Rhodes
Crete (Candia)
C. Finisterre
Santiago
Oporto
Valladolid
Douro
Pamplona
Ebro
Saragossa
Gerona
CATALONIA
Lerida
Barcelona
PORTUGAL
Pombal
Tagus
Lisbon
Madrid
SPAIN
Guadiana
Valencia
Guadalquivir
Seville
Cartagena
Cadiz
Balearic Islds
Minorca (Brit.)
Port Mahon
Majorca
Iviza
Tangier
Gibraltar (Brit.)
Algiers
ALGERIA
Tunis
East from Greenwich
A B C D E F G H I J
a b c d e
15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
55 50 45 40 35

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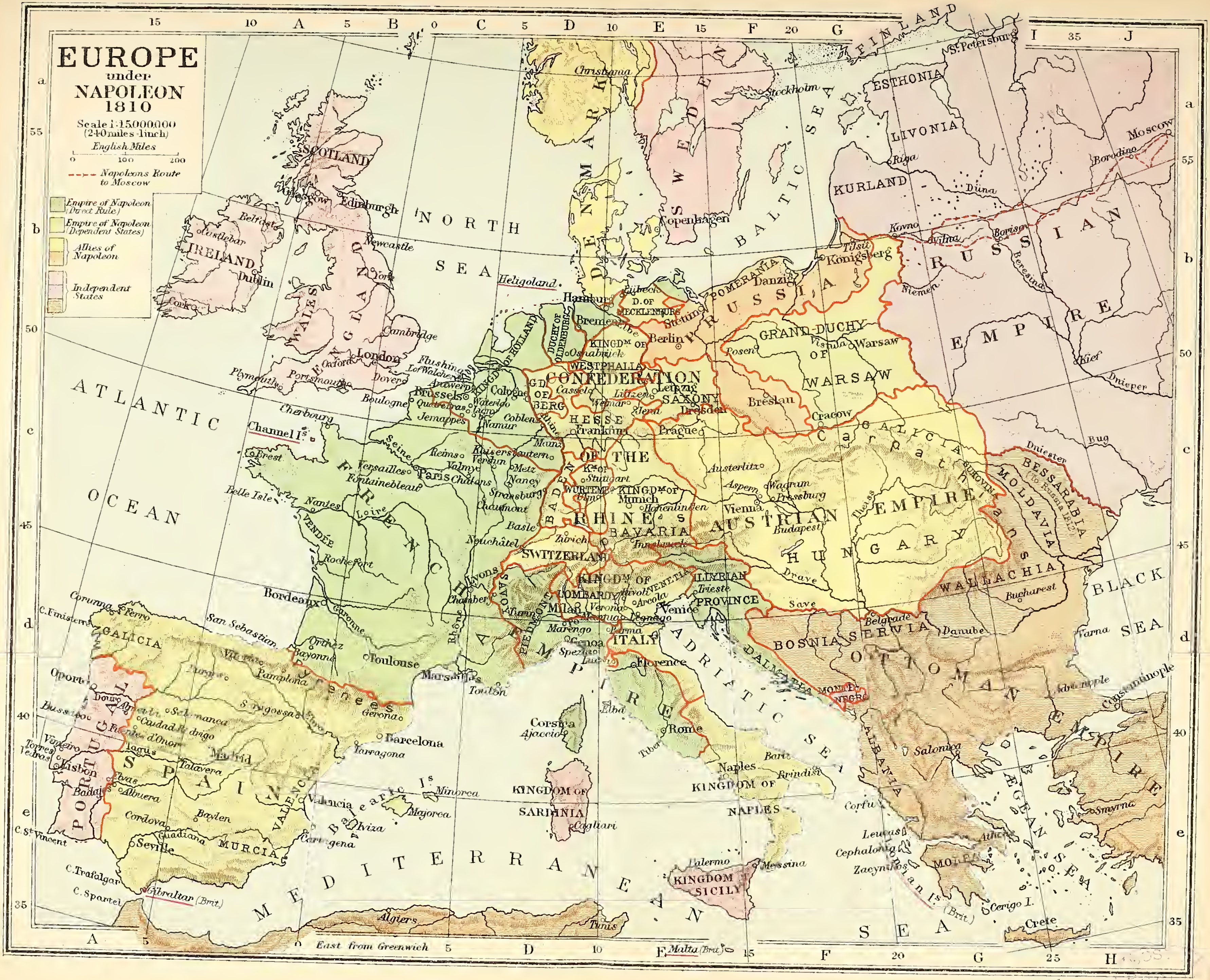

EUROPE under NAPOLEON 1810

Scale 1:15,000,000 (240 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0
100
200
Napoleons Route to Moscow
Empire of Napoleon (Direct Rule)
Empire of Napoleon (Dependent States)
Allies of Napoleon
Independent States
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
WALES
ENGLAND
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Belfast
Castlebar
Dublin
Cork
Newcastle
York
Cambridge
London
Oxford
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Dover
Heligoland
Channel Is.
Cherbourg
Brest
Belle Isle
Nantes
Loire
VENDÉE
Rochefort
Bordeaux
Garonne
Orthez
Bayonne
Toulouse
Marseilles
Toulon
Lyons
Chambery
Rhone
Seine
Versailles
Paris
Fontainebleau
Chalons
Reims
Valmy
Verdun
Metz
Nancy
Strasburg
Chaumont
Basle
Neuchâtel
Kaiserslautern
FRENCH EMPIRE
Boulogne
Flushing
Lo. Walcheren
Antwerp
Brussels
Quatre Bras
Waterloo
Ligny
Namur
Jemappes
Cologne
Coblenz
Mainz
Rhine
KINGDOM OF HOLLAND
DUCHY OF OLDENBURG
Hamburg
Bremen
Lübeck
D. OF MECKLENBURG
Elbe
KINGDM OF WESTPHALIA
Osnabrück
Cassel
G.D. OF BERG
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE
Leipzig
SAXONY
Dresden
Lützen
Weimar
Jena
HESSE
Frankfurt
Kr. of Stuttgart
WURTEMB.
Ulm
BADEN
KINGDM OF Munich
Hohenlinden
BAVARIA
Innsbruck
Zürich
SWITZERLAND
SAVOY
Turin
PIEDMONT
Milan
KINGDM OF LOMBARDY
Rivoli
Verona
Arcola
Mantua
Legnago
VENETIA
Venice
Marengo
Genoa
Parma
ITALY
Spezzia
Lucca
Florence
Elba
Rome
Tiber
Corsica
Ajaccio
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
Cagliari
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Naples
Bari
Brindisi
KINGDOM SICILY
Palermo
Messina
Malta (Brit.)
ILLYRIAN PROVINCE
Trieste
DALMATIA
MONTENEGRO
Berlin
Stettin
PRUSSIA
POMERANIA
Danzig
Königsberg
Tilsit
GRAND-DUCHY OF WARSAW
Posen
Vistula
Warsaw
Breslau
Cracow
Prague
Austerlitz
Aspern
Wagram
Pressburg
Vienna
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Budapest
HUNGARY
Theiss
Drave
Save
GALICIA
Carpathians
BUKOVINA
MOLDAVIA
BESSARABIA (To Russia 1812)
WALLACHIA
Bucharest
Dniester
Bug
Dnieper
Belgrade
SERVIA
BOSNIA
Danube
Varna
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Adrianople
Constantinople
ALBANIA
Salonica
Corfu
Leucas
Cephalonia
Zacynthos
Ionian Is. (Brit.)
MOREA
Athens
Cerigo I.
Smyrna
Crete
DENMARK
Christiania
SWEDEN
Stockholm
Copenhagen
FINLAND
St. Petersburg
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
Riga
KURLAND
Düna
Kovno
Vilna
Borisov
Beresina
Niemen
Moscow
Borodino
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Kief
C. Finisterre
Corunna
Ferrol
GALICIA
San Sebastian
Vittoria
Burgos
Pamplona
Pyrenees
Oporto
Douro
Almeida
Salamanca
Ciudad Rodrigo
Fuentes d'Onoro
Saragossa
Ebro
Gerona
Barcelona
Tarragona
Busaco
Vimeiro
Torres Vedras
Lisbon
Tagus
Talavera
Madrid
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Badajoz
Elvas
Albuera
VALENCIA
Valencia
Balearic Is.
Minorca
Majorca
Iviza
Cordova
Baylen
Guadiana
MURCIA
Cartagena
Seville
C. St. Vincent
C. Trafalgar
C. Spartel
Gibraltar (Brit.)
Algiers
Tunis
East from Greenwich
15
10
A
5
B
0
C
D
E
20
F
G
25
H
I
35
J
a
b
c
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55
50
45
40

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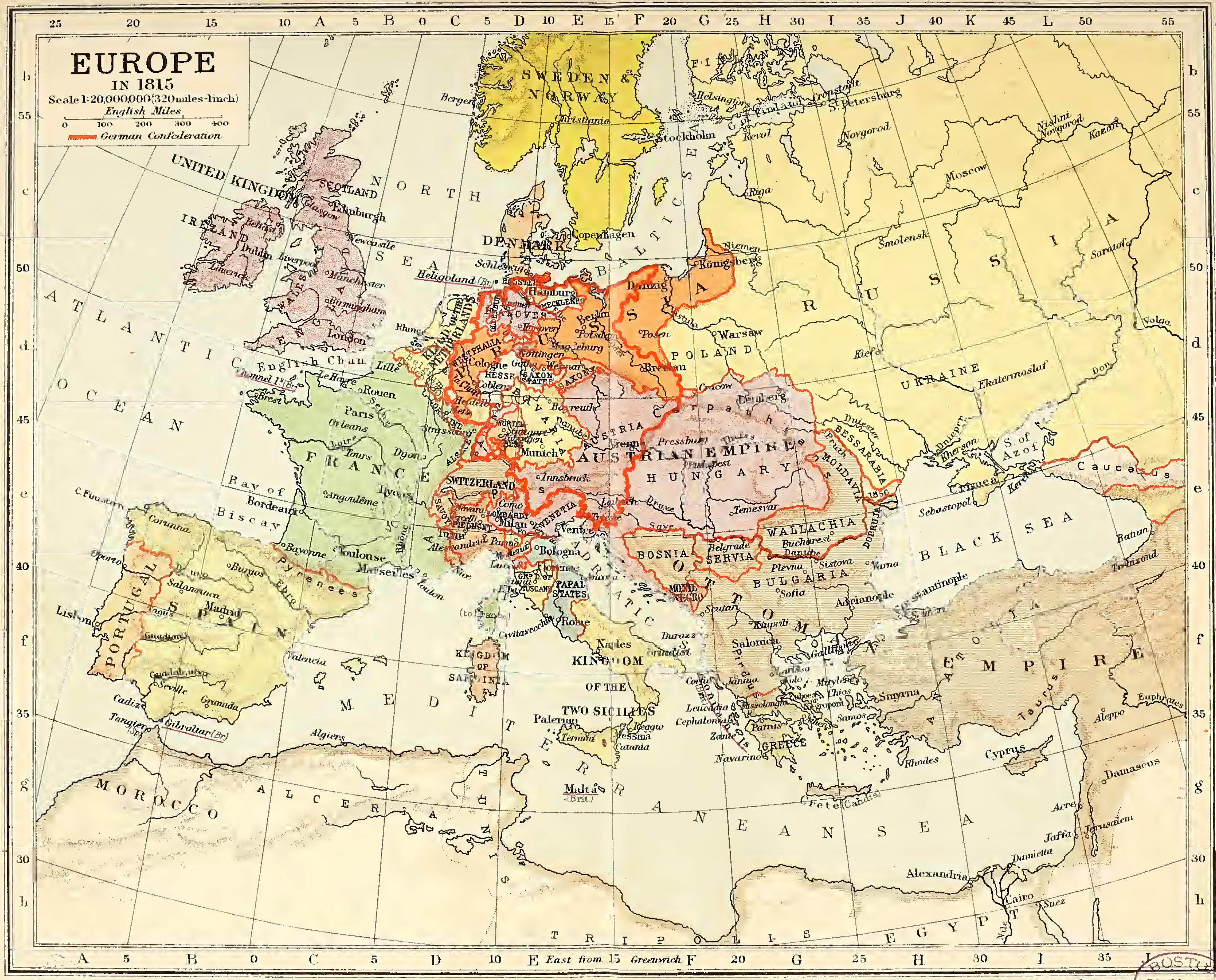
12



EUROPE
IN 1815

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400
German Confederation

UNITED KINGDOM
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
WALES
ENGLAND
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Belfast
Dublin
Limerick
Liverpool
Newcastle
Manchester
Birmingham
London
NORTH SEA
Heligoland (Br.)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
English Channel
Channel Is (Br.)
Bay of Biscay
C. Finisterre
FRANCE
Paris
Rouen
Le Havre
Brest
Lille
Orleans
Tours
Dijon
Lyons
Angoulême
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Bayonne
Marseilles
Toulon
Nice
Pyrenees
Loire
Seine
Rhone
Strassburg
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Oporto
Corunna
Burgos
Salamanca
Madrid
Tagus
Guadiana
Guadalquivir
Seville
Cadiz
Granada
Valencia
Ebro
Tangier (Sp.)
Gibraltar (Br.)
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
Algiers
TUNIS
TRIPOLIS
EGYPT
Alexandria
Damietta
Cairo
Suez
Nile
SWEDEN & NORWAY
Bergen
Christiania
Stockholm
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Schleswig
Holstein
BALTIC SEA
G. of Finland
Helsingfors
Cronstadt
St. Petersburg
Reval
Riga
FINLAND
Novgorod
Nishni Novgorod
Kazan
Moscow
Smolensk
Saratof
RUSSIA
Volga
Don
Kief
UKRAINE
Ekaterinoslaf
Dnieper
Kherson
Crimea
Kertch
S. of Azof
Sebastopol
Caucasus
Batum
Trebizond
BLACK SEA
Niemen
Königsberg
Danzig
PRUSSIA
Posen
Berlin
Potsdam
Magdeburg
Breslau
Vistula
Warsaw
POLAND
Cracow
Lemberg
Hamburg
Bremen
MECKLENBURG
OLDENBURG
HANOVER
Hanover
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
Belgium
Rhine
WESTPHALIA
Cologne
Coblenz
Aix-la-Chapelle
HESSE
Gotha
Göttingen
Weimar
SAXON STATES
SAXONY
Heidelberg
WURTEMBERG
Stuttgart
Tübingen
BADEN
BAVARIA
Bayreuth
Munich
Danube
Innsbruck
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Pressburg
Buda Pest
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Carpathians
Theiss
HUNGARY
Temesvar
Drave
Save
Laibach
Trieste
SWITZERLAND
SAVOY
PIEDMONT
Turin
Alessandria
Novara
Como
LOMBARDY
Milan
VENETIA
Venice
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Lucca
Florence
TUSCANY
PAPAL STATES
Ancona
Rome
Civitavecchia
ADRIATIC
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
Naples
Brindisi
Palermo
Termini
Messina
Catania
Reggio
Malta (Brit.)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dniester
Pruth
BESSARABIA
MOLDAVIA
WALLACHIA
Bucharest
DOBRUJA
Danube
Varna
BOSNIA
SERVIA
Belgrade
MONTENEGRO
Scutari
Plevna
Sistova
BULGARIA
Sofia
Adrianople
Constantinople
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Kuprili
Salonica
Pindus
Durazzo
Janina
Corfu
Leucadia
Cephalonia
Zante
Ionian Is.
Missolonghi
Patras
Navarino
GREECE
Euboea
Athens
Larissa
Gallipoli
Mitylene
Chios
Negropont
Samos
Smyrna
Rhodes
Crete (Candia)
ANATOLIA
Taurus
Aleppo
Euphrates
Cyprus
Damascus
Acre
Jaffa
Jerusalem
1856

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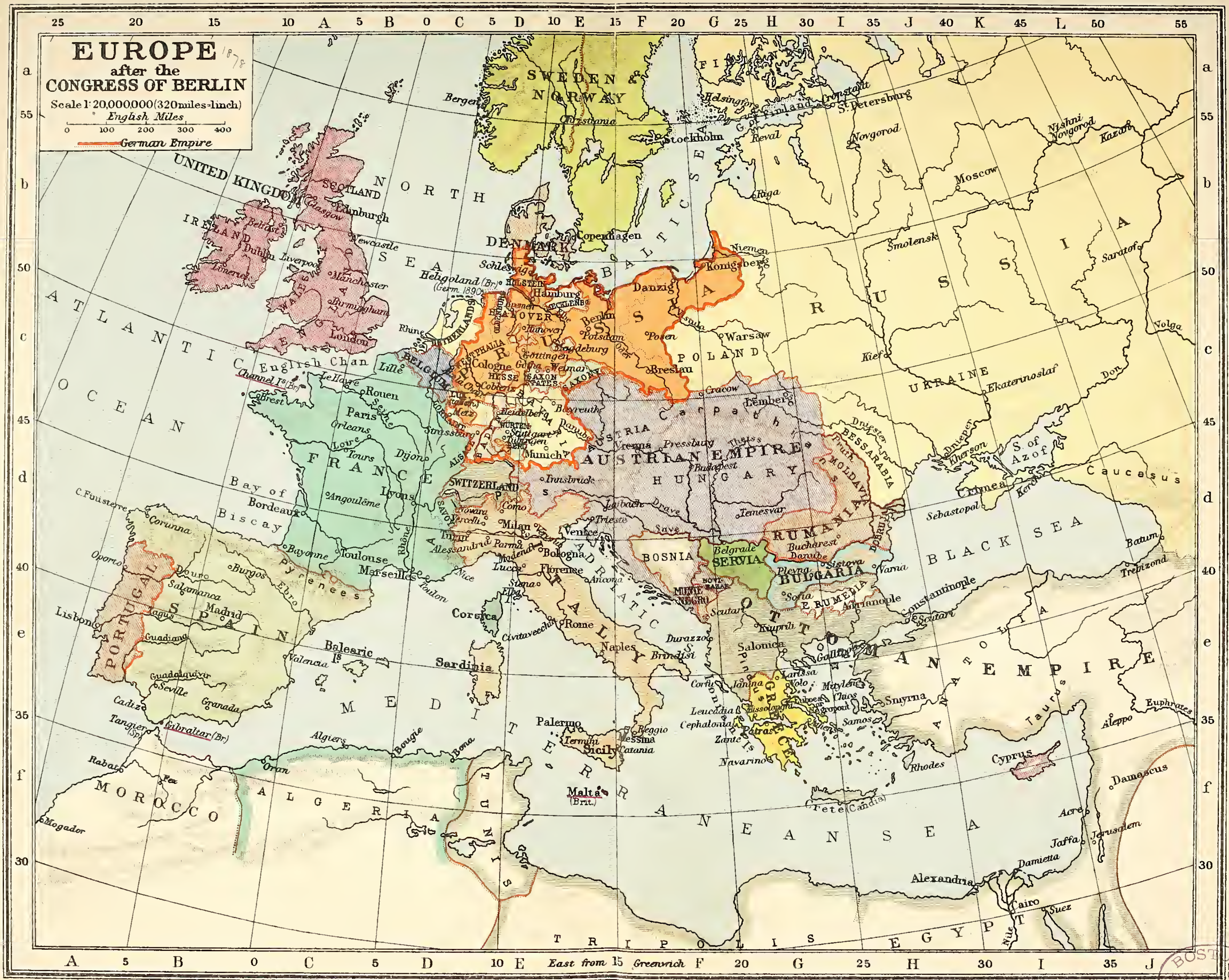
13



EUROPE after the CONGRESS OF BERLIN

1878

Scale 1: 20,000,000 (320 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0 100 200 300 400
German Empire
SWEDEN & NORWAY
Bergen
Christiania
Stockholm
FINLAND
Helsingfors
G. of Finland
Cronstadt
St. Petersburg
Reval
Novgorod
Nishni Novgorod
Kazan
Moscow
Riga
BALTIC SEA
UNITED KINGDOM
SCOTLAND
Glasgow
Edinburgh
IRELAND
Belfast
Dublin
Limerick
Liverpool
Newcastle
Manchester
WALES
ENGLAND
Birmingham
London
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Schleswig
HOLSTEIN
Heligoland (Br.) (Germ. 1890)
Hamburg
MECKLENBURG
Bremen
OLDENBURG
HANOVER
Hanover
NETHERLANDS
Rhine
BELGIUM
WESTPHALIA
Cologne
HESSE
Coblenz
Göttingen
Gotha
Weimar
SAXON STATES
SAXONY
Magdeburg
Berlin
Potsdam
Oder
PRUSSIA
Danzig
Königsberg
Niemen
Posen
Vistula
Breslau
Warsaw
POLAND
Smolensk
RUSSIA
Saratof
Volga
Kief
UKRAINE
Ekaterinoslaf
Don
Dnieper
Dniester
Kherson
S. of Azof
Crimea
Kertch
Sebastopol
Caucasus
BLACK SEA
Batum
Trebizond
ATLANTIC OCEAN
English Channel
Channel Is. (Br.)
Lille
Le Havre
Rouen
Brest
Paris
Seine
Orleans
Loire
Tours
Dijon
Strassburg
Metz
LORRAINE
ALSACE
Luxemburg
BADEN
Heidelberg
WÜRTEMBERG
Stuttgart
Tübingen
Ulm
BAVARIA
Bayreuth
Danube
Munich
FRANCE
Angoulême
Lyons
Rhône
Bay of Biscay
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Toulouse
Marseilles
Toulon
Nice
SAVOY
SWITZERLAND
Como
Novara
Vercelli
Milan
Turin
Alessandria
Parma
Modena
Verona
Venice
Bologna
Lucca
Florence
Siena
Elba
Ancona
Corsica
Civitavecchia
Rome
ITALY
Naples
Brindisi
ADRIATIC
Sardinia
Palermo
Termini
Sicily
Messina
Catania
Reggio
Malta (Brit.)
Cracow
Lemberg
Carpathians
Bohemia
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Pressburg
Theiss
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Budapest
HUNGARY
Innsbruck
Laibach
Trieste
Drave
Save
Temesvar
BOSNIA
Belgrade
SERVIA
MONTENEGRO
NOVI BAZAR
BESSARABIA
Pruth
MOLDAVIA
RUMANIA
Bucharest
DOBRUJA
Sistova
Plevna
Varna
BULGARIA
Sofia
E. RUMELIA
Adrianople
Constantinople
Scutari
Kuprili
Durazzo
Salonica
Gallipoli
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Janina
Larissa
Volo
Mitylene
Chios
Euboea
Negropont
Smyrna
Samos
Corfu
Leucadia
Cephalonia
Missolonghi
Patras
Zante
Ionian Is.
Athens
GREECE
Navarino
Rhodes
Crete (Candia)
ANATOLIA
Taurus
Aleppo
Euphrates
Cyprus
Damascus
Acre
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Damietta
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Nile
EGYPT
C. Finisterre
Corunna
Oporto
Douro
Burgos
Pyrenees
Ebro
Salamanca
Madrid
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Tagus
Lisbon
Guadiana
Valencia
Balearic Is.
Guadalquivir
Seville
Granada
Cadiz
Tangier (Sp.)
Gibraltar (Br.)
Rabat
Fez
Mogador
MOROCCO
Oran
Algiers
Bougie
Bona
ALGERIA
TUNIS
TRIPOLIS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
East from Greenwich

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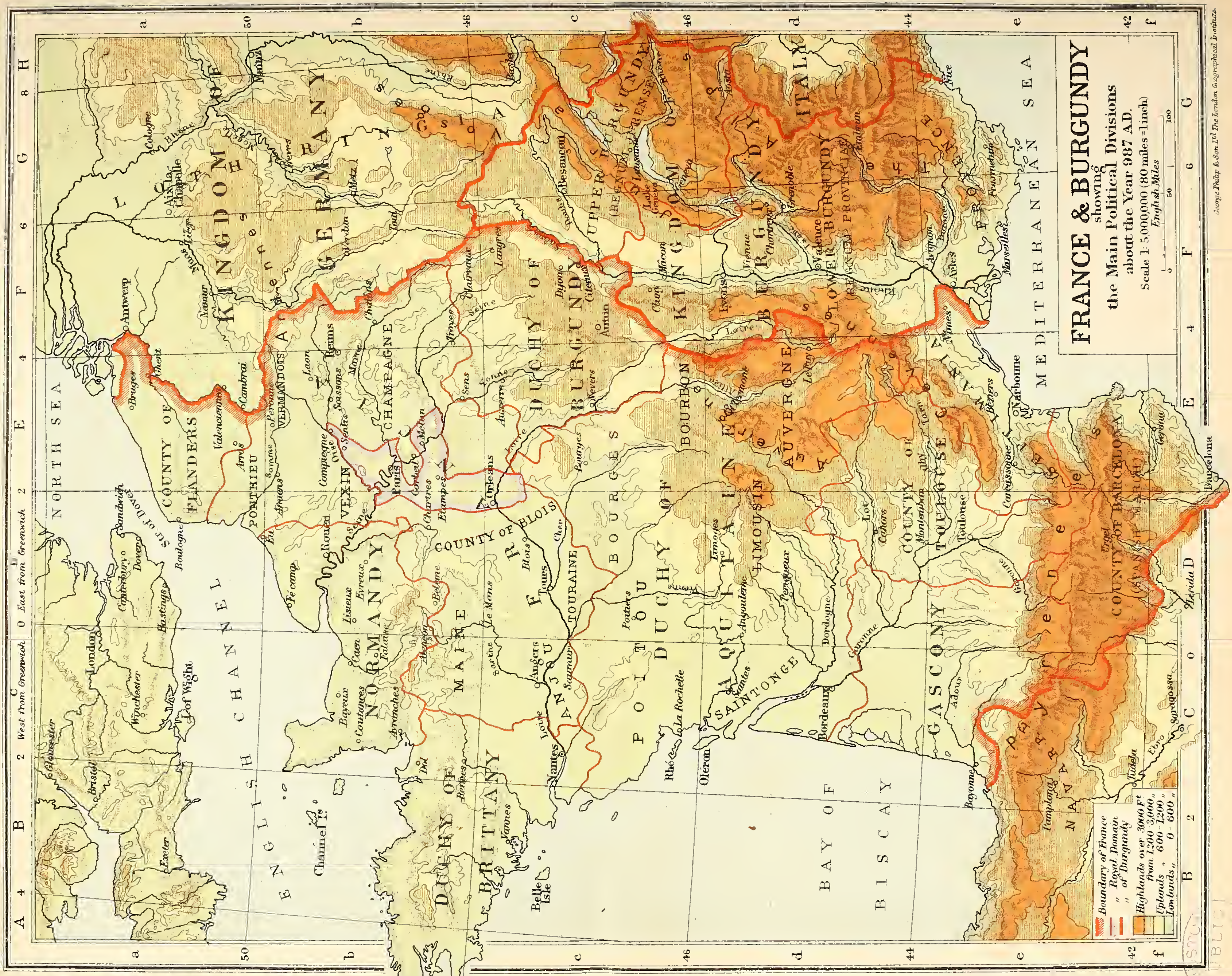

FRANCE & BURGUNDY
showing
the Main Political Divisions
about the Year 987 A.D.

Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

Boundary of France
" Royal Domain
" of Burgundy

Highlands over 3000 Ft
from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "

West from Greenwich
East from Greenwich
0
50
100
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
KINGDOM OF GERMANY
KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY
UPPER BURGUNDY (REGNUM JURENSE)
LOWER BURGUNDY (REGNUM PROVINCIAE)
ITALY
COUNTY OF FLANDERS
PONTHIEU
VERMANDOIS
VEXIN
NORMANDY
CHAMPAGNE
COUNTY OF BLOIS
DUCHY OF BRITTANY
MAINE
ANJOU
TOURAINE
DUCHY OF BURGUNDY
BOURGES
BOURBON
AUVERGNE
DUCHY OF AQUITAINE
POITOU
LIMOUSIN
SAINTONGE
GASCONY
COUNTY OF TOULOUSE
GOTHIA
SEPTIMANIA
PROVENCE
COUNTY OF BARCELONA (SPANISH MARCH)
NAVARRE
PYRENEES
FRANCE
Antwerp
Bruges
Ghent
Cambrai
Valenciennes
Arras
Peronne
Amiens
Boulogne
Eu
Rouen
Fecamp
Lisieux
Evreux
Caen
Bayeux
Coutances
Falaise
Avranches
Alençon
Belesme
Dol
Rennes
Vannes
Nantes
Angers
Saumur
Le Mans
Tours
Blois
Chartres
Etampes
Orleans
Paris
Corbeil
Melun
Senlis
Compiegne
Soissons
Laon
Reims
Chalons
Troyes
Sens
Auxerre
Nevers
Bourges
Autun
Dijon
Citeaux
Langres
Clairvaux
Verdun
Toul
Metz
Trier
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Liege
Namur
Mainz
Basle
Besançon
Dole
Lausanne
Geneva
Lake Geneva
Aosta
Grenoble
Vienne
Lyons
Macon
Cluny
Valence
Chambery
Embrun
Avignon
Arles
Nimes
Marseilles
Frejus
Nice
Le Puy
Clermont
Limoges
Perigueux
Angouleme
Saintes
Poitiers
La Rochelle
Bordeaux
Cahors
Albi
Montauban
Toulouse
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Beziers
Urgel
Gerona
Barcelona
Lerida
Saragossa
Tudela
Pamplona
Bayonne
Ushant
Belle Isle
Rhé
Oléron
Channel Is.
Dover
Canterbury
Sandwich
Hastings
Winchester
London
Exeter
Gloucester
Bristol
I. of Wight
Str. of Dover
Rhine
Meuse
Moselle
Scheldt
Somme
Oise
Seine
Marne
Aisne
Yonne
Loire
Cher
Sarthe
Vienne
Charente
Dordogne
Lot
Tarn
Garonne
Adour
Ebro
Saône
Rhone
A B C D E F G H
a b c d e f

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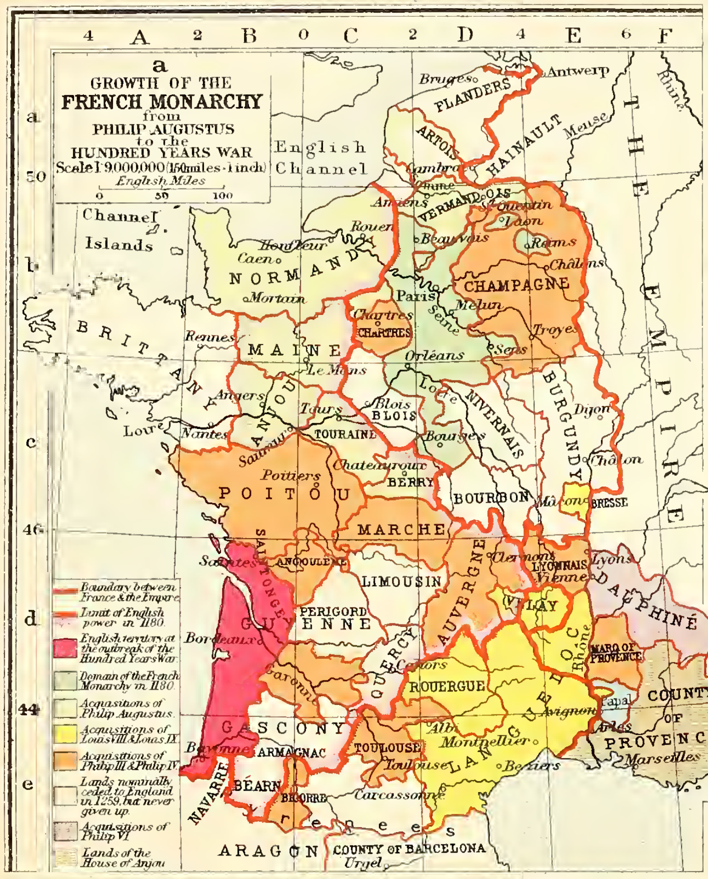
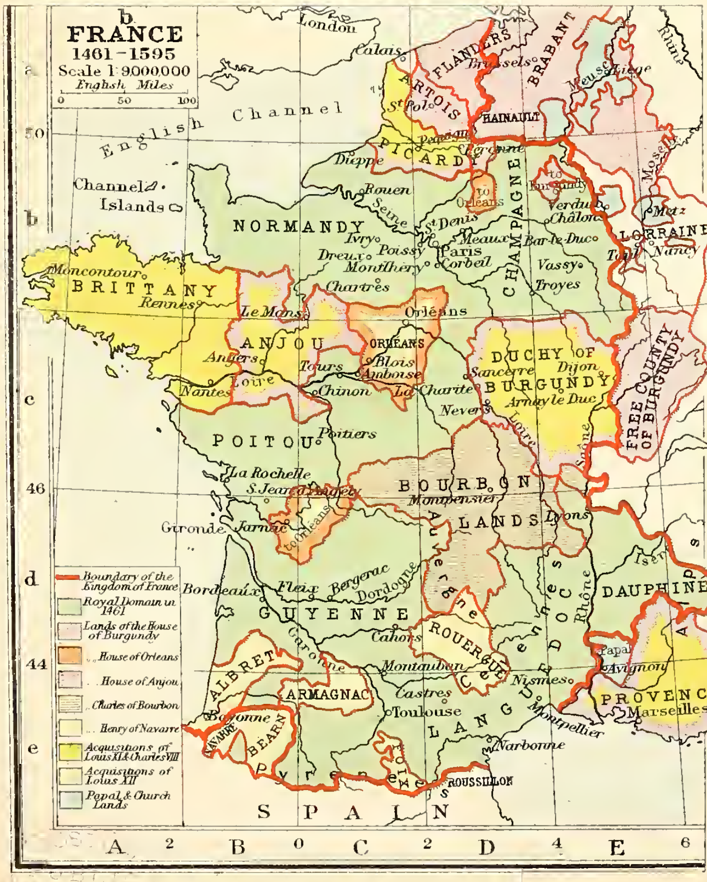


a
GROWTH OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY
from PHILIP AUGUSTUS to the HUNDRED YEARS WAR

Scale 1:9,000,000 (150 miles = 1 inch)

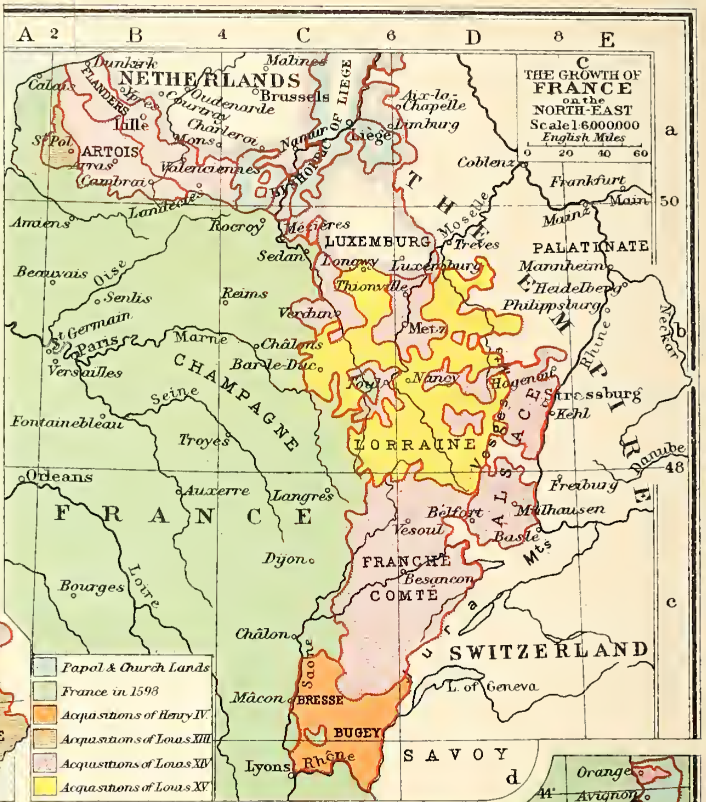
English Miles
0
50
100
Boundary between France & the Empire
Limit of English power in 1180
English territory at the outbreak of the Hundred Years War
Domain of the French Monarchy in 1180
Acquisitions of Philip Augustus
Acquisitions of Louis VIII & Louis IX
Acquisitions of Philip III & Philip IV
Lands nominally ceded to England in 1259, but never given up
Acquisitions of Philip VI
Lands of the House of Anjou
English Channel
Channel Islands
THE EMPIRE
FLANDERS
HAINAULT
ARTOIS
VERMANDOIS
CHAMPAGNE
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
MAINE
ANJOU
TOURAINE
BLOIS
CHARTRES
NIVERNAIS
BURGUNDY
BOURBON
BERRY
POITOU
MARCHE
LIMOUSIN
SAINTONGE
ANGOULÊME
PERIGORD
GUYENNE
AUVERGNE
VELAY
QUERCY
ROUERGUE
LANGUEDOC
TOULOUSE
GASCONY
ARMAGNAC
BÉARN
BIGORRE
NAVARRE
ARAGON
COUNTY OF BARCELONA
LYONNAIS
DAUPHINÉ
MARQ. OF PROVENCE
COUNTY OF PROVENCE
BRESSE
Pyrenees



b
FRANCE
1461–1595

Scale 1:9,000,000

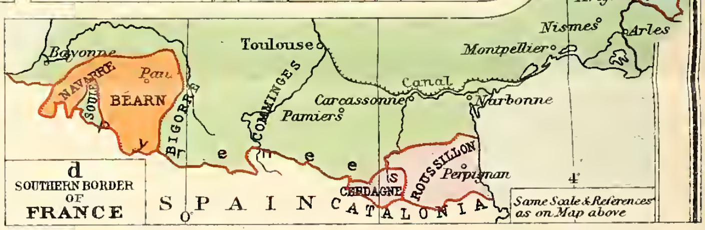
English Miles
0
50
100
Boundary of the Kingdom of France
Royal Domain in 1461
Lands of the House of Burgundy
House of Orleans
House of Anjou
Charles of Bourbon
Henry of Navarre
Acquisitions of Louis XI & Charles VIII
Acquisitions of Louis XII
Papal & Church Lands
English Channel
Channel Islands
FLANDERS
ARTOIS
BRABANT
HAINAULT
PICARDY
CHAMPAGNE
LORRAINE
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
ANJOU
ORLEANS
DUCHY OF BURGUNDY
FREE COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
POITOU
BOURBON LANDS
Auvergne
GUYENNE
ROUERGUE
Cevennes
LANGUEDOC
DAUPHINÉ
PROVENCE
ALBRET
ARMAGNAC
BÉARN
NAVARRE
ROUSSILLON
Pyrenees
SPAIN



c
THE GROWTH OF FRANCE
on the NORTH-EAST

Scale 1:6,000,000

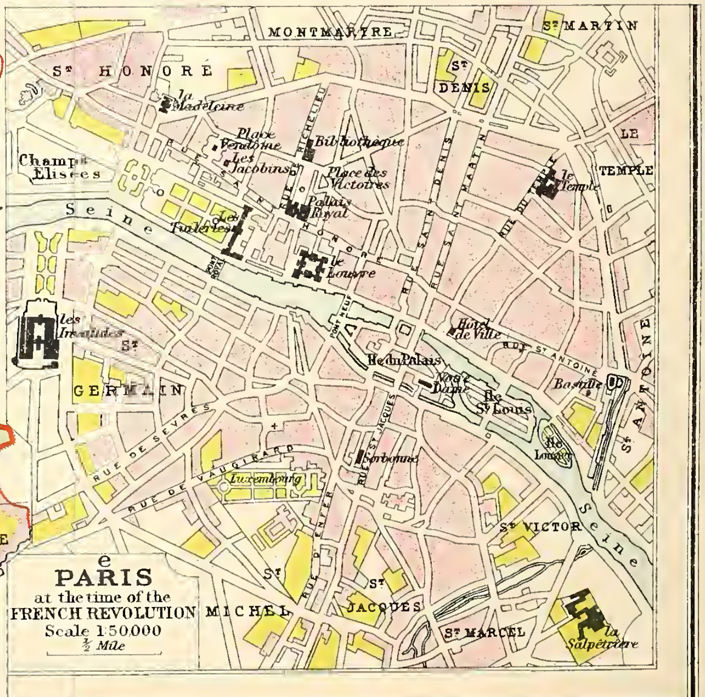
English Miles
0
20
40
60
Papal & Church Lands
France in 1598
Acquisitions of Henry IV
Acquisitions of Louis XIII
Acquisitions of Louis XIV
Acquisitions of Louis XV
NETHERLANDS
FLANDERS
ARTOIS
BISHOPRIC OF LIEGE
NAMUR
LUXEMBURG
THE EMPIRE
PALATINATE
CHAMPAGNE
FRANCE
LORRAINE
ALSACE
Vosges Mts
FRANCHE COMTÉ
Jura
SWITZERLAND
BRESSE
BUGEY
SAVOY



d
SOUTHERN BORDER OF FRANCE

Same Scale & References as on Map above

NAVARRE
SOULE
BÉARN
BIGORRE
COMMINGES
CERDAGNE
ROUSSILLON
Pyrenees
SPAIN
CATALONIA
Canal



e
PARIS
at the time of the FRENCH REVOLUTION

Scale 1:50,000

½ Mile
MONTMARTRE
St. MARTIN
St. HONORÉ
St. DENIS
LE TEMPLE
St. ANTOINE
St. GERMAIN
St. MICHEL
St. JACQUES
St. VICTOR
St. MARCEL
Seine
Champs Elysées
Les Invalides
Tuileries
le Louvre
Palais Royal
Ile du Palais
Ile St. Louis
Luxembourg
la Salpêtrière

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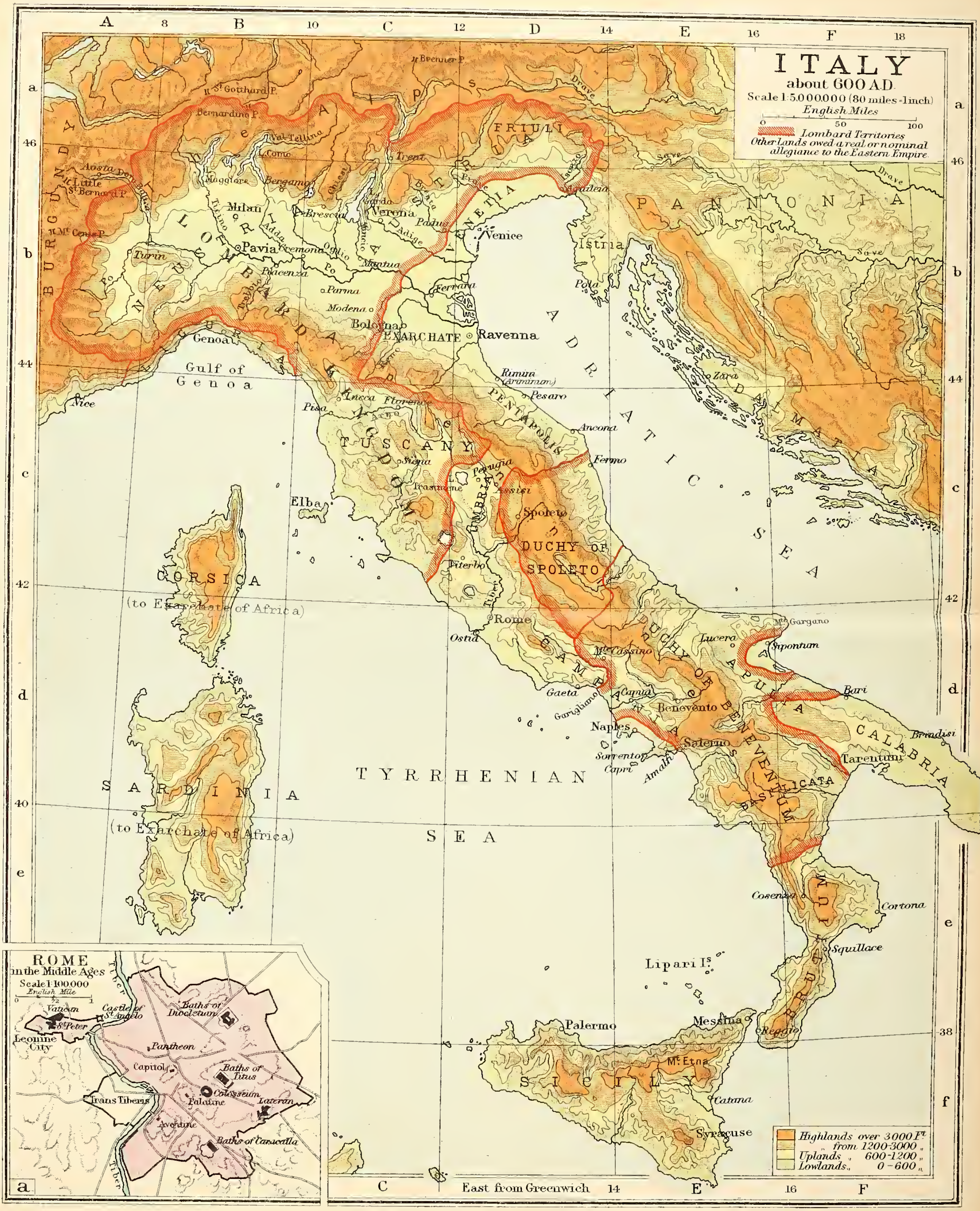

ITALY
about 600 A.D.

Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
Lombard Territories
Other Lands owed a real or nominal allegiance to the Eastern Empire
Highlands over 3000 Ft.
from 1200-3000
Uplands 600-1200
Lowlands 0-600
A
B
C
D
E
F
a
b
c
d
e
f
8
10
12
14
16
18
46
44
42
40
38
East from Greenwich
Alps
St. Gotthard P.
Brenner P.
Bernardino P.
Drave
Save
FRIULI
Trent
Val Tellina
L. Como
Aosta
Little St. Bernard P.
Mt. Cenis P.
BURGUNDY
Maggiore
Bergamo
Chiesi
Garda
Brenta
Piave
Isonzo
Aquileia
Milan
Brescia
Verona
Padua
Adige
VENETIA
Venice
Istria
Pola
LOMBARDIA
Ticino
Adda
Oglio
Mincio
Pavia
Cremona
Mantua
Turin
Po
Piacenza
Trebbia
Parma
Modena
Bologna
Ferrara
EXARCHATE
Ravenna
NEUSTRIA
LIGURIA
Genoa
Gulf of Genoa
Nice
Rimini (Ariminum)
Pesaro
PENTAPOLIS
Ancona
Fermo
Lucca
Florence
Arno
Pisa
TUSCANY
LANGOBARDIA
Siena
Perugia
Trasimene
Assisi
UMBRIA
Spoleto
DUCHY OF SPOLETO
Viterbo
Tiber
Rome
Ostia
Elba
CORSICA
(to Exarchate of Africa)
SARDINIA
(to Exarchate of Africa)
ADRIATIC SEA
PANNONIA
DALMATIA
Zara
Mt. Gargano
Sipontum
Lucera
APULIA
Bari
Brindisi
CALABRIA
Tarentum
Mt. Cassino
CAMPANIA
DUCHY OF BENEVENTUM
Benevento
Capua
Gaeta
Garigliano
Naples
Sorrento
Capri
Amalfi
Salerno
LUCANIA
BASILICATA
BRUTTIUM
Cosenza
Cortona
Squillace
Reggio
Lipari Is.
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Palermo
Messina
Mt. Etna
SICILY
Catana
Syracuse
ROME in the Middle Ages
Scale 1:100,000
English Mile
0
½
1
Vatican
St. Peter
Castle of St. Angelo
Leonine City
Baths of Diocletian
Pantheon
Capitol
Baths of Titus
Colosseum
Palatine
Lateran
Trans Tiberis
Aventine
Baths of Caracalla
Tiber

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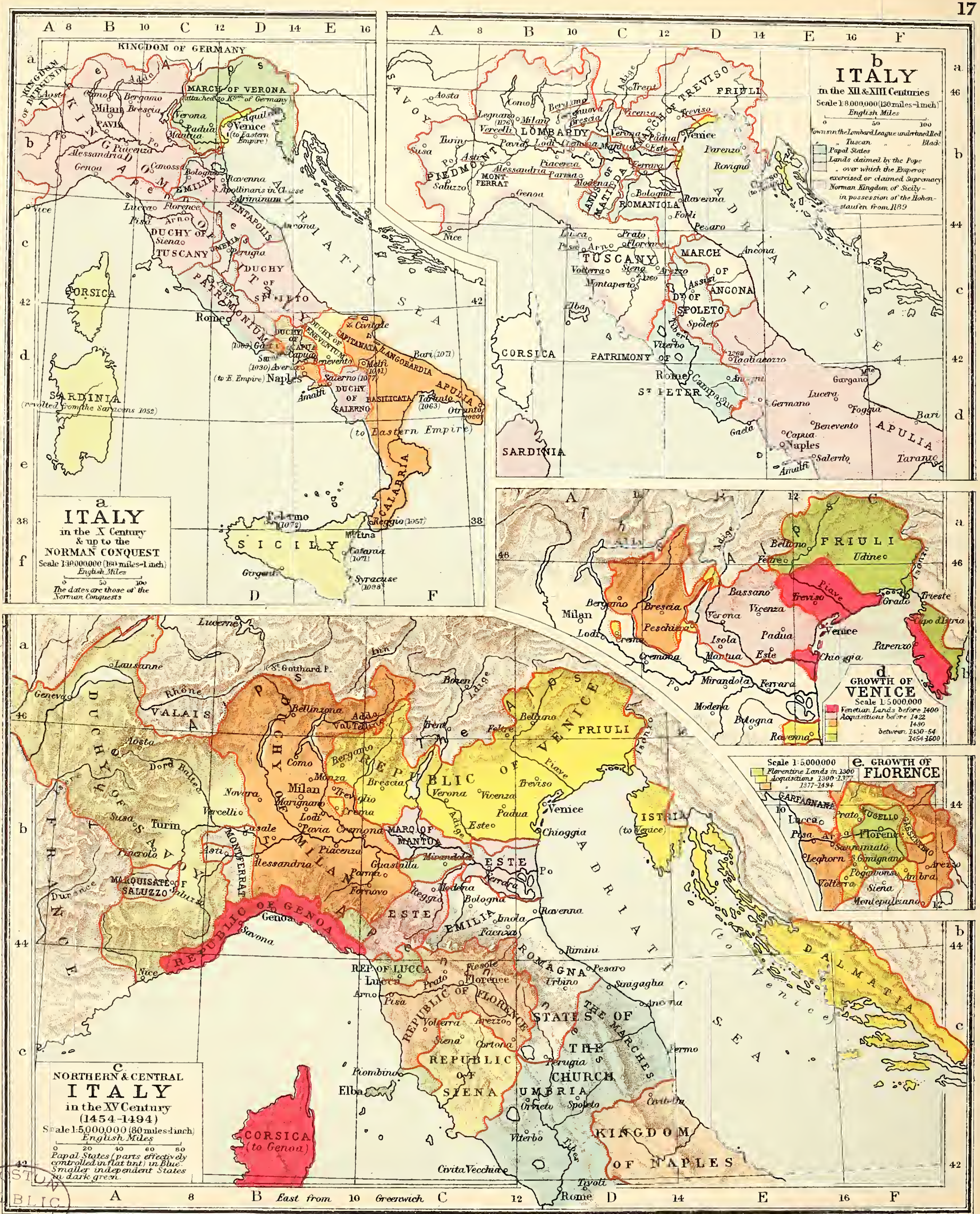

a
ITALY
in the X Century
& up to the
NORMAN CONQUEST
Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100
The dates are those of the Norman Conquests

b
ITALY
in the XII & XIII Centuries
Scale 1:8,000,000 (130 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100
Towns in the Lombard League underlined Red
" Tuscan " " Black
Papal States
Lands claimed by the Pope
" over which the Emperor exercised or claimed Supremacy
Norman Kingdom of Sicily – in possession of the Hohenstaufen from 1189

c
NORTHERN & CENTRAL
ITALY
in the XV Century
(1454-1494)
Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0 20 40 60 80
Papal States (parts effectively controlled in flat tint) in Blue.
Smaller independent States in dark green.

d
GROWTH OF
VENICE
Scale 1:5,000,000
Venetian Lands before 1400
Acquisitions before 1422
1430
between 1430-54
1454-1600

e. GROWTH OF
FLORENCE
Scale 1:5,000000
Florentine Lands in 1300
Acquisitions 1300-1377
1377-1494

KINGDOM OF GERMANY
KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY
KINGDOM OF ITALY
MARCH OF VERONA (attached to Kgm of Germany)
Venice (to Eastern Empire)
ADRIATIC SEA
PENTAPOLIS
DUCHY OF TUSCANY
DUCHY OF SPOLETO
PATRIMONIUM
DUCHY OF BENEVENTUM
DUCHY OF CAPUA
CAPITANATA
LANGOBARDIA
APULIA
BASILICATA
DUCHY OF SALERNO
CALABRIA
(to Eastern Empire)
SICILY
CORSICA
SARDINIA (revolted from the Saracens 1052)
SAVOY
PIEDMONT
MONTFERRAT
LOMBARDY
MARCH OF TREVISO
FRIULI
LANDS OF MATILDA
ROMANIOLA
TUSCANY
MARCH OF ANCONA
DY OF SPOLETO
PATRIMONY OF ST PETER
APULIA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
FRIULI
Venice
Chioggia
Parenzo
Capo d'Istria
DUCHY OF SAVOY
VALAIS
MARQUISATE OF SALUZZO
MONTFERRAT
DUCHY OF MILAN
REPUBLIC OF VENICE
MARQ OF MANTUA
ESTE
REPUBLIC OF GENOA
REP OF LUCCA
REPUBLIC OF FLORENCE
REPUBLIC OF SIENA
ROMAGNA
STATES OF THE CHURCH
THE MARCHES
UMBRIA
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
ISTRIA (to Venice)
DALMATIA (to Venice)
CORSICA (to Genoa)
FRANCE
GARFAGNANA
MUGELLO
CASENTINO
Florence
East from Greenwich

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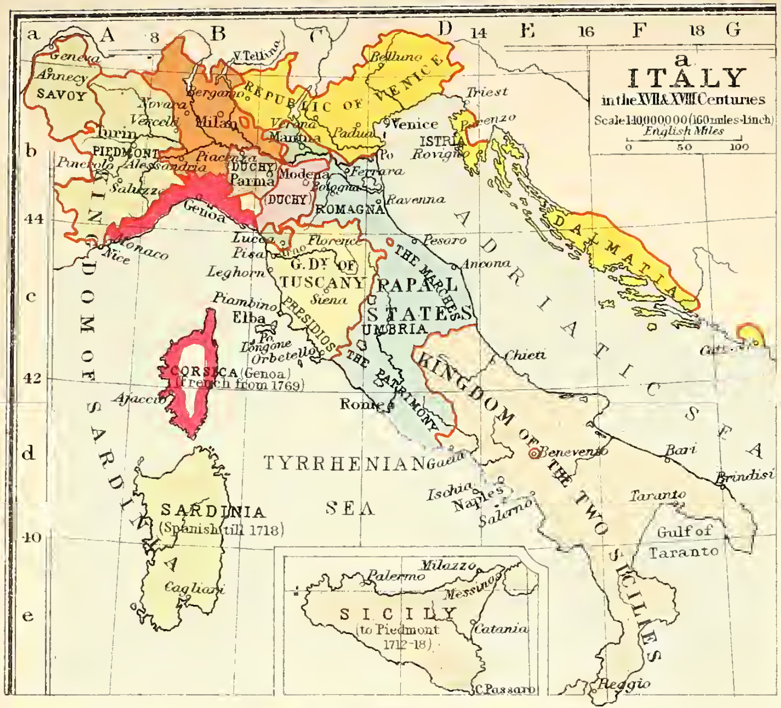
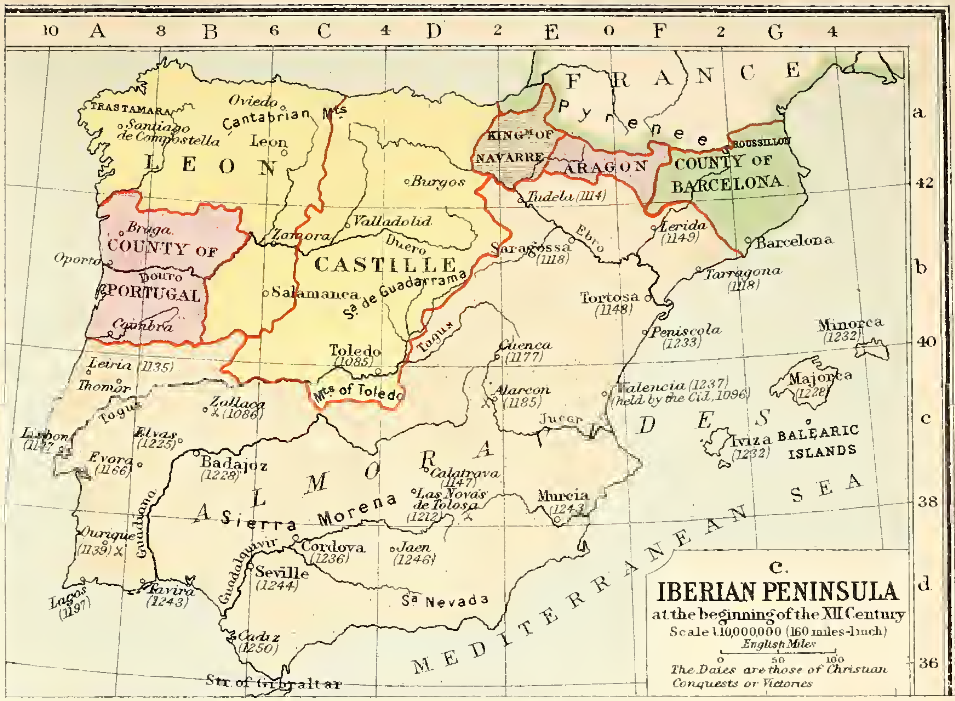


a ITALY in the XVII & XVIII Centuries

Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

Geneva
Annecy
SAVOY
Turin
PIEDMONT
Pinerolo
Alessandria
Saluzzo
Novara
Vercelli
Milan
Bergamo
V. Tellina
REPUBLIC OF VENICE
Belluno
Verona
Padua
Venice
Mantua
Triest
Parenzo
ISTRIA
Rovigno
Piacenza
DUCHY
Parma
Modena
DUCHY
Ferrara
Po
Bologna
Ravenna
ROMAGNA
Genoa
Monaco
Nice
Lucca
Pisa
Florence
Leghorn
G. DY OF TUSCANY
Siena
Piombino
Elba
PRESIDIOS
Longone
Orbetello
Pesaro
Ancona
THE MARCHES
PAPAL STATES
UMBRIA
THE PATRIMONY
Rome
CORSICA (Genoa) (French from 1769)
Ajaccio
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
SARDINIA (Spanish till 1718)
Cagliari
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Gaeta
Ischia
Naples
Salerno
Benevento
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
Chieti
Bari
Brindisi
Taranto
Gulf of Taranto
DALMATIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Palermo
Milazzo
Messina
SICILY (to Piedmont 1712-18)
Catania
C. Passaro
Reggio
A B C D E F G
8 14 16 18
a b c d e
44 42 40

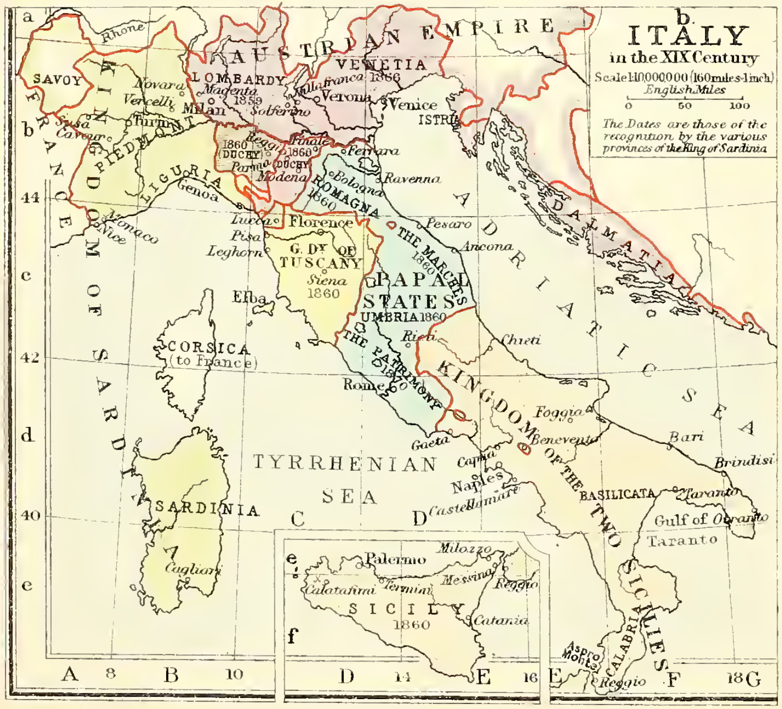


c. IBERIAN PENINSULA at the beginning of the XII Century

Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

The Dates are those of Christian Conquests or Victories

FRANCE
Pyrenees
TRASTAMARA
Santiago de Compostella
Oviedo
Cantabrian Mts
Leon
LEON
KING OF NAVARRE
ARAGON
COUNTY OF BARCELONA
ROUSSILLON
Burgos
Tudela (1114)
Ebro
Lerida (1149)
Barcelona
Braga
COUNTY OF PORTUGAL
Oporto
Douro
Coimbra
Zamora
Valladolid
Duero
CASTILLE
Saragossa (1118)
Salamanca
Sa de Guadarrama
Tortosa (1148)
Tarragona (1118)
Toledo (1085)
Tagus
Mts of Toledo
Cuenca (1177)
Peniscola (1233)
Minorca (1232)
Leiria (1135)
Thomar
Zallaca (1086)
Alarcon (1185)
Valencia (1237) (held by the Cid, 1096)
Majorca (1228)
Lisbon (1147)
Elvas (1225)
Jucar
ALMORAVIDES
Iviza (1232)
BALEARIC ISLANDS
Evora (1166)
Badajoz (1228)
Calatrava (1147)
Las Navas de Tolosa (1212)
Murcia (1243)
Guadiana
Sierra Morena
Ourique (1139)
Guadalquivir
Cordova (1236)
Jaen (1246)
Seville (1244)
Lagos (1197)
Tavira (1243)
Sa Nevada
Cadiz (1250)
Str. of Gibraltar
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
10 A 8 B 6 C 4 D 2 E 0 F 2 G 4
a b c d
42 40 38 36

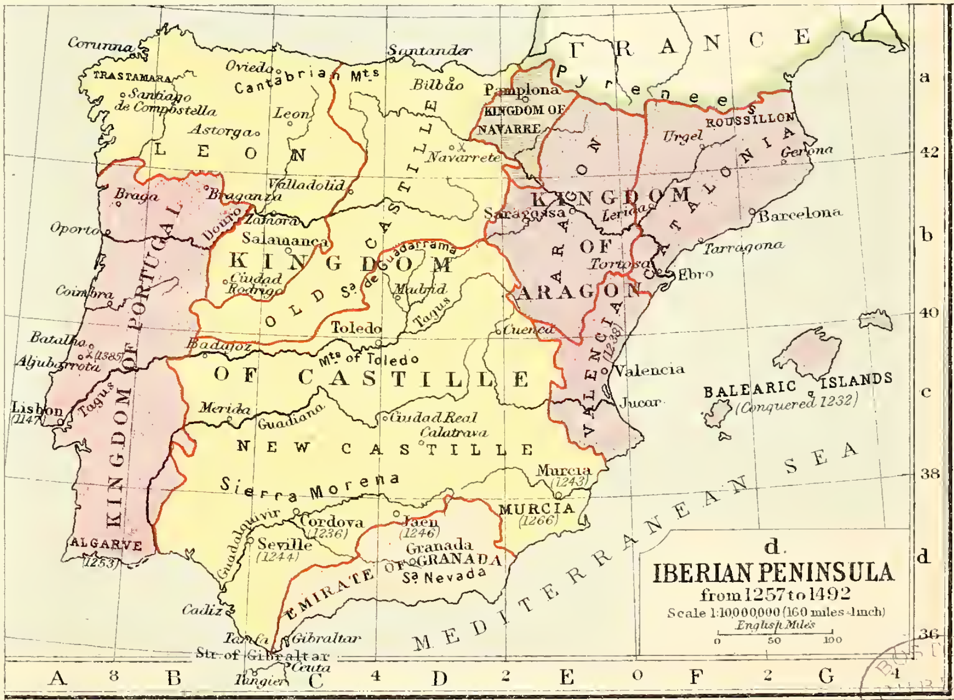


b. ITALY in the XIX Century

Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

The Dates are those of the recognition by the various provinces of the King of Sardinia

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Rhone
SAVOY
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
FRANCE
Novara
Vercelli
Milan
Turin
Susa
Cavour
PIEDMONT
LOMBARDY
Magenta 1859
Solferino
Villafranca
VENETIA 1866
Verona
Venice
ISTRIA
1860 DUCHY Parma
Reggio
1860 DUCHY Modena
Finale
Ferrara
Bologna
ROMAGNA 1860
Ravenna
LIGURIA
Genoa
Monaco
Nice
Lucca
Pisa
Florence
Leghorn
G. DY OF TUSCANY
Siena 1860
Elba
Pesaro
Ancona
THE MARCHES 1860
PAPAL STATES
UMBRIA 1860
Rieti
THE PATRIMONY 1870
Rome
CORSICA (to France)
SARDINIA
Cagliari
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Chieti
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
Foggia
Benevento
Gaeta
Capua
Naples
Castellammare
BASILICATA
Bari
Brindisi
Taranto
Gulf of Otranto Taranto
DALMATIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Palermo
Milazzo
Calatafimi
Termini
Messina
Reggio
SICILY 1860
Catania
CALABRIA
Aspromonte
Reggio
A 8 B 10 C D 14 E 16 F 18 G
a b c d e f
44 42 40



d. IBERIAN PENINSULA from 1257 to 1492

Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

FRANCE
Pyrenees
Corunna
TRASTAMARA
Santiago de Compostella
Oviedo
Cantabrian Mts
Santander
Bilbao
Pamplona
KINGDOM OF NAVARRE
ROUSSILLON
Urgel
Gerona
Leon
Astorga
LEON
CASTILLE
Navarrete
Valladolid
Braga
Braganza
Douro
Zamora
Salamanca
Oporto
Saragossa
Lerida
KINGDOM OF ARAGON
CATALONIA
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Ebro
KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL
Coimbra
Ciudad Rodrigo
OLD CASTILLE
Sa de Guadarrama
Madrid
Tagus
Toledo
Cuenca
VALENCIA (1238)
Valencia
Jucar
Batalha
Aljubarrota (1385)
Badajoz
Mts of Toledo
OF CASTILLE
Lisbon (1147)
Merida
Guadiana
Ciudad Real
Calatrava
NEW CASTILLE
BALEARIC ISLANDS (Conquered 1232)
Sierra Morena
Murcia (1243)
MURCIA (1266)
Guadalquivir
Cordova (1236)
Jaen (1246)
Seville (1244)
Granada
EMIRATE OF GRANADA
Sa Nevada
ALGARVE (1253)
Cadiz
Tarifa
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
Ceuta
Tangier
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
A 8 B 6 C 4 D 2 E 0 F 2 G 4
a b c d
42 40 38 36

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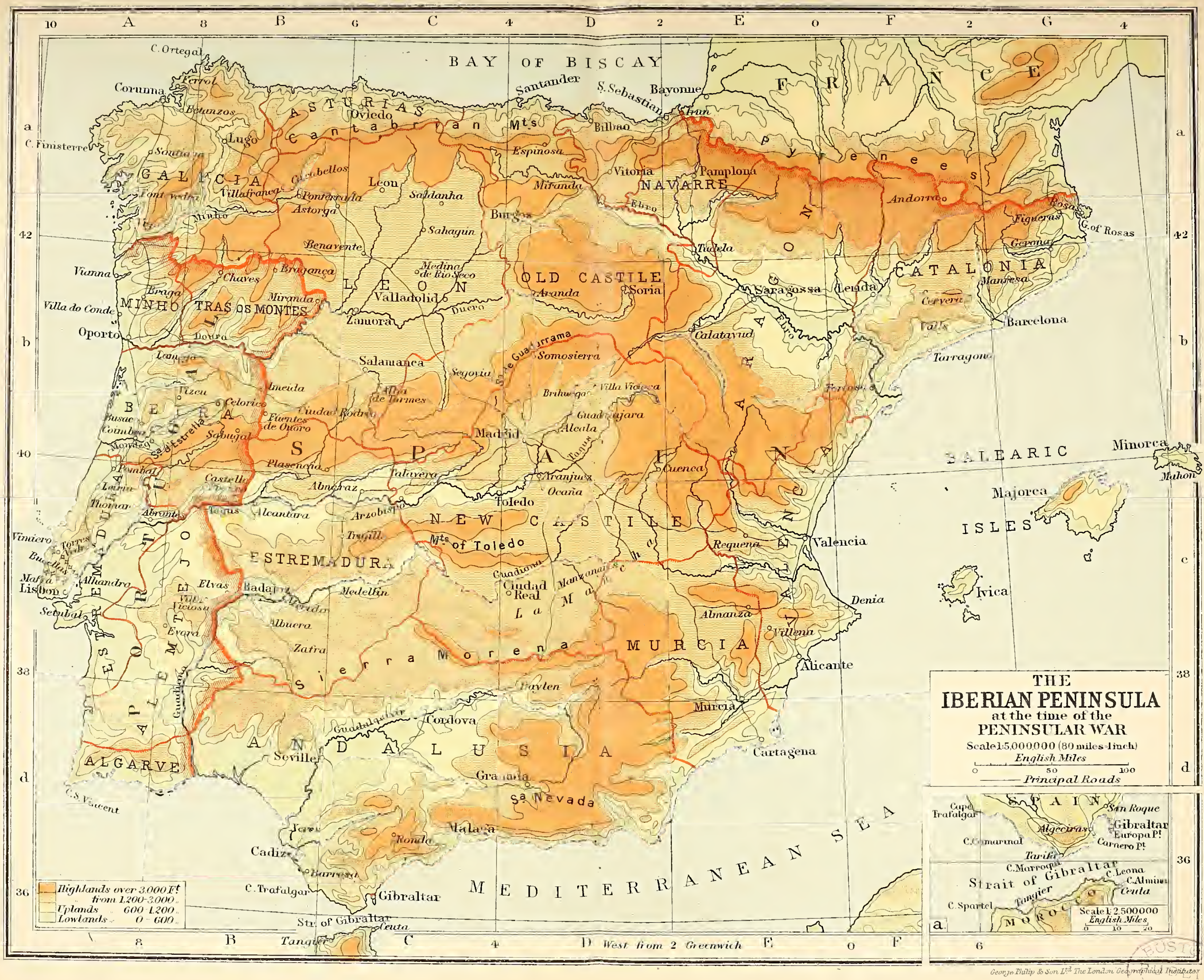

THE IBERIAN PENINSULA
at the time of the
PENINSULAR WAR

Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0 50 100
Principal Roads
Highlands over 3,000 Ft
from 1,200-3,000
Uplands 600-1,200
Lowlands 0-600
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
FRANCE
SPAIN
Pyrenees
Cantabrian Mts
ASTURIAS
GALICIA
LEON
OLD CASTILE
NEW CASTILE
NAVARRE
ARAGON
CATALONIA
VALENCIA
MURCIA
ANDALUSIA
ESTREMADURA
La Mancha
MINHO
TRAS OS MONTES
BEIRA
ESTREMADURA
ALEMTEJO
ALGARVE
PORTUGAL
Sierra Morena
Mts of Toledo
Sa Guadarrama
Somosierra
Sa Nevada
Sa d'Estrella
BALEARIC ISLES
Majorca
Minorca
Mahon
Ivica
C. Ortegal
C. Finisterre
C. S. Vincent
C. Trafalgar
G. of Rosas
Coruña
Ferrol
Betanzos
Lugo
Santiago
Oviedo
Santander
S. Sebastian
Bayonne
Irun
Bilbao
Espinosa
Vitoria
Pamplona
Miranda
Burgos
Leon
Saldanha
Sahagun
Astorga
Ponferrada
Cacabelos
Villafranca
Benavente
Font Velha
Minho
Vianna
Braga
Chaves
Bragança
Villa do Conde
Oporto
Douro
Miranda
Zamora
Valladolid
Medina de Rio Seco
Duero
Aranda
Soria
Tudela
Ebro
Saragossa
Lerida
Andorra
Figueras
Rosas
Gerona
Manresa
Cervera
Valls
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Calatayud
Salamanca
Segovia
Alba de Tormes
Almeida
Ciudad Rodrigo
Fuentes de Oñoro
Lamego
Vizeu
Celorico
Busaco
Coimbra
Sabugal
Mondego
Pombal
Leiria
Thomar
Abrantes
Castello Branco
Tagus
Plasencia
Almaraz
Talavera
Madrid
Brihuega
Villa Viciosa
Guadalajara
Alcala
Aranjuez
Ocaña
Toledo
Cuenca
Arzobispo
Alcantara
Trujillo
Requena
Valencia
Vimiero
Torres Vedras
Bucellas
Mafra
Lisbon
Alhandra
Setubal
Elvas
Badajoz
Villa Viciosa
Evora
Merida
Medellin
Guadiana
Ciudad Real
Manzanares
Albuera
Zafra
Almanza
Villena
Denia
Alicante
Murcia
Cartagena
Baylen
Cordova
Guadalquivir
Seville
Granada
Malaga
Ronda
Xeres
Cadiz
Barrosa
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
Ceuta
Tangier
Guadiana
West from 2 Greenwich
10 8 6 4 2 0 2 4
A B C D E F G
a b c d
42 40 38 36
SPAIN
Cape Trafalgar
San Roque
Gibraltar
Europa Pt
Algeciras
Carnero Pt
C. Camarinal
Tarifa
C. Marroqui
Strait of Gibraltar
C. Leona
C. Almina
Ceuta
Tangier
C. Spartel
MOROCCO
Scale 1:2,500,000
English Miles
0 10 20
6
36

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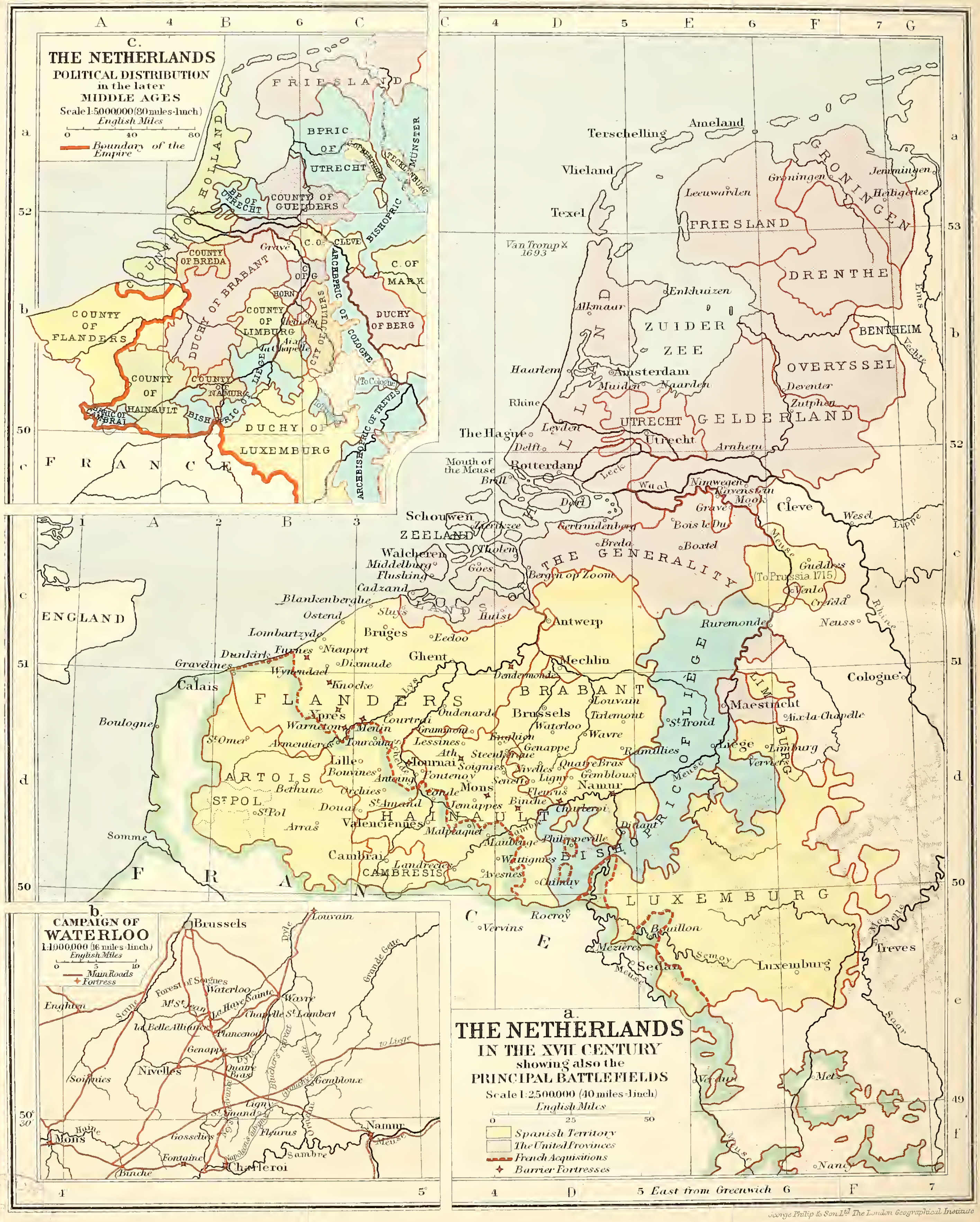

a.

THE NETHERLANDS
IN THE XVII CENTURY
showing also the
PRINCIPAL BATTLEFIELDS
Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 miles=1 inch)

b.

CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO
1:1,000,000 (16 miles=1 inch)

c.

THE NETHERLANDS
POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION
in the later
MIDDLE AGES
Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0 25 50
Spanish Territory
The United Provinces
French Acquisitions
Barrier Fortresses
Main Roads
Fortress
Boundary of the Empire
5 East from Greenwich
FRIESLAND
GRONINGEN
DRENTHE
OVERYSSEL
GELDERLAND
UTRECHT
HOLLAND
ZEELAND
THE GENERALITY
BENTHEIM
ZUIDER ZEE
FLANDERS
ARTOIS
ST POL
HAINAULT
CAMBRESIS
BRABANT
BISHOPRIC OF LIÈGE
LUXEMBURG
LIMBURG
ENGLAND
FRANCE
Terschelling
Ameland
Vlieland
Texel
Van Tromp 1693
Amsterdam
Haarlem
The Hague
Leyden
Delft
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Arnhem
Nimwegen
Breda
Bois le Duc
Bergen op Zoom
Antwerp
Mechlin
Brussels
Waterloo
Louvain
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Ypres
Lille
Tournai
Mons
Namur
Liège
Maestricht
Aix-la-Chapelle
Cologne
Cleve
Wesel
Ruremonde
Venlo
Guelders (To Prussia 1715)
Sedan
Luxemburg
Treves
Metz
Nancy
Verdun
Ramillies
Fleurus
Malplaquet
Oudenarde
Neerwinden
Steenkerque
Fontenoy
Ligny
Quatre Bras
Charleroi
Wavre
Nivelles
Genappe
Soignies
Gembloux
Planchenoit
Mt St Jean
La Haye Sainte
la Belle Alliance
Chapelle St Lambert
Forest of Soignes
Blücher's retreat
Grouchy's route
Napoleon's advance
Meuse
Sambre
Dyle
Rhine
Scheldt
Lys
Somme
Moselle
Saar
Ems
Vechte
Lippe
Waal
Leck
COUNTY OF FLANDERS
COUNTY OF HAINAULT
COUNTY OF NAMUR
COUNTY OF HOLLAND
COUNTY OF BREDA
COUNTY OF GUELDERS
DUCHY OF BRABANT
COUNTY OF LIMBURG
DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG
BPRIC OF UTRECHT
BISHOPRIC OF MÜNSTER
ARCHBPRIC OF COLOGNE
ARCHBISHOPRIC OF TREVES
DUCHY OF BERG
C. OF MARK
CLEVE
TECKLENBURG
BISHOPRIC OF LIEGE
BPRIC OF CAMBRAI

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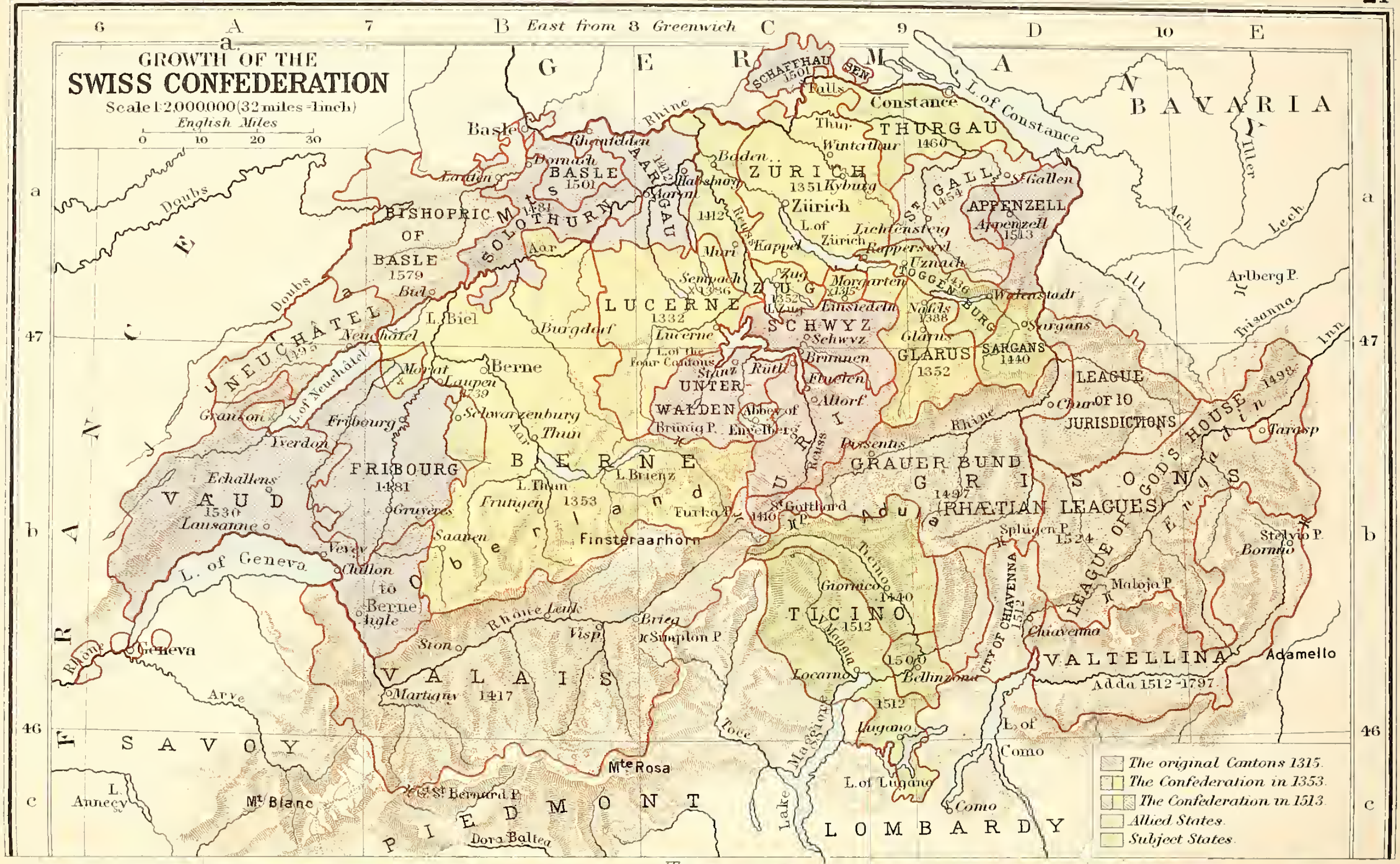
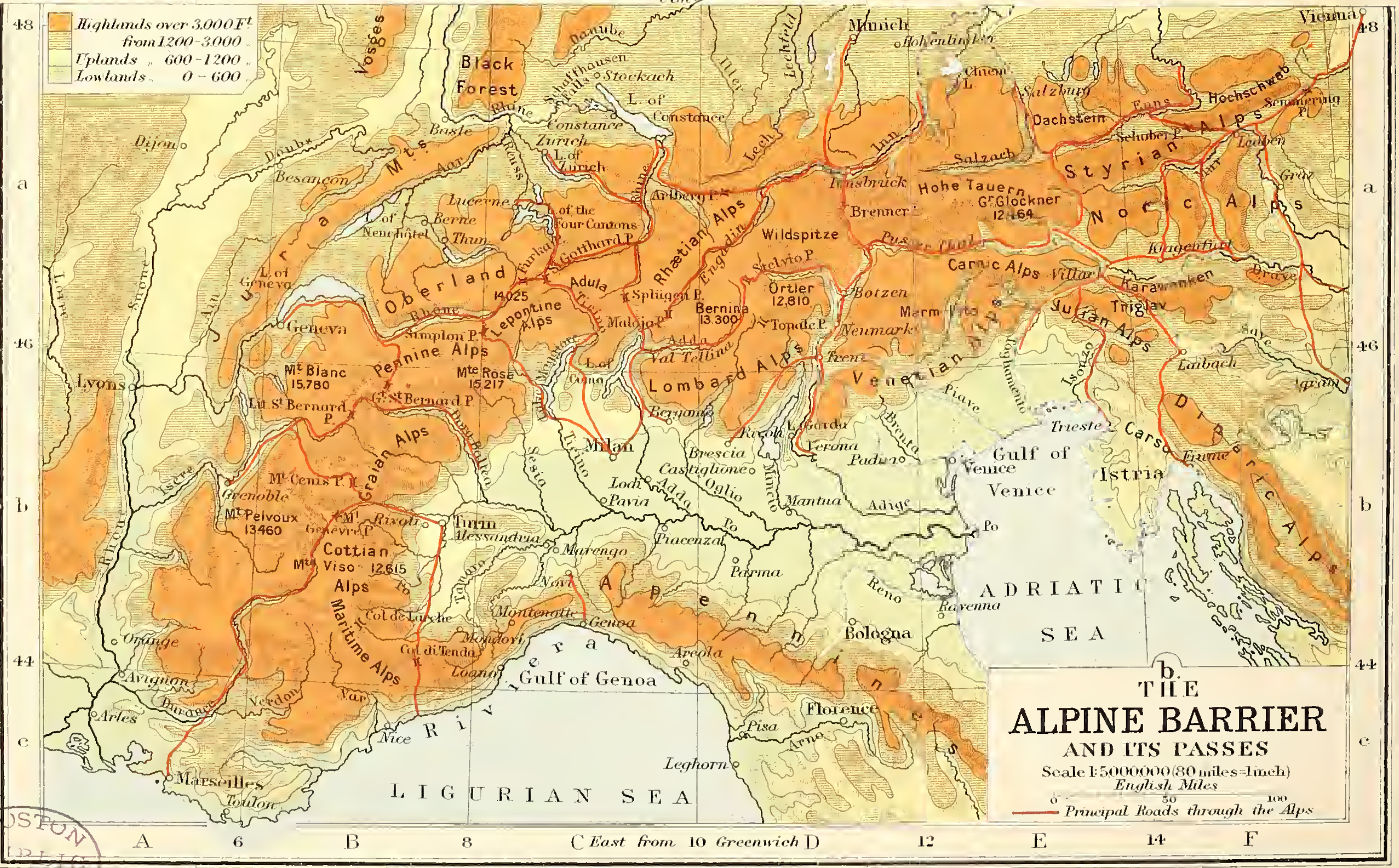

a.
GROWTH OF THE
SWISS CONFEDERATION
Scale 1:2,000,000 (32 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 10 20 30
East from 8 Greenwich
The original Cantons 1315.
The Confederation in 1353.
The Confederation in 1513.
Allied States.
Subject States.
GERMANY
BAVARIA
FRANCE
SAVOY
PIEDMONT
LOMBARDY
SCHAFFHAUSEN 1501
THURGAU 1460
ZURICH 1351
APPENZELL 1513
ST GALL 1454
BASLE 1501
AARGAU 1415
BISHOPRIC OF BASLE 1579
SOLOTHURN 1481
NEUCHÂTEL 1495
LUCERNE 1332
ZUG 1352
SCHWYZ
UNTERWALDEN
URI
GLARUS 1352
SARGANS 1440
TOGGENBURG
BERNE 1353
FRIBOURG 1481
VAUD 1536
VALAIS 1417
TICINO 1512
LEAGUE OF 10 JURISDICTIONS
GRAUER BUND 1497
GRISONS
RHÆTIAN LEAGUES
LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE 1498
CTY OF CHIAVENNA 1512
VALTELLINA
Adda 1512-1797
Oberland
Engadin
L. of Constance
L. of Geneva
L. of Neuchâtel
L. of Lugano
L. of Como
Lake Maggiore
Mte Rosa
Mt Blanc
Adamello
Finsteraarhorn
Basle
Zürich
Berne
Lucerne
Geneva
Lausanne
Constance
Sion
Locarno
Bellinzona
Lugano
Como
Chiavenna
Stelvio P.
Maloja P.
Splügen P.
St Gotthard P.
Simplon P.
Gt St Bernard P.
Furka P.
Arlberg P.
Rhine
Rhone
Aar
Reuss
Inn
Ticino
Doubs
Arve
Iller
Lech
Ill
Dora Baltea


b.
THE
ALPINE BARRIER
AND ITS PASSES
Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100
Principal Roads through the Alps
Highlands over 3,000 Ft
from 1200-3000
Uplands 600-1200
Lowlands 0-600
East from 10 Greenwich
Black Forest
Vosges
Jura Mts
Oberland
Pennine Alps
Lepontine Alps
Rhætian Alps
Lombard Alps
Graian Alps
Cottian Alps
Maritime Alps
Hohe Tauern
Gr Glockner 12,464
Styrian Alps
Noric Alps
Carnic Alps
Julian Alps
Venetian Alps
Dinaric Alps
Karawanken
Apennines
Mt Blanc 15,780
Mte Rose 15,217
Mt Pelvoux 13460
Mt Viso 12,615
Bernina 13,300
Ortler 12,810
Wildspitze
Dachstein
Hochschwab
Adriatic Sea
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Genoa
Ligurian Sea
Riviera
Istria
Vienna
Munich
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Brenner
Geneva
Lyons
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Venice
Trieste
Marseilles
Nice
Florence
Bologna
Verona
Brescia
Graz
Laibach
Mt Cenis P.
Lit. St Bernard P.
Gt St Bernard P.
Simplon P.
St Gotthard P.
Splügen P.
Maloja P.
Stelvio P.
Semmering P.
Col di Tenda
Danube
Rhine
Rhone
Po
Adige
Inn

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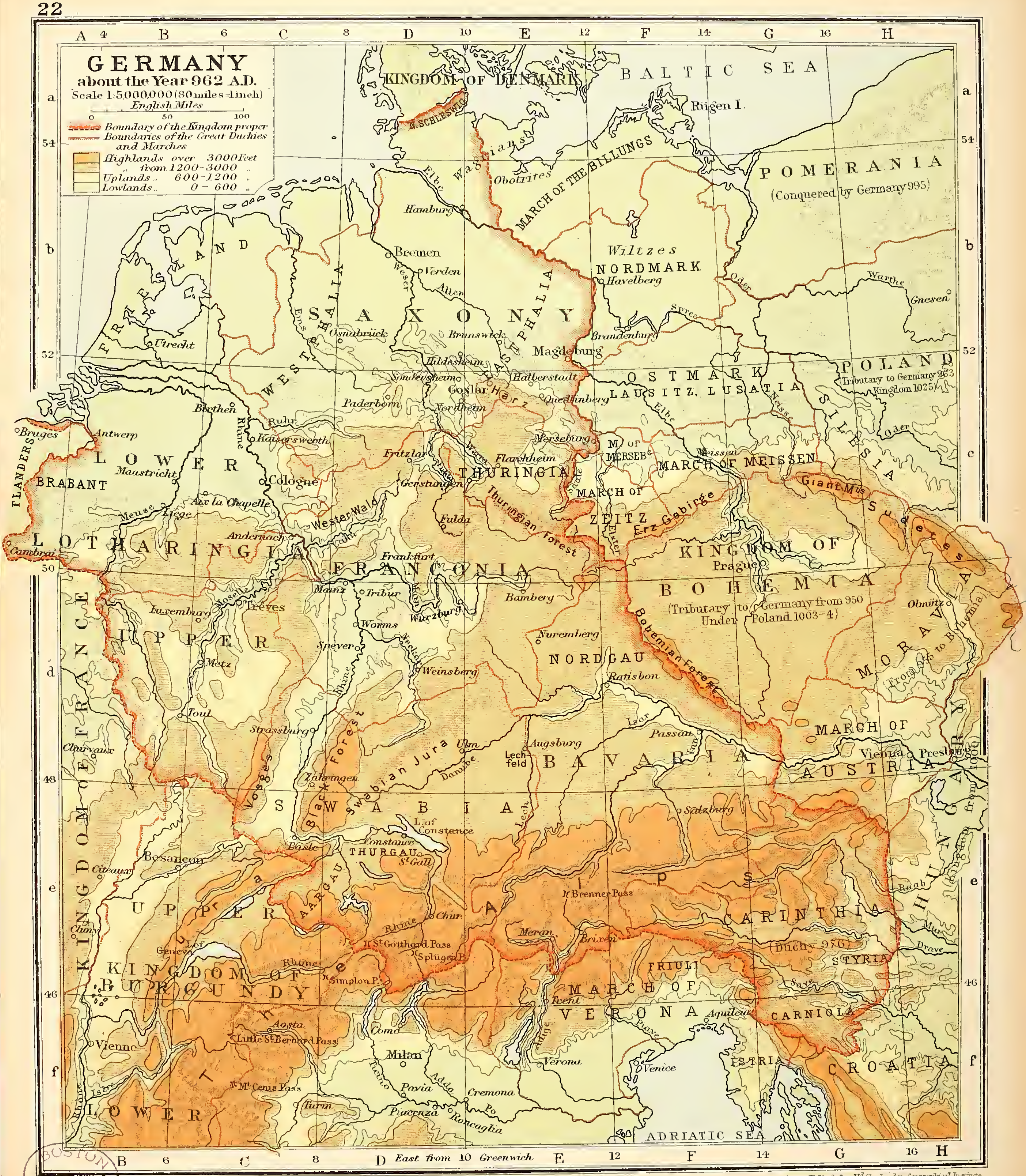

GERMANY
about the Year 962 A.D.

Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
Boundary of the Kingdom proper
Boundaries of the Great Duchies and Marches
Highlands over 3000 Feet
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
A B C D E F G H
a b c d e f
4 6 8 10 12 14 16
54 52 50 48 46
East from 10 Greenwich
BALTIC SEA
KINGDOM OF DENMARK
N. SCHLESWIG
Rügen I.
Wagrians
Obotrites
MARCH OF THE BILLUNGS
POMERANIA
(Conquered by Germany 995)
Hamburg
Elbe
Bremen
Verden
Weser
Aller
Wiltzes
NORDMARK
Havelberg
Oder
Warthe
Gnesen
FRIESLAND
Utrecht
SAXONY
WESTPHALIA
EASTPHALIA
Ems
Osnabrück
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Brandenburg
Spree
POLAND
Tributary to Germany 963
Kingdom 1025
Hildesheim
Sondershausen
Halberstadt
Goslar
Harz
Quedlinberg
OSTMARK
LAUSITZ, LUSATIA
Neisse
SILESIA
Paderborn
Nordheim
Birthen
Rhine
Ruhr
Kaiserswerth
Antwerp
Bruges
FLANDERS
LOWER
BRABANT
Maastricht
Cologne
Fritzlar
Merseburg
M. OF MERSEB.
Meissen
MARCH OF MEISSEN
Flarchheim
THURINGIA
Werra
Gerstungen
Fulda
Thuringian Forest
Saale
MARCH OF ZEITZ
Elster
Erz Gebirge
Giant Mts
Sudetes
Meuse
Liège
Aix la Chapelle
Wester Wald
Lahn
Andernach
LOTHARINGIA
Cambrai
Frankfurt
FRANCONIA
Main
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
Prague
(Tributary to Germany from 950
Under Poland 1003-4)
Olmütz
MORAVIA
(From 955 to Bohemia)
Mainz
Tribur
Bamberg
Luxemburg
Moselle
Trèves
Worms
Würzburg
Neckar
Bohemian Forest
UPPER
Speyer
Nuremberg
NORDGAU
Metz
Weinsberg
Ratisbon
KINGDOM OF FRANCE
Toul
Isar
Passau
Inn
Strassburg
Black Forest
Vosges
Augsburg
Lech feld
Ulm
Danube
Swabian Jura
BAVARIA
Clairvaux
Zähringen
MARCH OF AUSTRIA
Vienna
Presburg
HUNGARY
(Kingdom from 1000)
SWABIA
Lech
Salzburg
L. of Constance
Constance
THURGAU
St Gall
Basle
Besançon
Citeaux
AARGAU
Jura
ALPS
Brenner Pass
Raab
Cluny
UPPER
Chur
CARINTHIA
(Duchy 976)
Mur
Drave
Rhine
Meran
Brixen
St Gotthard Pass
Splügen P.
L. of Geneva
Rhone
KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY
Simplon P.
FRIULI
MARCH OF VERONA
STYRIA
Save
Trent
Aquileia
CARNIOLA
Aosta
Little St Bernard Pass
Como
Adige
Piave
Vienne
Milan
Verona
Venice
ISTRIA
CROATIA
Ticino
Pavia
Adda
Cremona
Isère
Mt Cenis Pass
Turin
Piacenza
Po
Roncaglia
LOWER
ADRIATIC SEA

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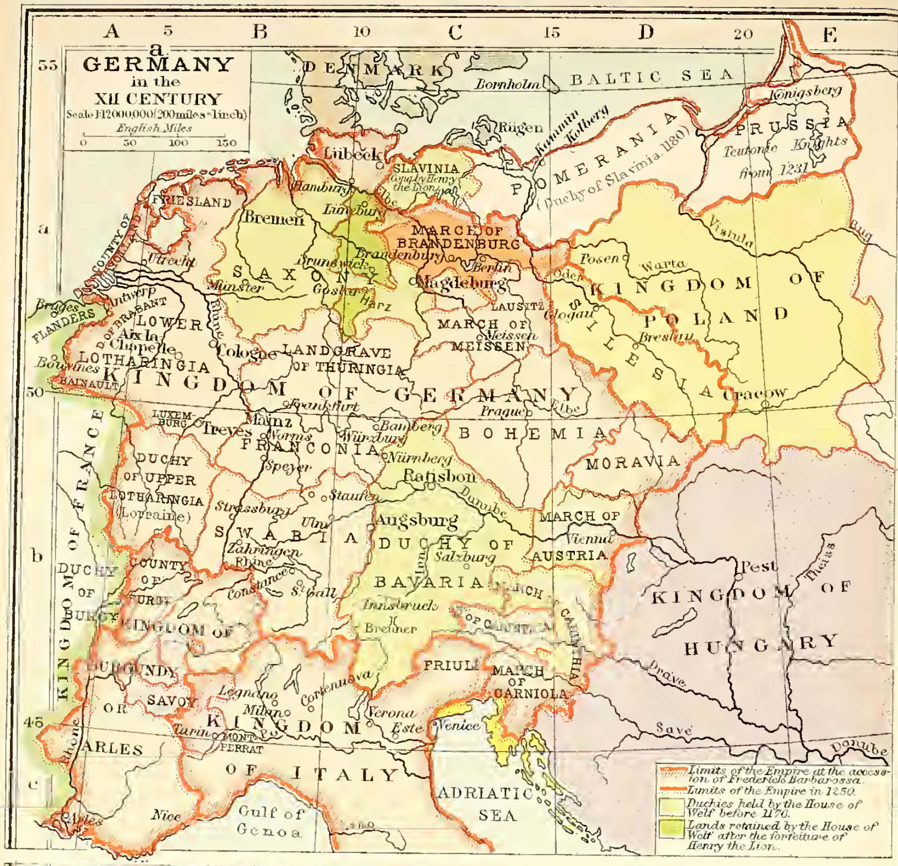
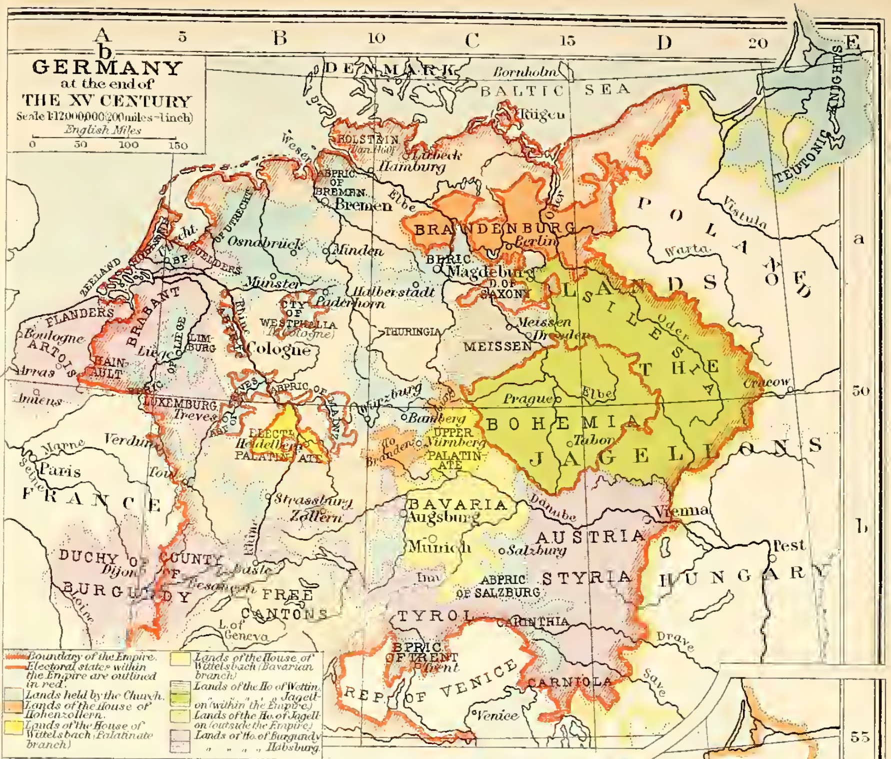


a.
GERMANY
in the
XII CENTURY
Scale 1:12000000 (200 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 150

Limits of the Empire at the accession of Frederick Barbarossa.
Limits of the Empire in 1250.
Duchies held by the House of Welf before 1176.
Lands retained by the House of Welf after the forfeiture of Henry the Lion.

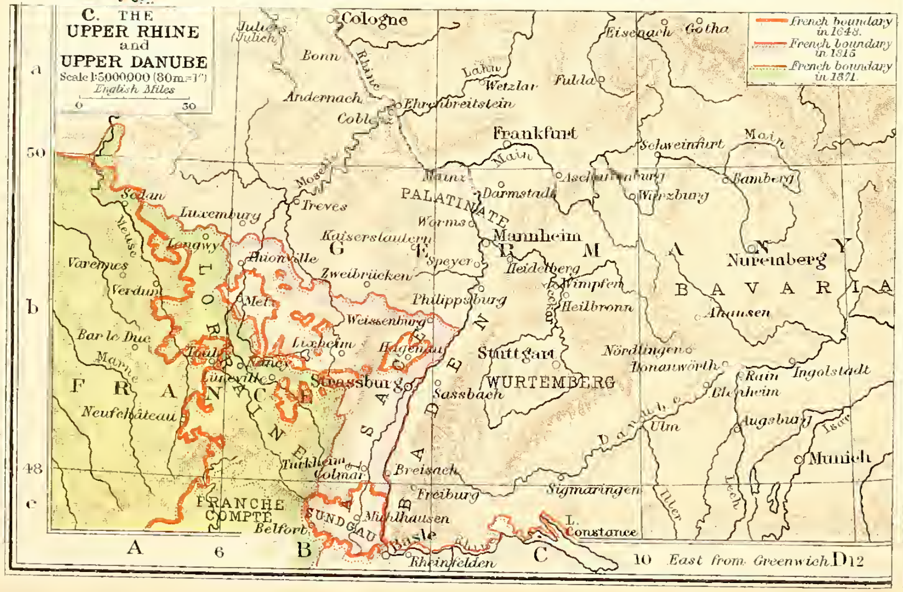
DENMARK
BALTIC SEA
Bornholm
Rügen
PRUSSIA
Königsberg
Teutonic Knights from 1231
POMERANIA (Duchy of Slavinia 1180)
SLAVINIA
Lübeck
Hamburg
Lüneburg
FRIESLAND
Bremen
SAXONY
MARCH OF BRANDENBURG
Brandenburg
Berlin
Magdeburg
Brunswick
Goslar
Harz
Münster
Utrecht
Antwerp
FLANDERS
BRABANT
LOWER LOTHARINGIA
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
LANDGRAVE OF THURINGIA
LAUSITZ
MARCH OF MEISSEN
KINGDOM OF POLAND
Posen
Warta
Vistula
Oder
Glogau
SILESIA
Breslau
Cracow
KINGDOM OF GERMANY
Frankfurt
LUXEMBURG
Treves
Mainz
Worms
FRANCONIA
Speyer
Bamberg
Würzburg
Nürnberg
BOHEMIA
Prague
Elbe
MORAVIA
Ratisbon
Danube
DUCHY OF UPPER LOTHARINGIA (Lorraine)
Strassburg
Staufen
SWABIA
Ulm
Zähringen
Augsburg
DUCHY OF BAVARIA
Salzburg
MARCH OF AUSTRIA
Vienna
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY
Pest
Theiss
Drave
Save
Constance
St Gall
COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY
Innsbruck
Brenner
CARINTHIA
FRIULI
MARCH OF CARNIOLA
SAVOY
KINGDOM OF ARLES
Legnano
Milan
Verona
Este
Venice
Turin
MONTFERRAT
KINGDOM OF ITALY
Gulf of Genoa
Nice
ADRIATIC SEA
KINGDOM OF FRANCE
Rhone
Bruges
Bouvines
HAINAULT
Rhine



b.
GERMANY
at the end of
THE XV CENTURY
Scale 1:12000000 (200 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 150

Boundary of the Empire.
Electoral states within the Empire are outlined in red.
Lands held by the Church.
Lands of the House of Hohenzollern.
Lands of the House of Wittelsbach (Palatinate branch)
Lands of the House of Wittelsbach (Bavarian branch)
Lands of the Ho. of Wettin.
" " " " Jagellon (within the Empire)
Lands of the Ho. of Jagellon (outside the Empire)
Lands of Ho. of Burgundy
" " " " Habsburg.

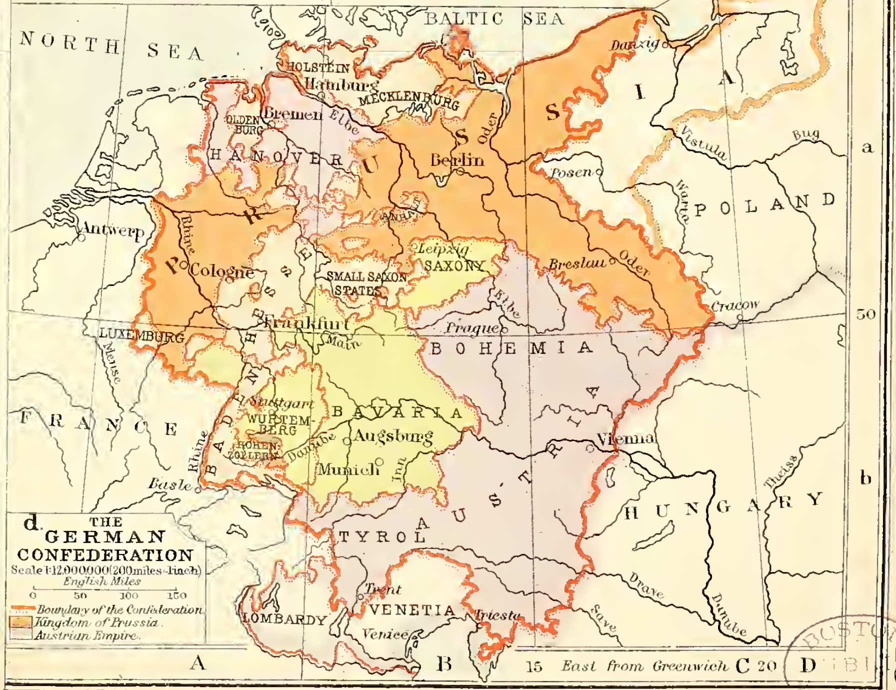
DENMARK
Bornholm
BALTIC SEA
Rügen
TEUTONIC KNIGHTS
HOLSTEIN (Dan. Hoff)
Lübeck
Hamburg
ABPRIC. OF BREMEN
Bremen
Weser
Elbe
BRANDENBURG
Berlin
POLAND
Warta
Vistula
Oder
Osnabrück
Utrecht
GUELDERS
ZEELAND
Minden
BPRIC. MAGDEBURG
Magdeburg
D. OF SAXONY
Halberstadt
Münster
Paderborn
CTY. OF WESTPHALIA (Cologne)
THURINGIA
MEISSEN
Meissen
Dresden
SILESIA
FLANDERS
BRABANT
Boulogne
ARTOIS
Arras
HAINAULT
Liège
LIMBURG
Cologne
Amiens
LUXEMBURG
Treves
ABPRIC. OF MAINZ
Würzburg
Bamberg
UPPER PALATINATE
Nürnberg
Prague
BOHEMIA
Tabor
JAGELLONS
Cracow
Marne
Verdun
Paris
Seine
FRANCE
ELECT. PALATINATE
Heidelberg
Strassburg
Zollern
BAVARIA
Augsburg
Munich
Danube
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Salzburg
ABPRIC. OF SALZBURG
STYRIA
HUNGARY
Pest
DUCHY OF BURGUNDY
Dijon
COUNTY OF BURGUNDY
Besançon
Basle
FREE CANTONS
L. of Geneva
Loire
Rhine
Inn
TYROL
CARINTHIA
BPRIC. OF TRENT
Trent
REP. OF VENICE
Venice
CARNIOLA
Drave
Save



c. THE
UPPER RHINE
and
UPPER DANUBE
Scale 1:5000000 (80 m. = 1")
English Miles
0 30

French boundary in 1648.
French boundary in 1815
French boundary in 1871.

Cologne
Jülich (Julich)
Bonn
Rhine
Andernach
Coblenz
Ehrenbreitstein
Lahn
Wetzlar
Fulda
Eisenach
Gotha
Frankfurt
Main
Schweinfurt
Bamberg
Aschaffenburg
Würzburg
Mainz
Darmstadt
Mosel
Treves
PALATINATE
Worms
Mannheim
Kaiserslautern
Speyer
Heidelberg
Wimpfen
Heilbronn
Nuremberg
BAVARIA
Ahausen
Sedan
Luxemburg
Longwy
Meuse
Varennes
Verdun
Thionville
Zweibrücken
Metz
Philippsburg
Weissenburg
Bar le Duc
Marne
LORRAINE
Toul
Nancy
Lunéville
Lichtenberg
Hagenau
Strassburg
Stuttgart
WURTEMBERG
Nördlingen
Donauwörth
Rain
Ingolstadt
Blenheim
Sassbach
Ulm
Danube
Augsburg
Isar
Munich
FRANCE
Neufchâteau
ALSACE
BADEN
Turkheim
Colmar
Breisach
Freiburg
Sigmaringen
Iller
Lech
FRANCHE COMPTE
Belfort
SUNDGAU
Mülhausen
Basle
Rheinfelden
L. Constance
A B C D
6 10 12
50 48
East from Greenwich



d.
THE
GERMAN
CONFEDERATION
Scale 1:12000000 (200 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 150

Boundary of the Confederation.
Kingdom of Prussia
Austrian Empire.

BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
HOLSTEIN
Hamburg
MECKLENBURG
Danzig
PRUSSIA
OLDENBURG
Bremen
Elbe
HANOVER
Berlin
Oder
Vistula
Bug
Posen
Warta
POLAND
Antwerp
Rhine
Cologne
HESSE
Leipzig
SAXONY
SMALL SAXON STATES
Breslau
Cracow
LUXEMBURG
Frankfurt
Main
Prague
BOHEMIA
Meuse
FRANCE
Stuttgart
WURTEMBERG
HOHENZOLLERN
BAVARIA
Augsburg
Danube
Munich
Inn
BADEN
Basle
Vienna
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
Theiss
TYROL
Trent
VENETIA
Venice
Triest
LOMBARDY
Drave
Save
A B C D
15 20
East from Greenwich

23

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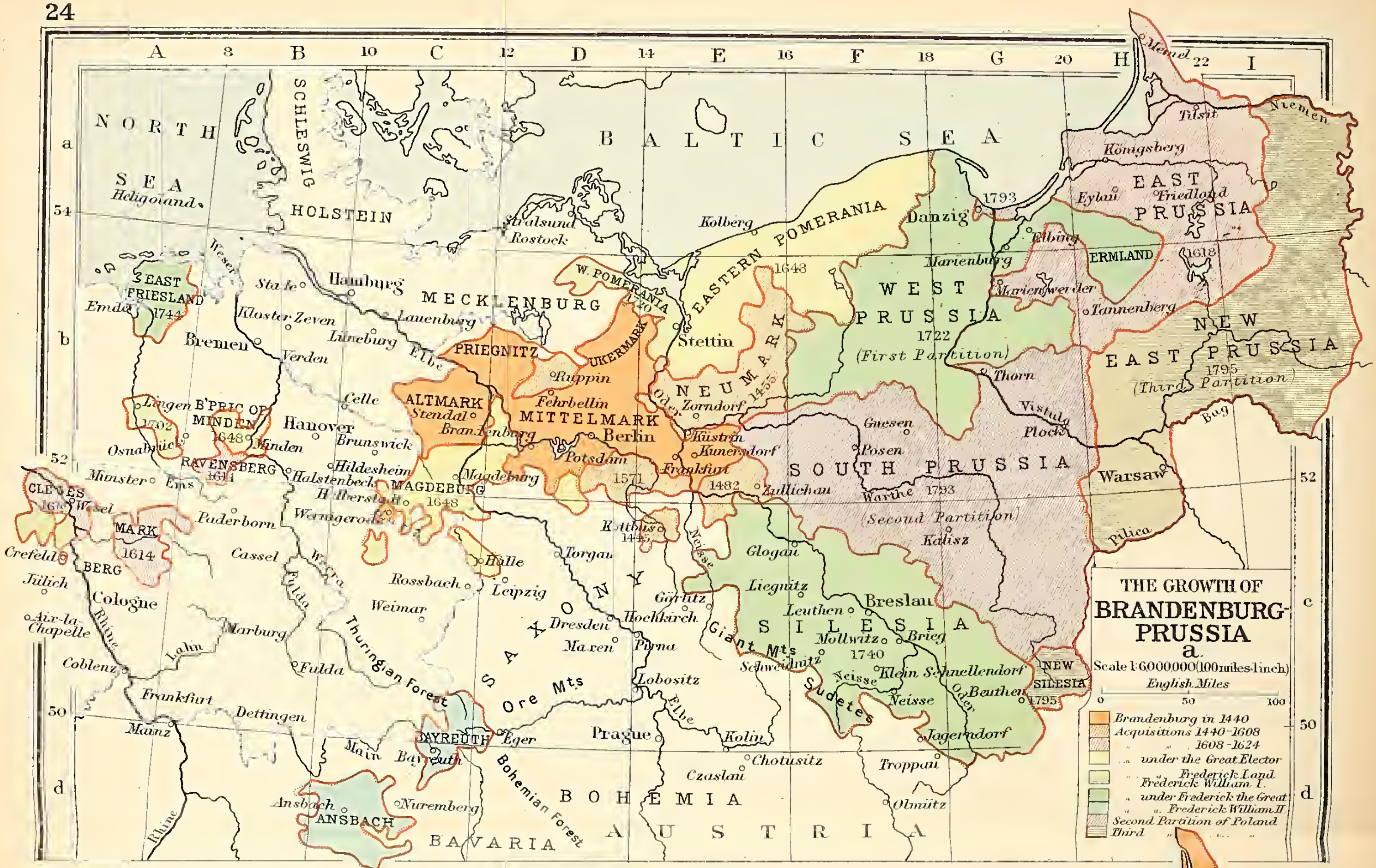
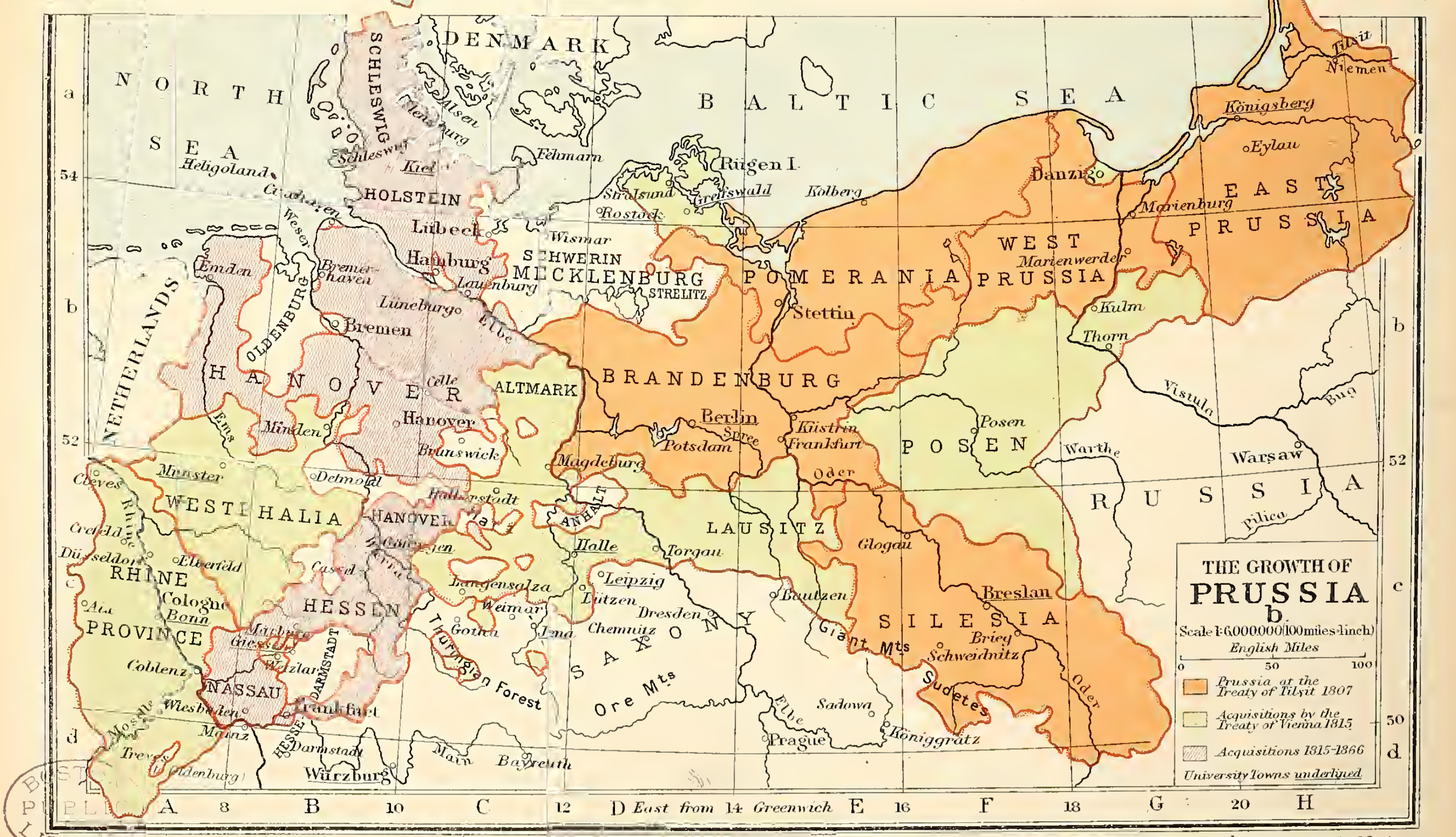


THE GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA
a.

Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles-1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
Brandenburg in 1440
Acquisitions 1440-1608
" 1608-1624
" under the Great Elector
" " Frederick I. and Frederick William I.
" under Frederick the Great
" " Frederick William II
Second Partition of Poland
Third " " "
NORTH SEA
Heligoland
BALTIC SEA
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
EAST FRIESLAND 1744
Emden
Hamburg
MECKLENBURG
Stralsund
Rostock
Lauenburg
Lüneburg
Bremen
Verden
Stade
Kloster Zeven
Lingen 1702
B'PRIC OF MINDEN 1648
Minden
Osnabrück
RAVENSBERG 1614
Münster
Ems
CLEVES 1614
Wesel
MARK 1614
Crefeld
BERG
Jülich
Aix-la-Chapelle
Cologne
Rhine
Coblenz
Frankfurt
Mainz
Lahn
Marburg
Fulda
Cassel
Werra
Paderborn
Hanover
Celle
Brunswick
Hildesheim
Halstenbeck
Halberstadt
Wernigerode
MAGDEBURG 1648
Magdeburg
ALTMARK
Stendal
PRIEGNITZ
UKERMARK
Ruppin
Fehrbellin
MITTELMARK
Brandenburg
Berlin
Potsdam
1571
W. POMERANIA 1720
EASTERN POMERANIA 1648
Kolberg
Stettin
NEUMARK 1455
Oder
Zorndorf
Küstrin
Kunersdorf
Frankfurt
1482
Züllichau
Cottbus 1445
Halle
Leipzig
Torgau
Rossbach
Weimar
Dresden
Hochkirch
Maxen
Pirna
Görlitz
SAXONY
Thuringian Forest
Ore Mts
BAYREUTH
Bayreuth
Eger
Main
Bohemian Forest
Ansbach
ANSBACH
Nuremberg
BAVARIA
Dettingen
Prague
Lobositz
Elbe
Kolin
Chotusitz
Czaslau
BOHEMIA
AUSTRIA
Troppau
Olmütz
Jagerndorf
Neisse
Sudetes
Klein Schnellendorf
Schweidnitz
Giant Mts
SILESIA 1740
Mollwitz
Brieg
Breslau
Leuthen
Liegnitz
Glogau
NEW SILESIA 1795
Beuthen
Kalisz
SOUTH PRUSSIA
Warthe 1793
(Second Partition)
Gnesen
Posen
Plock
Vistula
Thorn
WEST PRUSSIA 1722
(First Partition)
Danzig
1793
Marienburg
Elbing
Marienwerder
ERMLAND
1618
Tannenberg
EAST PRUSSIA
Königsberg
Eylau
Friedland
Tilsit
Memel
Niemen
NEW EAST PRUSSIA 1795
(Third Partition)
Warsaw
Bug
Pilica



THE GROWTH OF PRUSSIA
b.

Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles-1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
Prussia at the Treaty of Tilsit 1807
Acquisitions by the Treaty of Vienna 1815
Acquisitions 1815-1866
University Towns underlined
NORTH SEA
Heligoland
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
Alsen
Flensburg
SCHLESWIG
Schleswig
Kiel
HOLSTEIN
Fehmarn
Rügen I.
Greifswald
Stralsund
Rostock
Kolberg
Wismar
SCHWERIN
MECKLENBURG
STRELITZ
Lübeck
Hamburg
Lauenburg
Cuxhaven
Weser
Bremerhaven
Emden
OLDENBURG
Bremen
Lüneburg
Elbe
NETHERLANDS
HANOVER
Celle
Hanover
Brunswick
Minden
Ems
ALTMARK
Magdeburg
Münster
Detmold
Halberstadt
WESTPHALIA
HANOVER
Göttingen
Cleves
Crefeld
Düsseldorf
Elberfeld
RHINE PROVINCE
Aix
Cologne
Bonn
Cassel
Werra
HESSEN
Marburg
Giessen
Wetzlar
DARMSTADT
NASSAU
Coblenz
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
Mainz
Moselle
Treves
Oldenburg
HESSE
Darmstadt
Würzburg
Main
Bayreuth
Thuringian Forest
Gotha
Jena
Weimar
Langensalza
Halle
Leipzig
Lützen
ANHALT
Torgau
Dresden
Chemnitz
SAXONY
Ore Mts
LAUSITZ
Bautzen
Prague
Elbe
Sadowa
Königgratz
BRANDENBURG
Berlin
Spree
Potsdam
Küstrin
Frankfurt
Oder
POMERANIA
Stettin
POSEN
Posen
Warthe
Glogau
Giant Mts
SILESIA
Breslau
Brieg
Schweidnitz
Sudetes
WEST PRUSSIA
Danzig
Marienwerder
Kulm
Thorn
Vistula
Marienburg
EAST PRUSSIA
Königsberg
Eylau
Tilsit
Niemen
RUSSIA
Warsaw
Bug
Pilica
D East from 14 Greenwich

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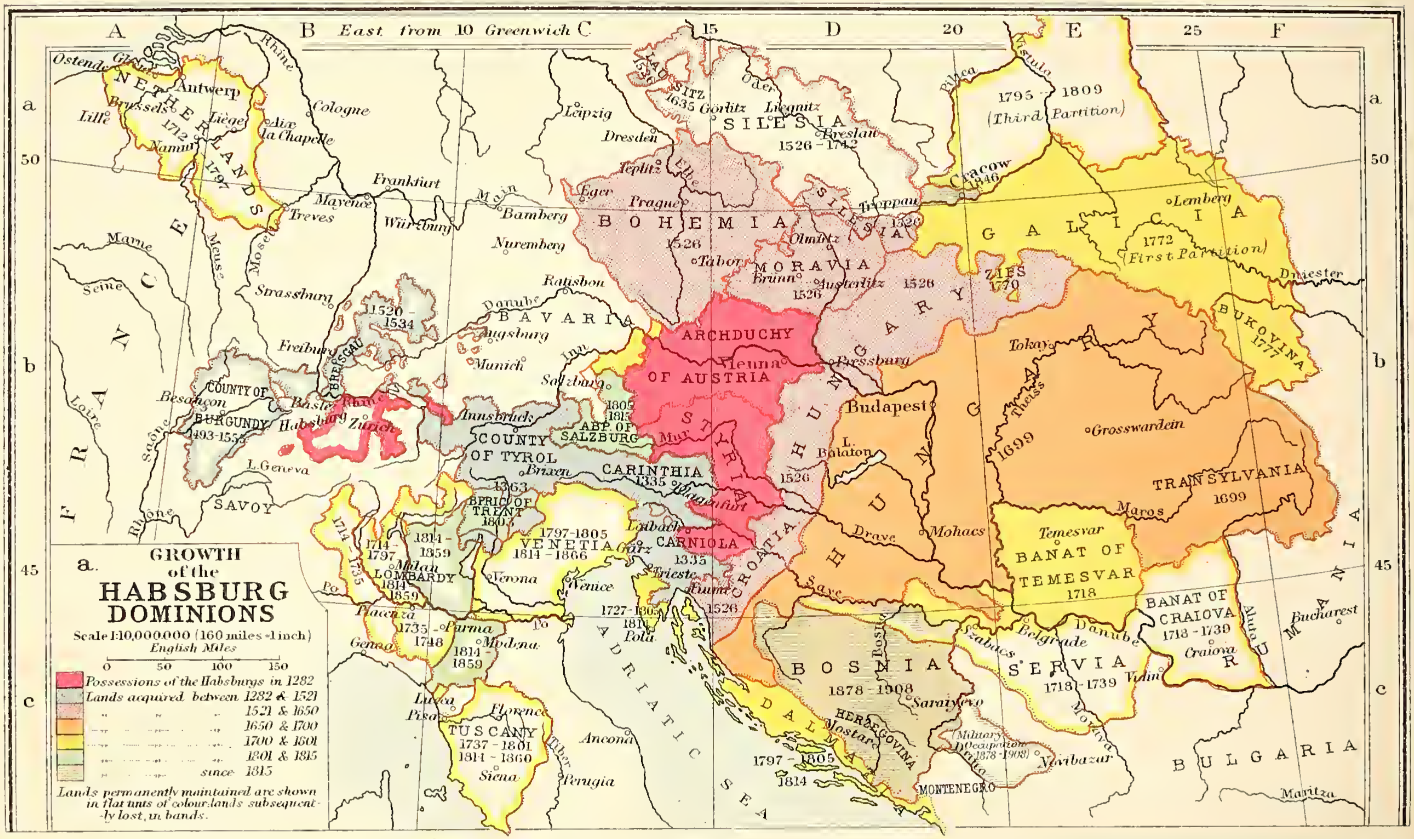


a.

GROWTH of the HABSBURG DOMINIONS

Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles = 1 inch)

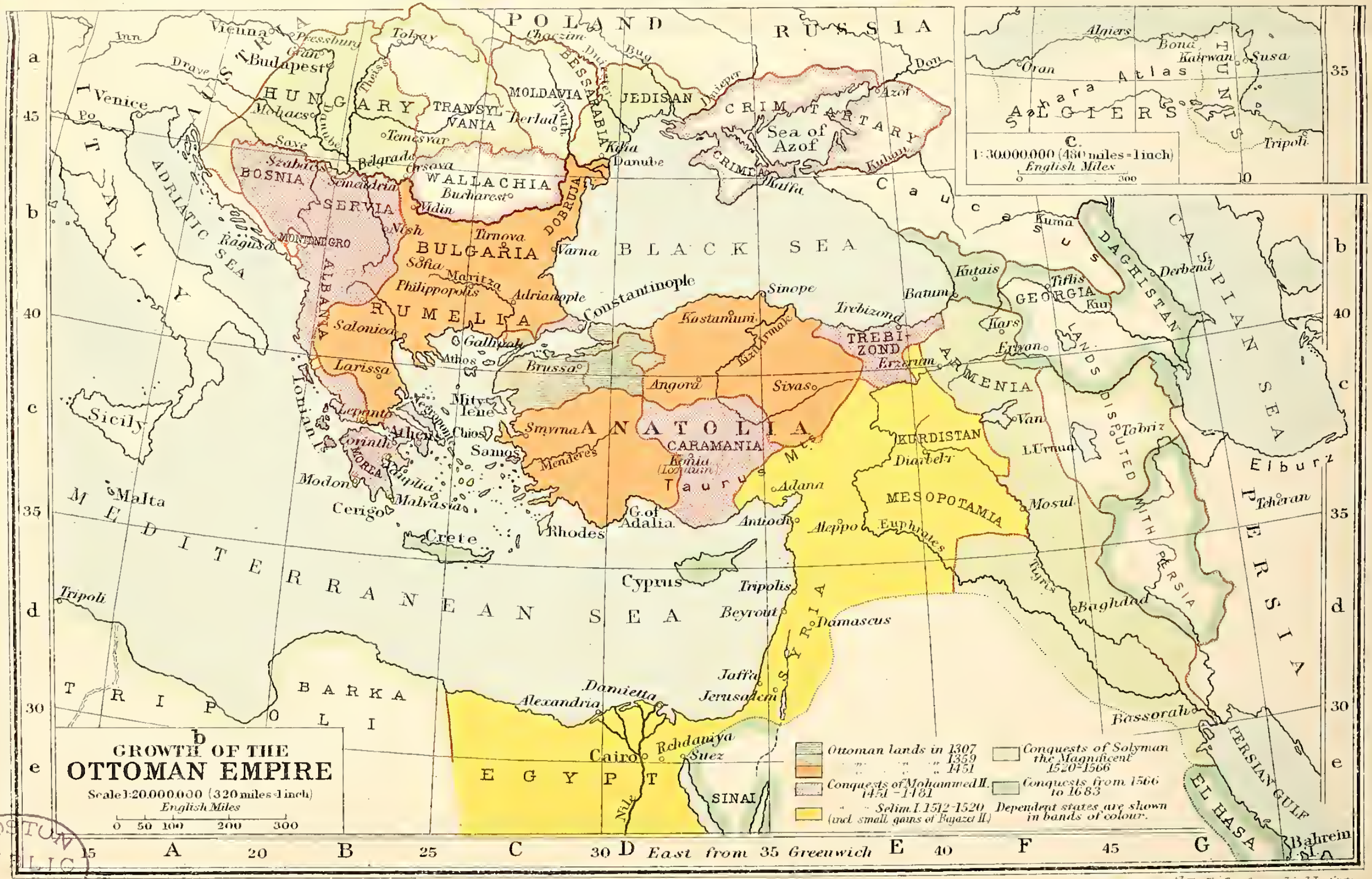
English Miles

0 50 100 150

🟥 Possessions of the Habsburgs in 1282
▨ Lands acquired between 1282 & 1521
▨ " " " 1521 & 1650
🟧 " " " 1650 & 1700
🟨 " " " 1700 & 1801
🟩 " " " 1801 & 1815
▨ " " since 1815

Lands permanently maintained are shown in flat tints of colour: lands subsequently lost, in bands.

East from 10 Greenwich
NETHERLANDS
1712
1797
Ostend
Antwerp
Brussels
Lille
Namur
Liège
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Rhine
Frankfurt
Mayence
Treves
Würzburg
Leipzig
Dresden
LAUSITZ 1635
Görlitz
Liegnitz
SILESIA 1526 - 1742
Breslau
Oder
Vistula
Pilica
1795 - 1809 (Third Partition)
Cracow 1846
GALICIA
Lemberg
1772 (First Partition)
Dniester
BUKOVINA 1777
Teplitz
Elbe
Eger
Prague
BOHEMIA 1526
Tabor
Bamberg
Main
Nuremberg
Ratisbon
Troppau
SILESIA 1526
Olmütz
MORAVIA 1526
Brünn
Austerlitz
ZIPS 1770
FRANCE
Marne
Seine
Meuse
Moselle
Strassburg
Danube
BAVARIA
Augsburg
Munich
1520 - 1534
Freiburg
BREISGAU
Loire
Saône
COUNTY OF BURGUNDY 1493-1556
Besançon
Basle
Habsburg
Zürich
L. Geneva
SAVOY
Rhône
Inn
Salzburg
Innsbruck
1805 1815
ABP. OF SALZBURG
COUNTY OF TYROL
Brixen
1363
BPRIC OF TRENT 1803
ARCHDUCHY OF AUSTRIA
Vienna
STYRIA
Mur
CARINTHIA 1335
Klagenfurt
CARNIOLA 1335
Laibach
Görz
Trieste
Fiume
Pola
1727 - 1805 1814
HUNGARY 1526
Pressburg
Budapest
L. Balaton
1526
Drave
Mohacs
Save
Tokay
Theiss
1699
Grosswardein
TRANSYLVANIA 1699
Maros
Temesvar
BANAT OF TEMESVAR 1718
BANAT OF CRAIOVA 1718 - 1739
Craiova
Aluta
Bucharest
RUMANIA
CROATIA 1526
BOSNIA 1878 - 1908
Bosna
Sarajevo
HERZEGOVINA
Mostar
DALMATIA 1797 - 1805 1814
MONTENEGRO
(Military Occupation 1878 - 1908)
Novibazar
SERVIA 1718 - 1739
Belgrade
Szabacs
Morava
Widin
Danube
BULGARIA
Maritza
1714 - 1797
1714 - 1735
Milan
LOMBARDY 1814 - 1859
1814 - 1859
Po
Piacenza
Parma 1735 - 1748
Genoa
Modena 1814 - 1859
Verona
Venice
VENETIA 1797-1805 1814 - 1866
Lucca
Pisa
Florence
TUSCANY 1737 - 1801 1814 - 1860
Siena
Tiber
Ancona
Perugia
ADRIATIC SEA



c.

1:30,000,000 (480 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

0 300

b

GROWTH OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

0 50 100 200 300

▨ Ottoman lands in 1307
▨ " " " 1359
🟧 " " " 1451
▨ Conquests of Mohammed II. 1451 - 1481
🟨 " Selim I. 1512-1520 (incl. small gains of Bajazet II.)
☐ Conquests of Solyman the Magnificent 1520-1566
🟩 Conquests from 1566 to 1683

Dependent states are shown in bands of colour.

POLAND
RUSSIA
Vienna
Inn
Drave
Pressburg
Gran
Budapest
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
Mohacs
Danube
Theiss
Tokay
TRANSYLVANIA
Temesvar
Save
Szabacs
Belgrade
Semendria
Orsova
BOSNIA
SERVIA
MONTENEGRO
Ragusa
ALBANIA
Nish
Widin
WALLACHIA
Bucharest
MOLDAVIA
Berlad
Pruth
Choczim
Dniester
BESSARABIA
Bug
Kilia
JEDISAN
Dnieper
DOBRUJA
Varna
Tirnova
BULGARIA
Sofia
Maritza
Philippopolis
Adrianople
RUMELIA
Salonica
Gallipoli
Athos
Larissa
Lepanto
Corinth
Athens
MOREA
Nauplia
Modon
Malvasia
Cerigo
Negropont
Crete
Mitylene
Chios
Samos
Rhodes
Constantinople
Brussa
Smyrna
Menderes
ANATOLIA
Angora
Kastamuni
Kizil Irmak
Sivas
CARAMANIA
Konia (Iconium)
Taurus Mts.
G. of Adalia
Adana
Antioch
Aleppo
Sinope
Trebizond
TREBIZOND
Erzerum
Batum
Kutais
Kars
Erivan
GEORGIA
Tiflis
Kur
Kuma
DAGHISTAN
Derbend
CASPIAN SEA
ARMENIA
Van
L. Urmia
Tabriz
LANDS DISPUTED WITH PERSIA
KURDISTAN
Diarbekr
MESOPOTAMIA
Euphrates
Tigris
Mosul
Baghdad
Bassorah
PERSIA
Elburz
Teheran
PERSIAN GULF
EL HASA
Bahrein I.
CRIM TARTARY
CRIMEA
Sea of Azof
Azof
Kuban
Kaffa
Don
Caucasus
BLACK SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
Venice
Po
Sicily
Malta
Ionian I.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyprus
Tripolis
Beyrout
Damascus
SYRIA
Jaffa
Jerusalem
SINAI
Suez
Rehdaniya
Cairo
Nile
Damietta
Alexandria
EGYPT
BARKA
TRIPOLI
Tripoli
Algiers
Bona
Kairwan
Susa
Oran
Atlas
Sahara
ALGIERS
TUNIS
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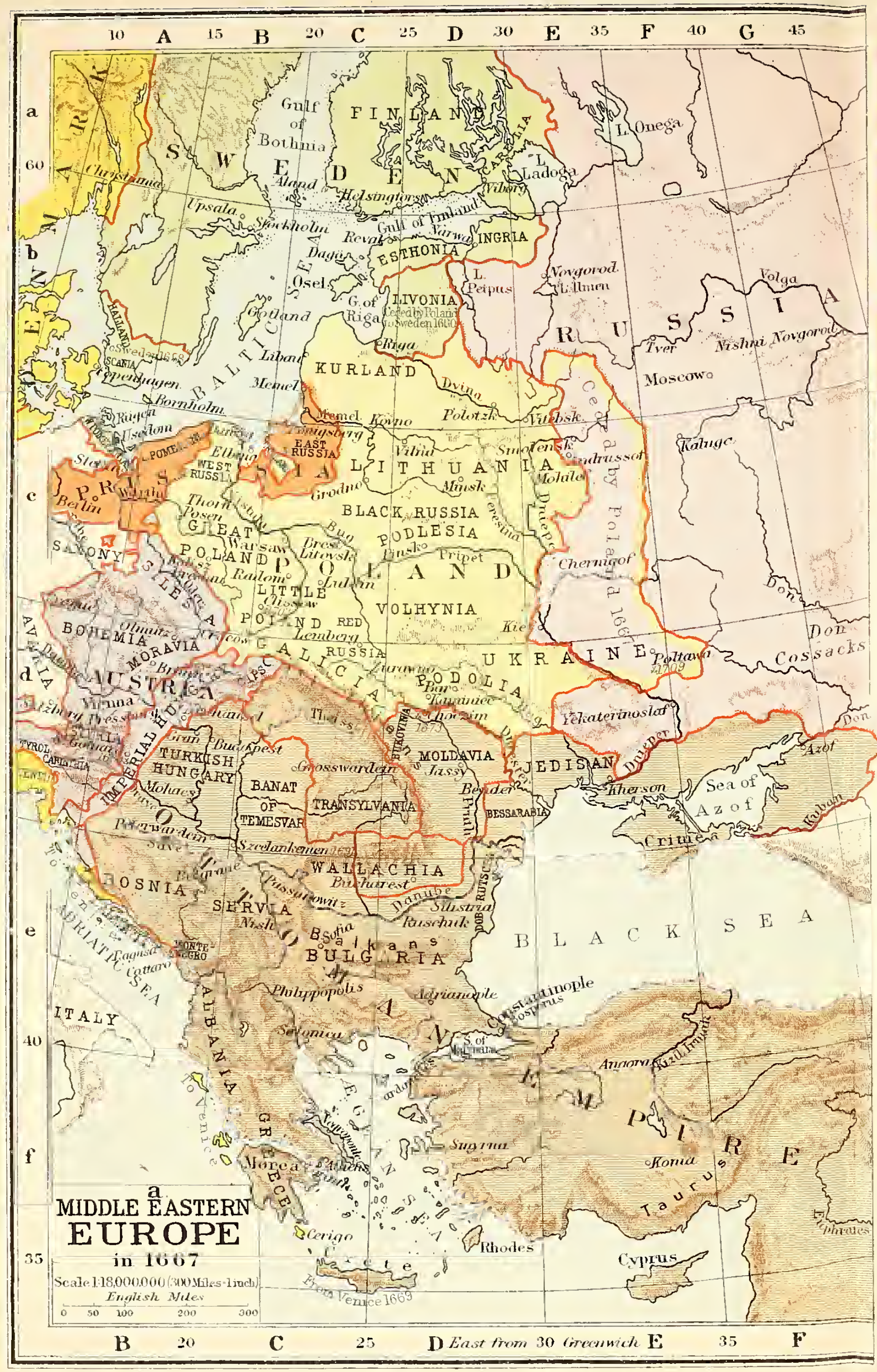

SWEDEN
FINLAND
Gulf of Bothnia
Upsala
Stockholm
Aland
Helsingfors
Wiborg
L. Ladoga
L. Onega
Reval
Gulf of Finland
Narwa
INGRIA
ESTHONIA
Dagö
Osel
G. of Riga
LIVONIA
Ceded by Poland to Sweden 1660
Riga
L. Peipus
Novgorod
L. Ilmen
RUSSIA
Volga
Tver
Nishni Novgorod
Moscow
Kaluga
Chernigof
Don
Don Cossacks
Poltawa
1709
Yekaterinoslaf
Ceded by Poland 1667
Andrussof
Smolensk
Vitebsk
Polotzk
Dvina
Mohilef
KURLAND
Memel
Kovno
Libau
Vilna
LITHUANIA
Minsk
BLACK RUSSIA
PODLESIA
Pinsk
Pripet
Brest Litovsk
GREAT POLAND
POLAND
LITTLE POLAND
Warsaw
Posen
Thorn
Grodno
Lublin
Radom
Cracow
RED RUSSIA
Lemberg
VOLHYNIA
Kief
UKRAINE
PODOLIA
Bar
Kaminiec
Choczim
1673
GALICIA
EAST PRUSSIA
Königsberg
WEST PRUSSIA
POMERANIA
PRUSSIA
Berlin
Stettin
Rügen
Usedom
Bornholm
Baltic Sea
DENMARK
Christiania
Copenhagen
SCANIA
HALLAND
Sweden 1658
SAXONY
SILESIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
Olmütz
Brünn
Vienna
Pressburg
AUSTRIA
BAVARIA
TYROL
CARINTHIA
IMPERIAL HUNGARY
TURKISH HUNGARY
Gran
Buda
Pest
Mohacs
BANAT OF TEMESVAR
TRANSYLVANIA
Grosswardein
Theiss
BUKOVINA
MOLDAVIA
Jassy
Bender
BESSARABIA
Pruth
JEDISAN
Dnieper
Kherson
Sea of Azof
Azof
Don
Kuban
Crimea
WALLACHIA
Bucharest
Danube
Silistria
Rustchuk
DOBRUTSCHA
Szelankemen
Peterwardein
Belgrade
Passarowitz
BOSNIA
SERVIA
Nish
Sofia
Balkans
BULGARIA
MONTENEGRO
Ragusa
Cattaro
ALBANIA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
Bosporus
S. of Marmara
Salonica
Dardanelles
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
To Venice
GREECE
Morea
Athens
Navarino
Cerigo
AEGEAN SEA
Crete
From Venice 1669
Rhodes
Smyrna
Angora
Kizil Irmak
Konia
Taurus
Cyprus
Euphrates
BLACK SEA
a
b
c
d
e
f
10 A 15 B 20 C 25 D 30 E 35 F 40 G 45
60
55
50
45
40
35

a

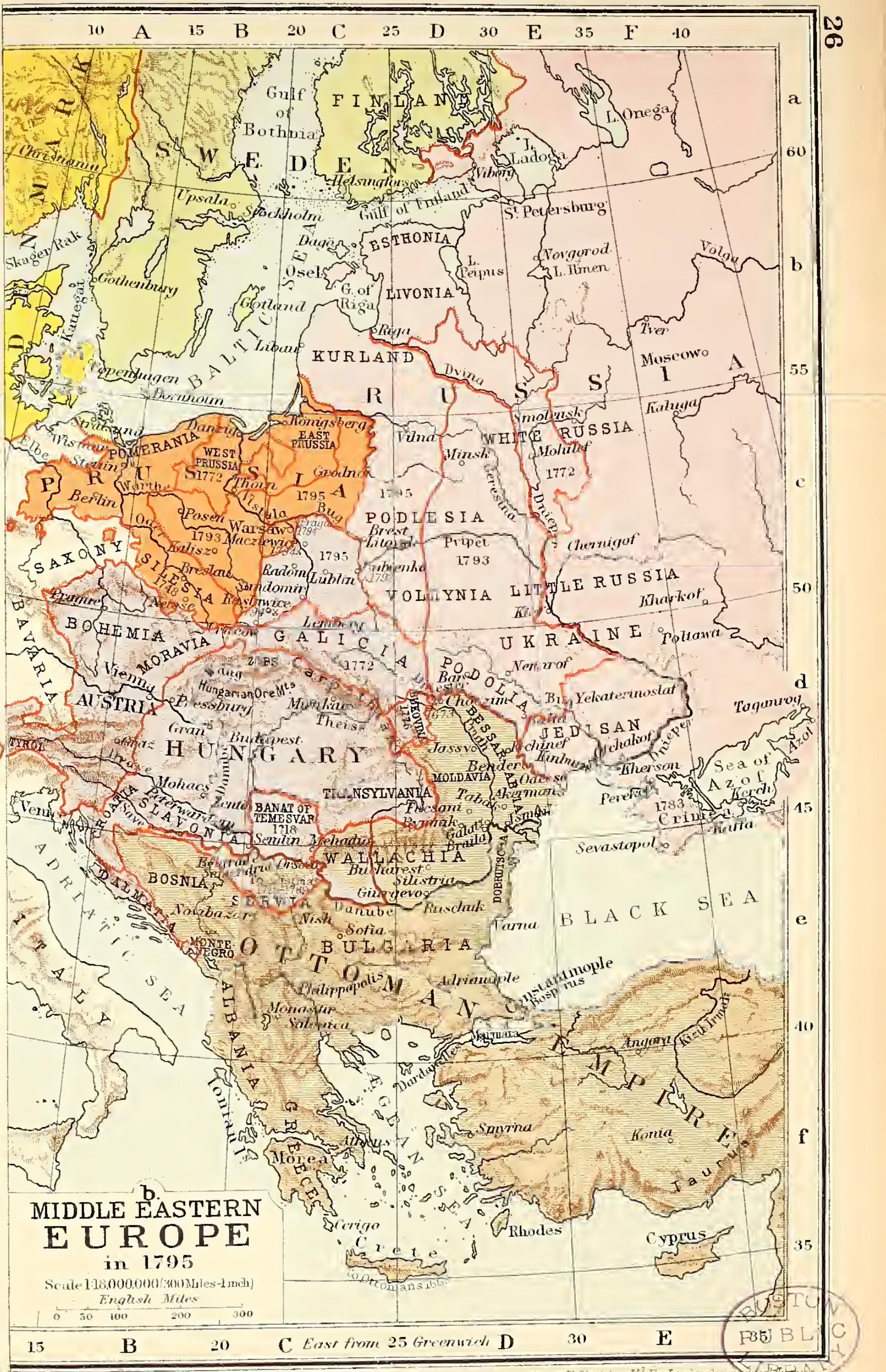
MIDDLE EASTERN EUROPE in 1667

Scale 1:18,000,000 (300 Miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

0 50 100 200 300

B 20 C 25 D East from 30 Greenwich E 35 F


DENMARK
Christiania
Skager Rak
Kattegat
Gothenburg
Copenhagen
Bornholm
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Gulf of Bothnia
Upsala
Stockholm
Helsingfors
Viborg
Gulf of Finland
L. Ladoga
L. Onega
St. Petersburg
ESTHONIA
Dagö
Osel
G. of Riga
Riga
LIVONIA
L. Peipus
Novgorod
L. Ilmen
Volga
Tver
Moscow
Kaluga
RUSSIA
KURLAND
Libau
Dvina
Gotland
Baltic Sea
Königsberg
EAST PRUSSIA
Danzig
WEST PRUSSIA
1772
POMERANIA
Stettin
Wismar
Elbe
PRUSSIA
Berlin
Warthe
Thorn
Vistula
Grodno
1795
Posen
1793
Kalisz
Warsaw
Maciejowice
1794
Oder
SILESIA
1742
Breslau
Sandomir
Radom
Lublin
Brest Litovsk
Bug
PODLESIA
Pripet
Vilna
Minsk
WHITE RUSSIA
Smolensk
Mohilef
Beresina
Dnieper
Chernigof
VOLHYNIA
LITTLE RUSSIA
Kief
Kharkof
Poltawa
UKRAINE
Nemirof
PODOLIA
Bar
Choczim
1673
SAXONY
Dresden
Prague
Neisse
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
GALICIA
1772
Cracow
Lemberg
Vienna
Pressburg
AUSTRIA
BAVARIA
TYROL
Hungarian Ore Mts.
Carpathians
Munkacs
Theiss
Gran
Buda
Pest
HUNGARY
Mohacs
Zenta
Drave
Save
Venice
CROATIA
SLAVONIA
Peterwardein
BANAT OF TEMESVAR
1718
Semlin
Mehadia
TRANSYLVANIA
BUKOVINA
1774
BESSARABIA
MOLDAVIA
Jassy
Bender
Ochakof
Kinburn
Odessa
Akerman
Ismail
Fokshani
Rymnik
Galatz
Braila
Tabak
JEDISAN
Yekaterinoslaf
Kherson
Perekop
Sea of Azof
Azof
Kerch
Kaffa
Crimea
1783
Sevastopol
Taganrog
WALLACHIA
Bucharest
Silistria
Giurgevo
DOBRUTSCHA
Rustchuk
Varna
Danube
Belgrade
Orsova
BOSNIA
SERVIA
DALMATIA
Novibazar
Nish
Sofia
BULGARIA
MONTENEGRO
ALBANIA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
Bosporus
Marmara
Dardanelles
Monastir
Salonica
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
Ionian Is.
GREECE
Athens
Morea
Cerigo
AEGEAN SEA
Crete
To Ottomans 1669
Rhodes
Smyrna
Angora
Kizil Irmak
Konia
Taurus
Cyprus
BLACK SEA
a
b
c
d
e
f
10 A 15 B 20 C 25 D 30 E 35 F 40
60
55
50
45
40
35

b.

MIDDLE EASTERN EUROPE in 1795

Scale 1:18,000,000 (300 Miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

0 50 100 200 300

15 B 20 C East from 25 Greenwich D 30 E 35

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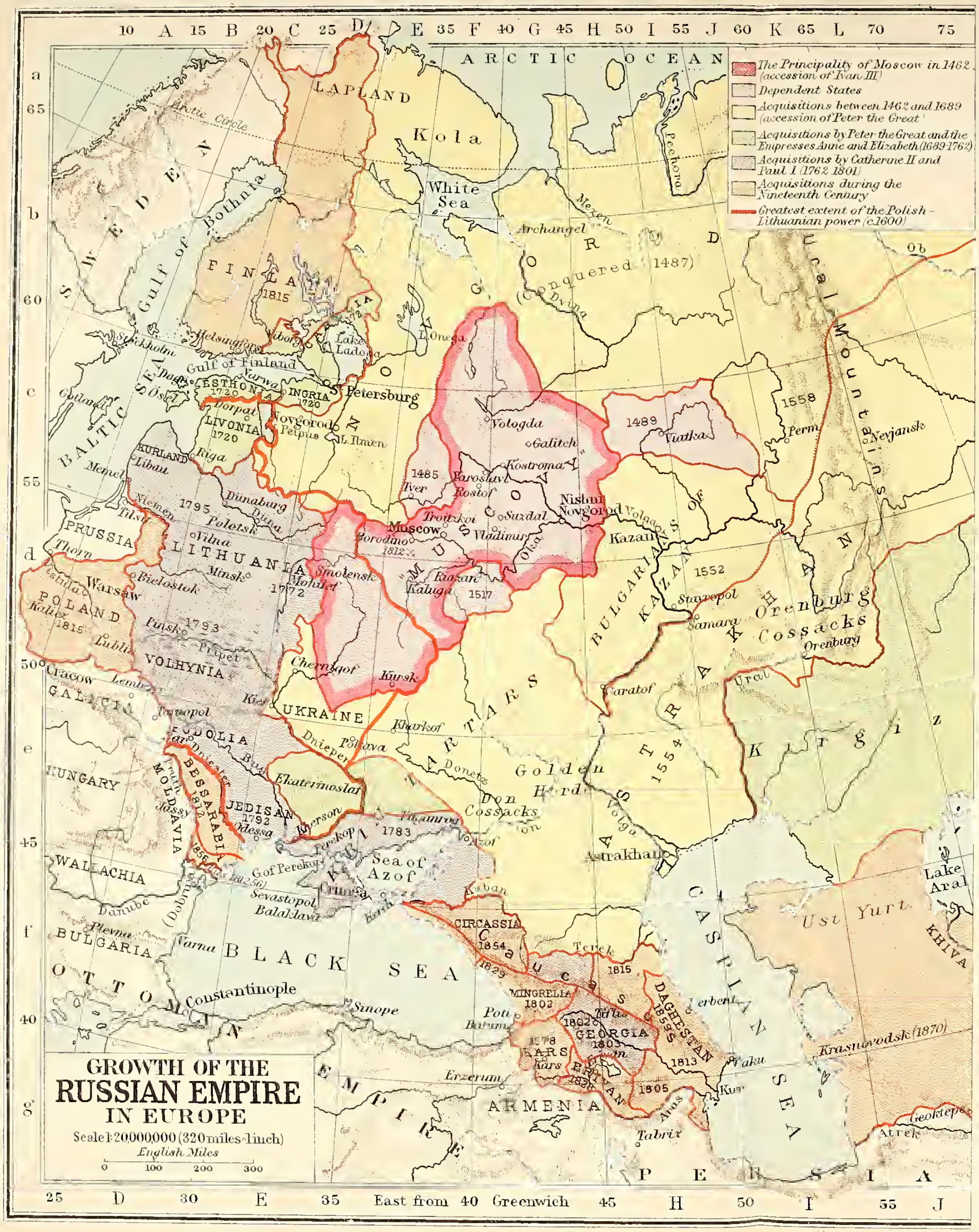
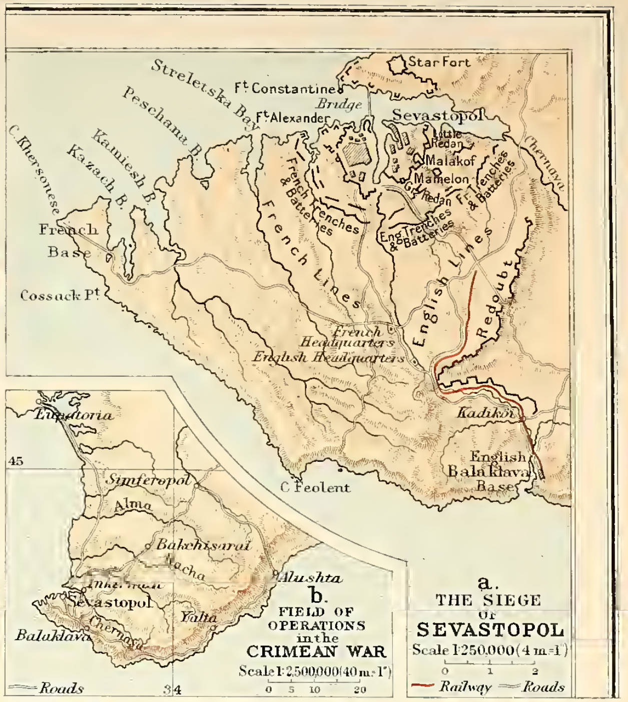

ARCTIC OCEAN
LAPLAND
Kola
White Sea
SWEDEN
Gulf of Bothnia
FINLAND 1815
Arctic Circle
Stockholm
Helsingfors
Viborg
Lake Ladoga
Gulf of Finland
Dagö
Ösel
ESTHONIA 1720
INGRIA 1720
Narva
St Petersburg
Gotland
BALTIC SEA
Dorpat
LIVONIA 1720
Novgorod
L. Peipus
L. Ilmen
Riga
KURLAND
Libau
Memel
Dünaburg
Düna
Polotsk
Vilna
LITHUANIA
1795
Niemen
Tilsit
PRUSSIA
Thorn
Bielostok
Minsk
Mohilef
1772
Warsaw
POLAND 1815
Kalisz
Lublin
Pinsk
1793
Pripet
VOLHYNIA
Cracow
Lemberg
GALICIA
Kief
Tarnopol
PODOLIA
Dniester
Bug
BESSARABIA 1812
MOLDAVIA
Jassy
JEDISAN 1792
Odessa
Kherson
Ekaterinoslaf
HUNGARY
WALLACHIA
Danube
Dobruja
BULGARIA
Plevna
Varna
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Sinope
Perekop
1783
G. of Perekop
Crimea
Sevastopol
Balaklava
Kertch
Sea of Azof
Azof
Taganrog
Kuban
CIRCASSIA 1854
1829
CAUCASUS
Terek
1815
MINGRELIA 1802
Poti
Batum
Tiflis
GEORGIA 1803
KARS 1878
Kars
Erivan 1828
DAGHESTAN 1855
Derbent
Baku
1813
1805
Kur
Aras
Erzerum
ARMENIA
Tabriz
PERSIA
CASPIAN SEA
Krasnovodsk (1870)
Geoktepe
Atrek
Ust Yurt
KHIVA
Lake Aral
Astrakhan
Volga
Golden Horde
TARTARS
Don Cossacks
Donetz
Dnieper
Poltava
Kharkof
UKRAINE
Chernigof
Kursk
Smolensk
Kaluga
Kazan
1517
Borodino 1812
Moscow
Troitskoi
Vladimir
Suzdal
Oka
Tver
1485
Yaroslavl
Rostof
Kostroma
Vologda
Galitch
Nishni Novgorod
MUSCOVY
NOVGOROD
L. Onega
Dvina
Archangel
Mezen
(Conquered 1487)
Pechora
1489
Viatka
1558
Perm
Ural Mountains
Nevjansk
Ob
Kazan
1552
KINGDOM OF KAZAN
BULGARIANS
Simbirsk
Stavropol
Samara
Saratof
Orenburg
Orenburg Cossacks
Ural
ASTRAKHAN 1554
KIRGIZ
10 A 15 B 20 C 25 D 30 E 35 F 40 G 45 H 50 I 55 J 60 K 65 L 70 75
a b c d e f g
65 60 55 50 45 40
25 D 30 E 35 East from 40 Greenwich 45 H 50 I 55 J

The Principality of Moscow in 1462 (accession of Ivan III)
Dependent States
Acquisitions between 1462 and 1689 (accession of Peter the Great)
Acquisitions by Peter the Great and the Empresses Anne and Elizabeth (1689-1762)
Acquisitions by Catherine II and Paul I (1762-1801)
Acquisitions during the Nineteenth Century
Greatest extent of the Polish-Lithuanian power (c.1600)

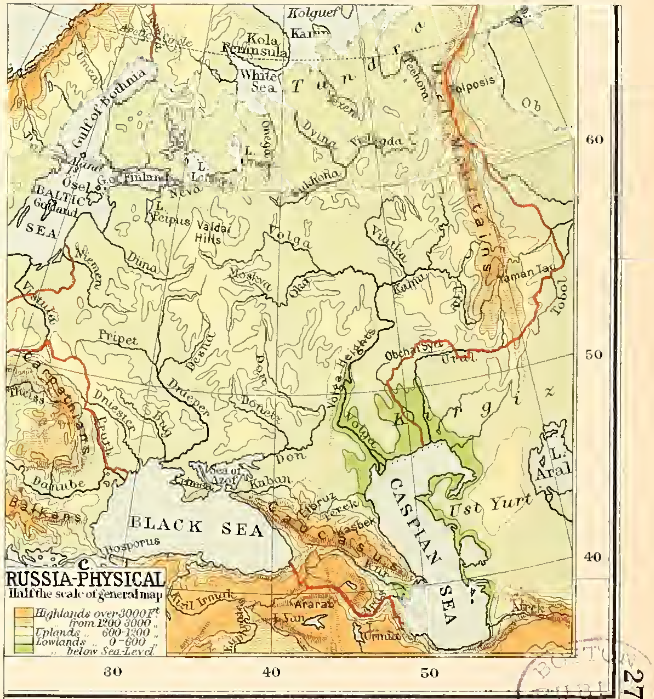
GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300


Star Fort
Ft Constantine
Streletska Bay
Bridge
Ft Alexander
Sevastopol
Little Redan
Malakof
Mamelon
Gt Redan
Peschana B.
Kamiesh B.
Kazach B.
C. Khersonese
French Base
French Trenches & Batteries
French Lines
Fr. Trenches & Batteries
Eng. Trenches & Batteries
English Lines
Redoubt
Chernaya
Cossack Pt
French Headquarters
English Headquarters
Kadikoi
C. Feolent
English Balaklava Base
Eupatoria
45
Simferopol
Alma
Bakchisarai
Kacha
Inkerman
Sevastopol
Chernaya
Balaklava
Alushta
Yalta
34
Roads

a.
THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL
Scale 1:250,000 (4 m-1)
0 1 2
Railway Roads

b.
FIELD OF OPERATIONS in the CRIMEAN WAR
Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 m-1)
0 5 10 20


Kolguef
Kanin
Kola Peninsula
White Sea
Tundra
Pechora
Onega
Dvina
Vologda
Sukhona
Viatka
Kama
Ob
Polposis
Gulf of Bothnia
Aland
G. of Finland
L. Ladoga
L. Onega
Neva
Ösel
Gotland
BALTIC SEA
L. Peipus
Valdai Hills
Volga
Duna
Niemen
Vistula
Moskva
Oka
Ural Mts
Yaman Tau
Tobol
Pripet
Desna
Dnieper
Dniester
Bug
Carpathians
Theiss
Donetz
Don
Volga Heights
Obchei Syrt
Ural
Kirghiz
L. Aral
Ust Yurt
CASPIAN SEA
Sea of Azof
Kuban
Danube
Balkans
BLACK SEA
Bosporus
Terek
Kasbek
Elbruz
Caucasus
Kur
Kizil Irmak
Euphrates
Ararat
L. Van
Urmia
Atrek
60 50 40
30 40 50

c
RUSSIA-PHYSICAL
Half the scale of general map
Highlands over 3000 Ft
from 1200-3000 "
Uplands 600-1200 "
Lowlands 0-600 "
" below Sea-Level

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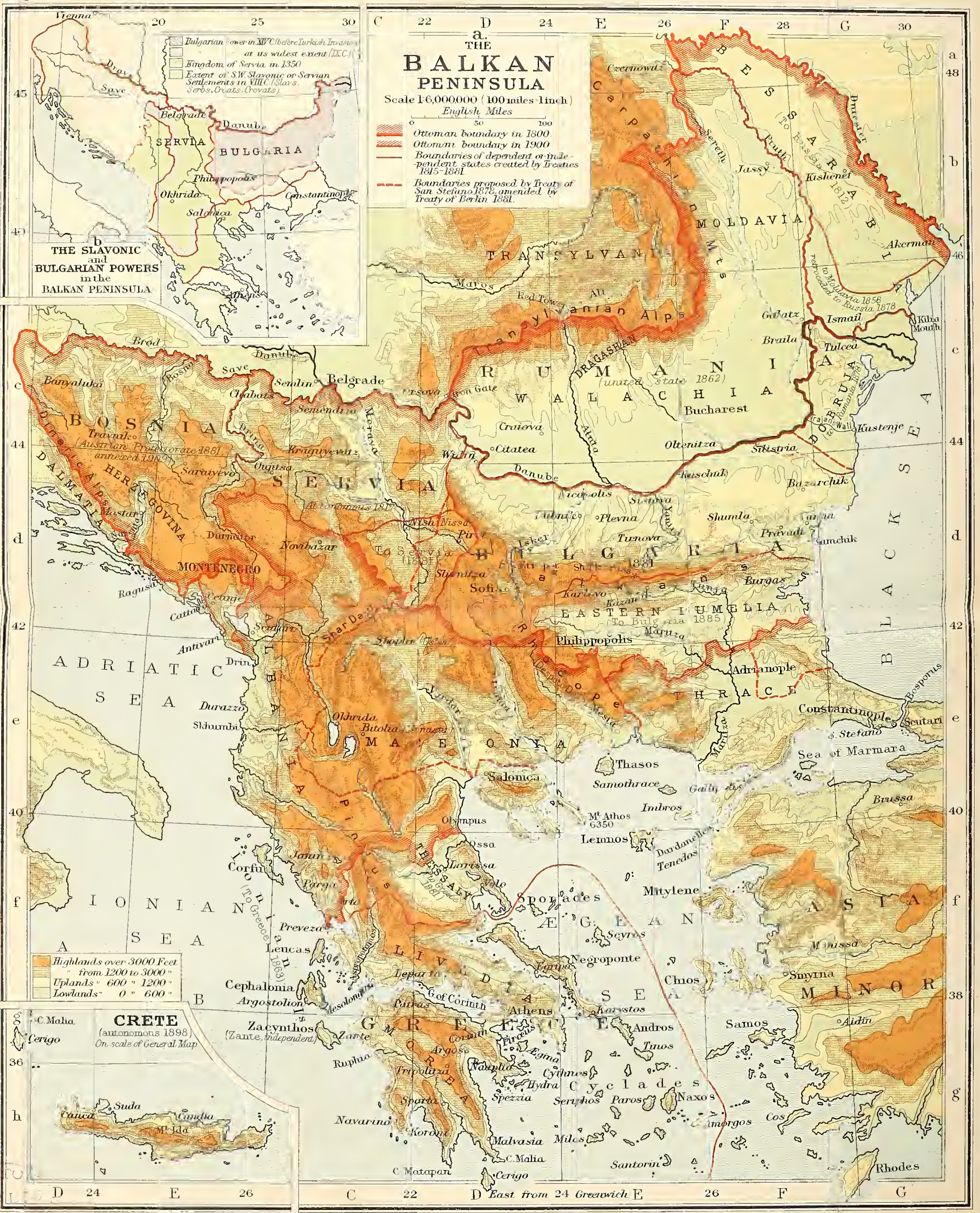

a.
THE
BALKAN
PENINSULA
Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
Ottoman boundary in 1800
Ottoman boundary in 1900
Boundaries of dependent or independent states created by Treaties 1815-1881
Boundaries proposed by Treaty of San Stefano 1878, amended by Treaty of Berlin 1881
Highlands over 3000 Feet
" from 1200 to 3000 "
Uplands " 600 " 1200 "
Lowlands " 0 " 600 "
b.
THE SLAVONIC and BULGARIAN POWERS in the BALKAN PENINSULA
Bulgarian power in XIV C. (before Turkish Invasion)
" " at its widest extent (IX C.)
Kingdom of Servia in 1350
Extent of S.W. Slavonic or Servian Settlements in VIII C. (Slavs, Serbs, Croats, Crovats).
Vienna
Drave
Save
Belgrade
Danube
SERVIA
BULGARIA
Philippopolis
Okhrida
Salonica
Constantinople
Athens
CRETE
(autonomous 1898)
On scale of General Map
C. Malia
Cerigo
Canea
Suda
Candia
Mt Ida
BESSARABIA
(To Russia 1812)
Dniester
Pruth
Kishenef
Akerman
Jassy
Sereth
MOLDAVIA
Czernowitz
Carpathian Mts
TRANSYLVANIA
Maros
Alt
Red Tower
Transylvanian Alps
to Moldavia 1856
retroceded to Russia 1878
Galatz
Ismail
Kilia Mouth
Braila
Tulcea
DOBRUJA
(to Rumania 1878)
Trajan's Wall
Kustenje
RUMANIA
(united state 1862)
WALACHIA
DRAGASHAN
Bucharest
Alt
Craiova
Citatea
Oltenitza
Silistria
Rustchuk
Bazarjik
Danube
Widin
Nicopolis
Sistova
Plevna
Tirnova
Yantra
Shumla
Pravadi
Varna
Samchik
Isker
Pirot
Nish
Nissa
BULGARIA
1881
Slivnitza
Sofia
Balkan
Shipka Pass
Karlovo
Kazanlik
Tunja
Burgas
EASTERN RUMELIA
(To Bulgaria 1885)
Maritza
Philippopolis
Rhodope
Despoto Dagh
Adrianople
THRACE
Mesta
Constantinople
Bosporus
Scutari
S. Stefano
Sea of Marmara
Gallipoli
Brussa
BLACK SEA
Belgrade
Semlin
Save
Chabatz
Semendria
Orsova
Iron Gate
Morava
Kragujevatz
SERVIA
Autonomous 1817
To Servia (1878)
Novibazar
Ushitsa
Drina
Brod
Bosna
Banyaluka
BOSNIA
Travnik
(Austrian Protectorate 1881, annexed 1909)
Sarajevo
HERZEGOVINA
Mostar
Dinaric Alps
DALMATIA
Durmitor
MONTENEGRO
Cettinje
Ragusa
Cattaro
Antivari
Scutari
Shar Dagh
Drin
ALBANIA
Durazzo
Skhumbi
Okhrida
Bitolia
MACEDONIA
Vardar
Salonica
Olympus
Ossa
Larissa
THESSALY
(to Greece 1881)
Volo
Pindus
Janina
Parga
Arta
Preveza
Corfu
Ionian Islands
(To Greece 1863)
Lencas
Cephalonia
Argostolion
Zacynthos
(Zante, independent)
Zante
Mesolonghi
Lepanto
Patras
G. of Corinth
Corinth
Argos
Nauplia
Tripolitza
MOREA
GREECE
Sparta
Navarino
Koroni
Ruphia
C. Matapan
Malvasia
C. Malia
Cerigo
LIVADIA
Athens
Piraeus
Ægina
Hydra
Spezzia
Negroponte
Euripus
Karystos
Andros
Tinos
Cythnos
Seriphos
Paros
Naxos
Milos
Santorin
Amorgos
Cyclades
Sporades
ÆGEAN SEA
Skyros
Thasos
Samothrace
Imbros
Mt Athos 6350
Lemnos
Dardanelles
Tenedos
Mitylene
Chios
Samos
Cos
Rhodes
ASIA MINOR
Smyrna
Manissa
Aidin
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
East from 24 Greenwich
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
20
22
24
25
26
28
30
36
38
40
42
44
45
46
48

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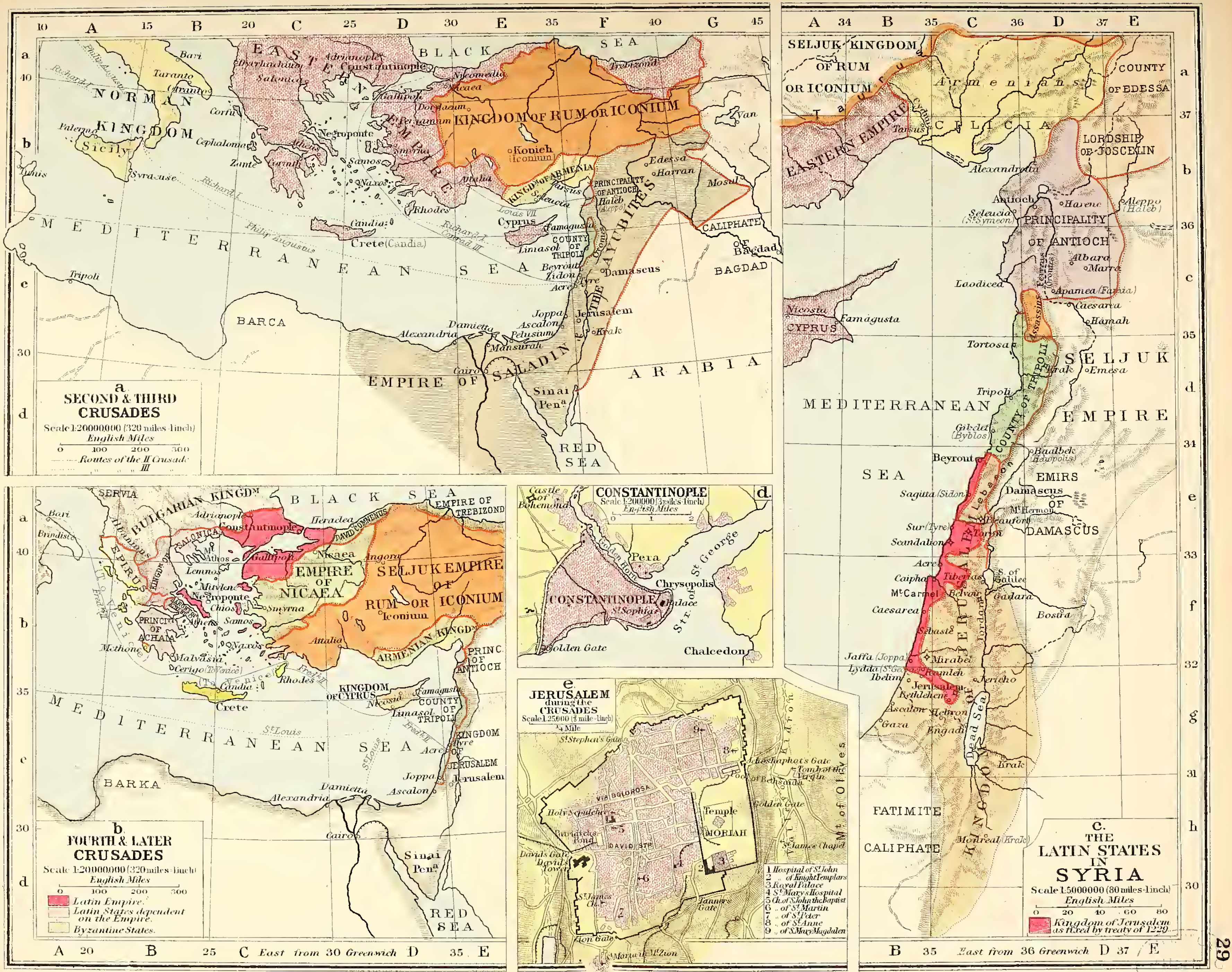
a. SECOND & THIRD CRUSADES
Scale 1:20000000 (320 miles-1inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300
Routes of the II Crusade
III
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
NORMAN KINGDOM
EASTERN EMPIRE
KINGDOM OF RUM OR ICONIUM
KINGDOM OF ARMENIA
PRINCIPALITY OF ANTIOCH
COUNTY OF TRIPOLI
THE AYUBITES
EMPIRE OF SALADIN
CALIPHATE OF BAGDAD
ARABIA
BARCA
RED SEA
Constantinople
Jerusalem
Damascus
Alexandria
Cairo
Edessa
b. FOURTH & LATER CRUSADES
Scale 1:20000000 (320 miles-1inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300
Latin Empire.
Latin States dependent on the Empire.
Byzantine States.
BULGARIAN KINGDM
EMPIRE OF TREBIZOND
EMPIRE OF NICAEA
SELJUK EMPIRE OF RUM OR ICONIUM
ARMENIAN KINGDM
PRINC. OF ANTIOCH
KINGDOM OF CYPRUS
COUNTY OF TRIPOLI
KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
PRINCIPY OF ACHAIA
EPIRUS
BARKA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
RED SEA
c. THE LATIN STATES IN SYRIA
Scale 1:5000000 (80 miles-1inch)
English Miles
0 20 40 60 80
Kingdom of Jerusalem as fixed by treaty of 1229.
SELJUK KINGDOM OF RUM OR ICONIUM
COUNTY OF EDESSA
LORDSHIP OF JOSCELIN
PRINCIPALITY OF ANTIOCH
COUNTY OF TRIPOLI
KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM
SELJUK EMPIRE
EMIRS OF DAMASCUS
FATIMITE CALIPHATE
EASTERN EMPIRE
CILICIA
Armenians
CYPRUS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Assassins
d. CONSTANTINOPLE
Scale 1:200000 (3 miles-1inch)
English Miles
0 1 2
Castle of Bohemond
Golden Horn
Pera
Chrysopolis
St. Sophia
Palace
Str. of St. George
Golden Gate
Chalcedon
e. JERUSALEM during the CRUSADES
Scale 1:25000 (⅖ mile-1inch)
¼ Mile
1 Hospital of St. John
2 " of Knight Templars
3 Royal Palace
4 St. Mary's Hospital
5 Ch. of St. John the Baptist
6 " of St. Martin
7 " of St. Peter
8 " of St. Anne
9 " of St. Mary Magdalen
St. Stephen's Gate
Jehoshaphat's Gate
Golden Gate
Temple
MORIAH
VIA DOLOROSA
Holy Sepulchre
DAVID STR.
David's Gate
David's Tower
Zion Gate
Mt. of Olives
East from Greenwich

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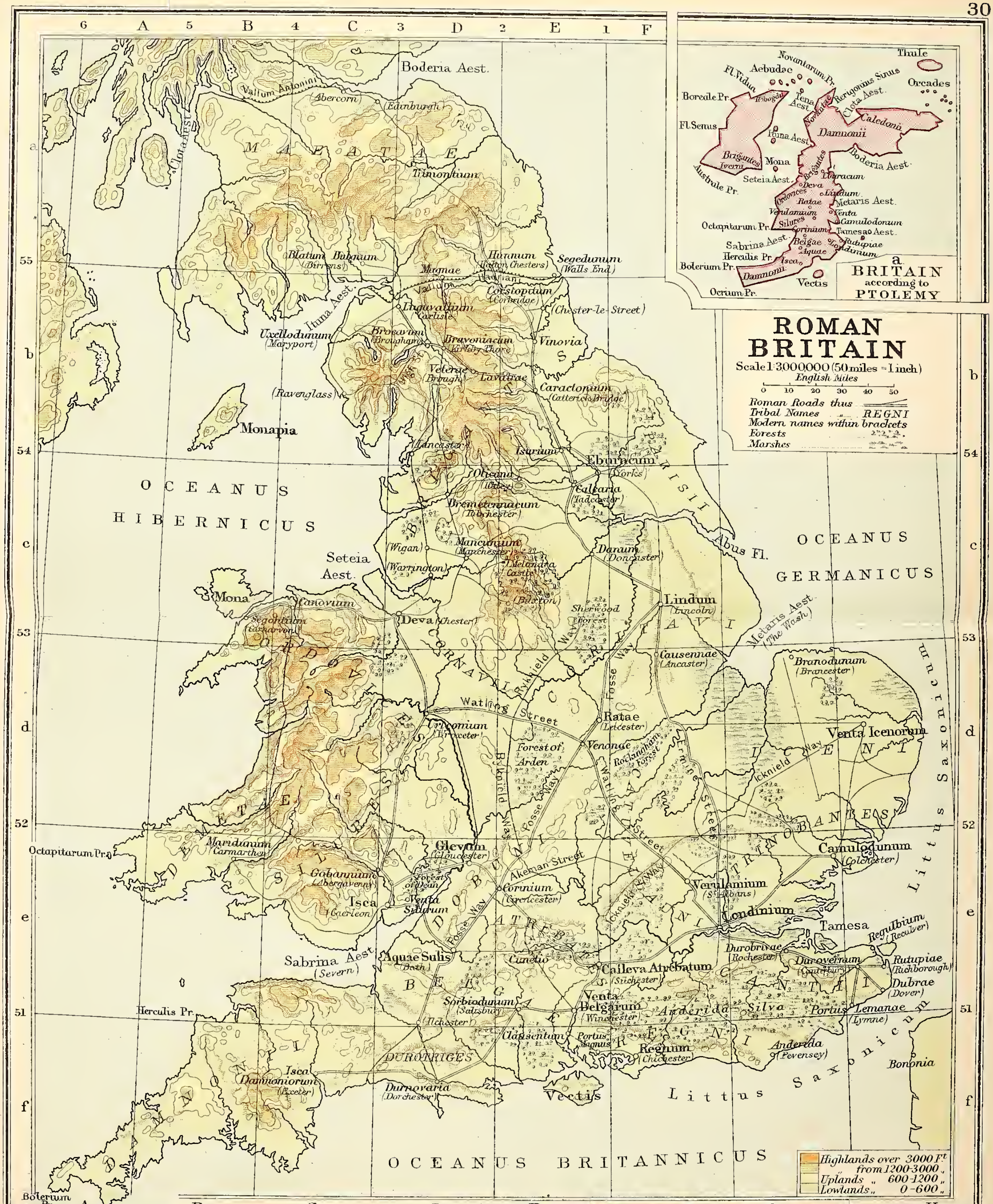
ROMAN BRITAIN
Scale 1:3,000,000 (50 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
Roman Roads thus
Tribal Names ... REGNI
Modern names within brackets
Forests
Marshes
a. BRITAIN according to PTOLEMY
Thule
Orcades
Aebudae
Novantarum Pr.
Fl. Vidua
Boreale Pr.
Fl. Senus
Robogdii
Iena Aest.
Novantae
Clota Aest.
Vergonius Sinus
Caledonii
Damnonii
Boderia Aest.
Iuna Aest.
Brigantes
Iverni
Mona
Australe Pr.
Seteia Aest.
Taracum
Deva
Ordovices
Lindum
Ratae
Metaris Aest.
Verulamium
Venta
Camulodonum
Octapitarum Pr.
Silures
Corinium
Tamesa Aest.
Sabrina Aest.
Belgae
Rutupiae
Aquae
Londinium
Herculis Pr.
Isca
Bolerium Pr.
Damnonii
Vectis
Ocrium Pr.
Highlands over 3000 Ft
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
6 A 5 B 4 C 3 D 2 E 1 F
Bolerium Pr. A Ocrinum Pr. B 4 C 3 D 2 E West from 1 Greenwich F 0 G East from 1 Greenwich H
a b c d e f
55 54 53 52 51
OCEANUS HIBERNICUS
OCEANUS GERMANICUS
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
Littus Saxonicum
Boderia Aest.
Vallum Antonini
Clota Aest.
(Abercorn)
(Edinburgh)
MAEATAE
Trimontium
Blatum Bulgium (Birrens)
Hunnum (Halton Chesters)
Segedunum (Walls End)
Magnae
Vallum Hadriani
Corstopitum (Corbridge)
(Chester-le-Street)
Ituna Aest.
Luguvallium (Carlisle)
Uxellodunum (Maryport)
Brocavum (Brougham)
Bravoniacum (Kirkby Thore)
Vinovia
Verterae (Brough)
Lavatrae
Caractonium (Catterick Bridge)
(Ravenglass)
Monapia
(Lancaster)
Isurium
Eburacum (York)
PARISII
Olicana (Ilkley)
Calcaria (Tadcaster)
Bremetennacum (Ribchester)
BRIGANTES
(Wigan)
Mancunium (Manchester)
(Warrington)
Abus Fl.
Danum (Doncaster)
Seteia Aest.
Melandra Castle
(Buxton)
Mona
Canovium
Segontium (Carnarvon)
Deva (Chester)
Sherwood Forest
Lindum (Lincoln)
Metaris Aest. (The Wash)
CORITAVI
Causennae (Ancaster)
Branodunum (Brancaster)
ORDOVICES
CORNAVII
Rykneld Way
Fosse Way
Watling Street
Ratae (Leicester)
Uriconium (Wroxeter)
Venonae
Forest of Arden
Rockingham Forest
Ermine Street
Icknield Way
ICENI
Venta Icenorum
TRINOBANTES
DEMETAE
SILURES
Octapitarum Pr.
Maridunum (Carmarthen)
Gobannium (Abergavenny)
Glevum (Gloucester)
Forest of Dean
Isca (Caerleon)
Venta Silurum
Akeman Street
Corinium (Cirencester)
DOBUNI
CATUVELLAUNI
Verulamium (St Albans)
Camulodunum (Colchester)
Londinium
Tamesa
Regulbium (Reculver)
Sabrina Aest. (Severn)
Aquae Sulis (Bath)
Cunetio
ATREBATES
Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester)
Durobrivae (Rochester)
Durovernum (Canterbury)
Rutupiae (Richborough)
Dubrae (Dover)
CANTII
Herculis Pr.
BELGAE
Sorbiodunum (Salisbury)
Venta Belgarum (Winchester)
Anderida Silva
Portus Lemanae (Lymne)
(Ilchester)
Clausentum
Portus Magnus
REGNI
Regnum (Chichester)
Anderida (Pevensey)
Bononia
DUMNONII
DUROTRIGES
Isca Damnoniorum (Exeter)
Durnovaria (Dorchester)
Vectis

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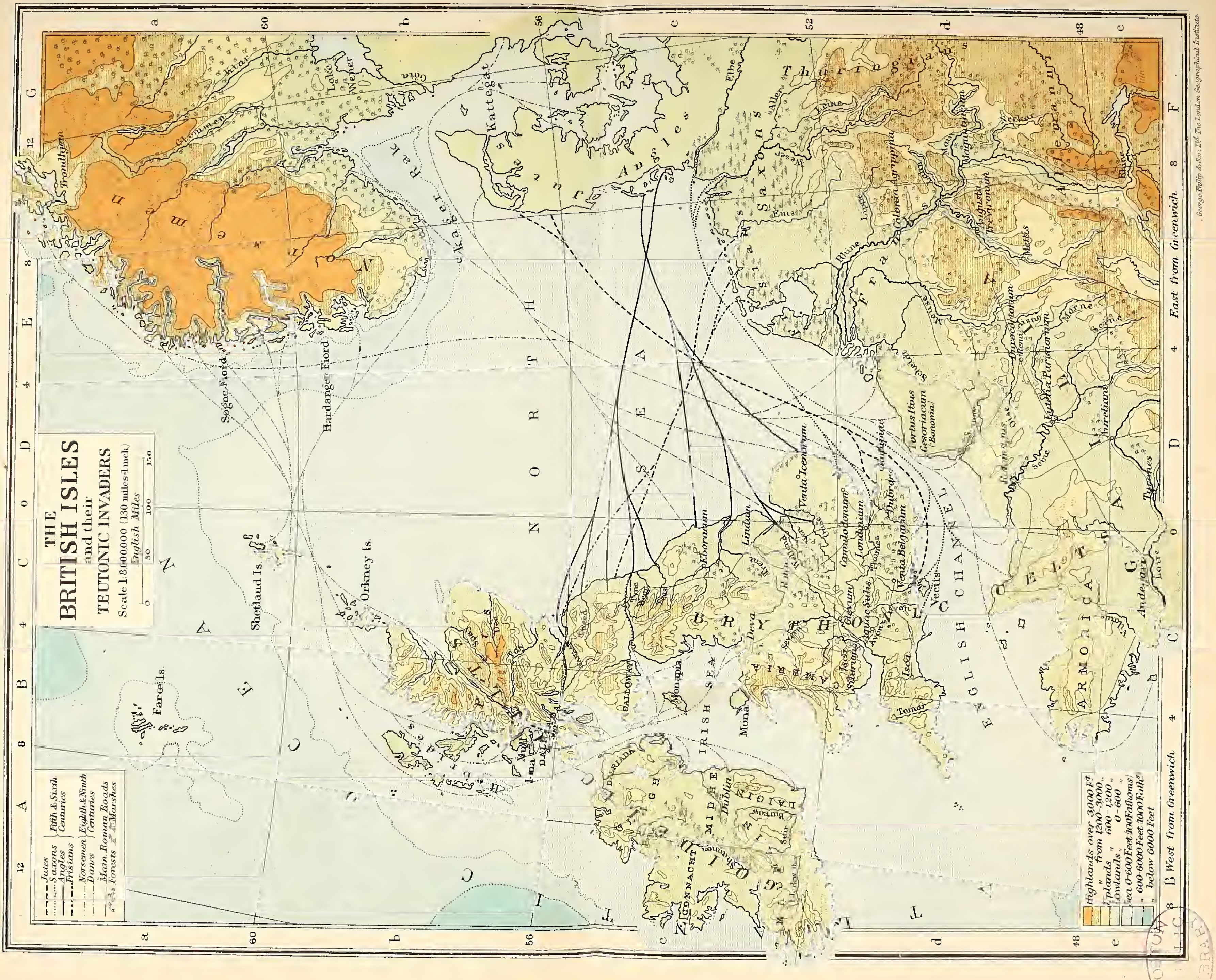
THE BRITISH ISLES and their TEUTONIC INVADERS
Scale 1:8,000,000 (130 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 150
Jutes
Saxons
Angles
Frisians
Fifth & Sixth Centuries
Norsemen
Danes
Eighth & Ninth Centuries
Main Roman Roads
Forests & Marshes
Highlands over 3000 Ft.
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
Sea 0-600 Feet (100 Fathoms)
" 600-6000 Feet (1000 Fathoms)
" below 6000 Feet
B West from Greenwich
East from Greenwich
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Skager Rak
Kattegat
Norwegians
Jutes
Angles
Saxons
Frisians
Thuringians
Franks
Allemanni
Celts
Armorica
Brythons
Cambria
Goidels
Picts
Scots
Dalriada
Connacht
Midhe
Laigin
Faroe Is.
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
Hebrides
Mona
Monapia
Vectis
Sogne Fiord
Hardanger Fiord
Trondhjem
Glommen
Klar
Gota
Weser
Elbe
Ems
Rhine
Aller
Lone
Main
Neckar
Lippe
Meuse
Scheldt
Somme
Oise
Seine
Marne
Aisne
Loire
Colonia Agrippina
Augusta Trevirorum
Mogontiacum
Mettis
Durocortorum
Lutetia Parisiorum
Aurelianis
Turones
Andegavi
Gesoriacum (Bononia)
Portus Itius
Eboracum
Lindum
Venta Icenorum
Camulodunum
Londinium
Durovernum
Venta Belgarum
Glevum
Aquae Sulis
Deva
Isca
Isca Silurum
Tamar
Severn
Thames
Trent
Tyne
Tees
Forth
Tay
Dee
Spey
Ness
Iona
Mull
Dublin
Barrow
Suir
Shannon
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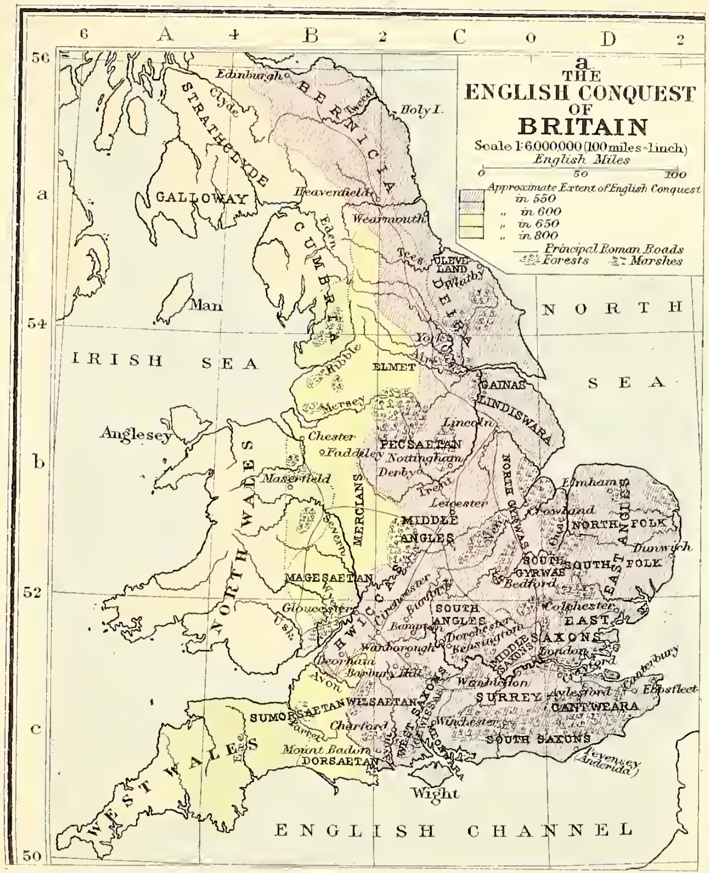
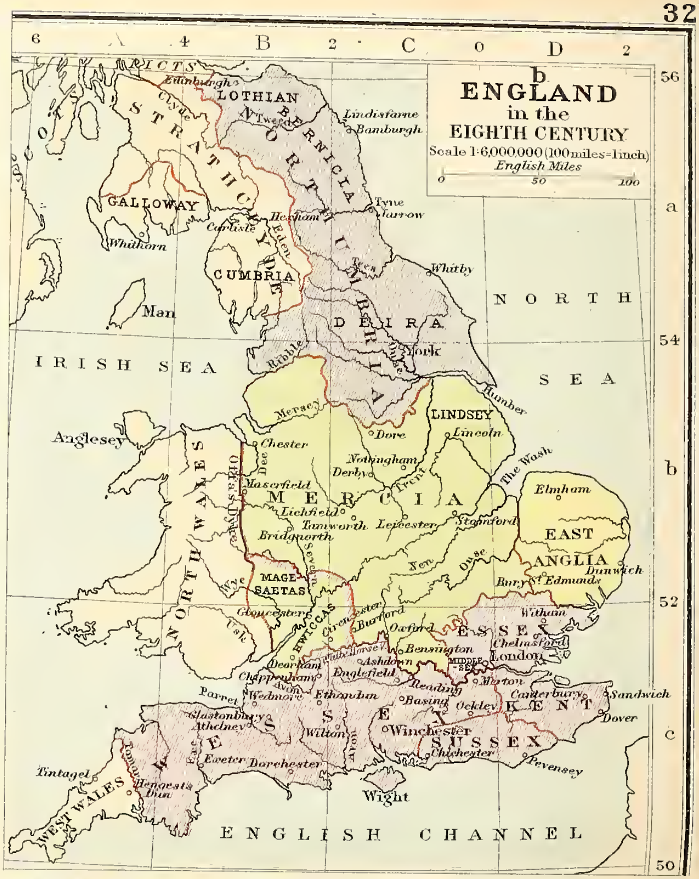


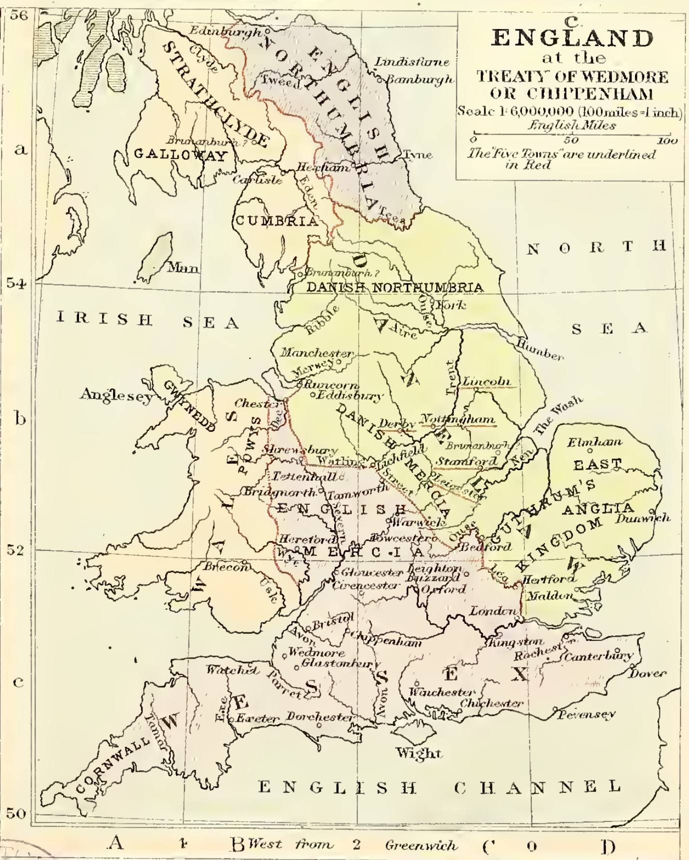
a
THE ENGLISH CONQUEST OF BRITAIN
Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
Approximate Extent of English Conquest
▨ in 550
▨ in 600
▨ in 650
▨ in 800
Principal Roman Roads
Forests
Marshes
6
A
4
B
2
C
0
D
2
56
54
52
50
a
b
c
STRATHCLYDE
Clyde
Edinburgh
BERNICIA
Tweed
Holy I.
GALLOWAY
Heavenfield
Wearmouth
CUMBRIA
Eden
Tees
CLEVELAND
Whitby
DEIRA
Man
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
York
Aire
ELMET
Ribble
GAINAS
LINDISWARA
Mersey
Anglesey
Chester
Faddiley
PECSAETAN
Lincoln
Nottingham
Derby
Trent
NORTH WALES
Maserfield
MERCIANS
Leicester
MIDDLE ANGLES
NORTH GYRWAS
Elmham
Crowland
NORTH FOLK
EAST ANGLES
Dunwich
SOUTH GYRWAS
SOUTH FOLK
Bedford
MAGESAETAN
Gloucester
HWICCAS
Usk
Cirencester
SOUTH ANGLES
Bampton
Dorchester
Bensington
Colchester
EAST SAXONS
London
MIDDLE SAXONS
Wanborough
Deorham
Barbury Hill
Avon
Wantage
Aylesford
Canterbury
Ebbsfleet
SURREY
CANTWEARA
SUMORSAETAN
WILSAETAN
Parret
Charford
Winchester
SOUTH SAXONS
Mount Badon
DORSAETAN
Pevensey (Anderida)
WEST WALES
Wight
ENGLISH CHANNEL



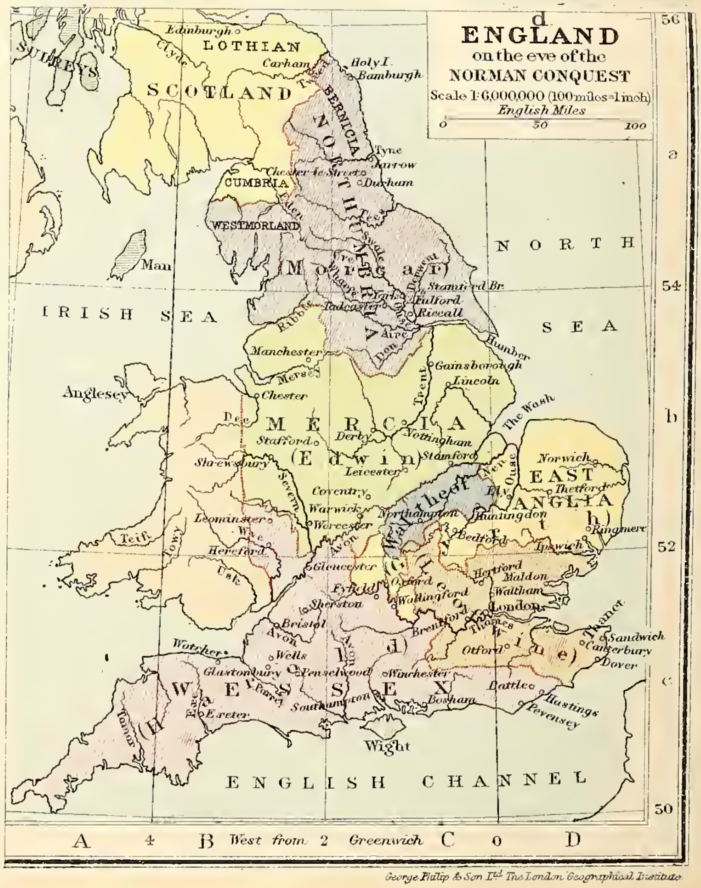
b
ENGLAND in the EIGHTH CENTURY
Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
6
A
4
B
2
C
0
D
2
56
54
52
50
a
b
c
PICTS
Edinburgh
Clyde
LOTHIAN
Tweed
BERNICIA
NORTHUMBRIA
Lindisfarne
Bamburgh
STRATHCLYDE
GALLOWAY
Whithorn
Hexham
Carlisle
Eden
Tyne
Jarrow
CUMBRIA
Tees
Whitby
Man
DEIRA
York
Ribble
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
Humber
LINDSEY
Lincoln
Mersey
Dore
Anglesey
Chester
Dee
Nottingham
Derby
Trent
The Wash
NORTH WALES
Offa's Dyke
Maserfield
MERCIA
Lichfield
Tamworth
Leicester
Stamford
Elmham
EAST ANGLIA
Bridgnorth
Severn
Nen
Ouse
Dunwich
Bury St. Edmunds
MAGESAETAS
Wye
Gloucester
HWICCAS
Cirencester
Burford
Oxford
Witham
ESSEX
Chelmsford
Usk
Bensington
London
MIDDLESEX
Deorham
Ashdown
Chippenham
Englefield
Reading
Morton
Canterbury
Sandwich
Parret
Wedmore
Ethandun
Basing
Ockley
KENT
Dover
Glastonbury
Athelney
WESSEX
Winchester
SUSSEX
Wilton
Chichester
Pevensey
Tintagel
Tamar
Hengests Dun
Exe
Exeter
Dorchester
WEST WALES
Wight
ENGLISH CHANNEL



c
ENGLAND at the TREATY OF WEDMORE OR CHIPPENHAM
Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
The "Five Towns" are underlined in Red
56
54
52
50
a
b
c
A
4
B West from 2 Greenwich
C
0
D
Edinburgh
Clyde
STRATHCLYDE
ENGLISH NORTHUMBRIA
Tweed
Lindisfarne
Bamburgh
Brunanburh ?
GALLOWAY
Hexham
Carlisle
Tyne
Eden
Tees
CUMBRIA
NORTH SEA
Man
Brunanburh ?
DANISH NORTHUMBRIA
IRISH SEA
Ribble
Ouse
York
Aire
Humber
Manchester
Mersey
Lincoln
Trent
Anglesey
GWYNEDD
Chester
Runcorn
Eddisbury
Nottingham
The Wash
DANISH MERCIA
Derby
POWYS
Shrewsbury
Watling Street
Brunanburh
Stamford
Elmham
EAST
Tettenhall
Lichfield
Leicester
Nen
GUTHRUM'S KINGDOM
ANGLIA
Bridgnorth
Tamworth
ENGLISH MERCIA
Warwick
Dunwich
Hereford
Bowcester
Ouse
Bedford
Wye
WALES
Brecon
Usk
Gloucester
Leighton Buzzard
Cirencester
Oxford
Lea
Hertford
Maldon
London
Avon
Bristol
Chippenham
Kingston
Rochester
Canterbury
Wedmore
Glastonbury
Dover
Watchet
Parret
WESSEX
Winchester
Chichester
Pevensey
Exe
Exeter
Dorchester
Tamar
CORNWALL
Wight
ENGLISH CHANNEL



d
ENGLAND on the eve of the NORMAN CONQUEST
Scale 1:6,000,000 (100 miles=1 inch)

English Miles
0
50
100
56
54
52
50
a
b
c
A
4
B West from 2 Greenwich
C
0
D
SUDREYS
Edinburgh
Clyde
LOTHIAN
Carham
Holy I.
Bamburgh
SCOTLAND
BERNICIA
NORTHUMBRIA
Tyne
Jarrow
Chester-le-Street
Durham
CUMBRIA
Eden
Tees
WESTMORLAND
Swale
Man
(Morcar)
Stamford Br.
Fulford
Riccall
York
Ribble
Tadcaster
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
Aire
Don
Humber
Manchester
Gainsborough
Mersey
Lincoln
Trent
Anglesey
Chester
The Wash
MERCIA
Dee
Derby
Nottingham
Stafford
(Edwin)
Stamford
Norwich
Shrewsbury
Leicester
Thetford
EAST ANGLIA
Severn
Coventry
Warwick
(Waltheof)
Ely
(Gyrth)
Leominster
Northampton
Huntingdon
Teifi
Towy
Wye
Worcester
Bedford
Ipswich
Ringmere
Hereford
Avon
Gloucester
(Leofwine)
Hertford
Maldon
Usk
Oxford
Waltham
Wallingford
Fyfield
London
Sherston
Brentford
Thames
Thanet
Sandwich
Bristol
Canterbury
Dover
Watchet
Wells
(Godwine)
Otford
Glastonbury
Penselwood
Winchester
Battle
Hastings
(Harold)
WESSEX
Southampton
Bosham
Pevensey
Tamar
Exeter
Wight
ENGLISH CHANNEL

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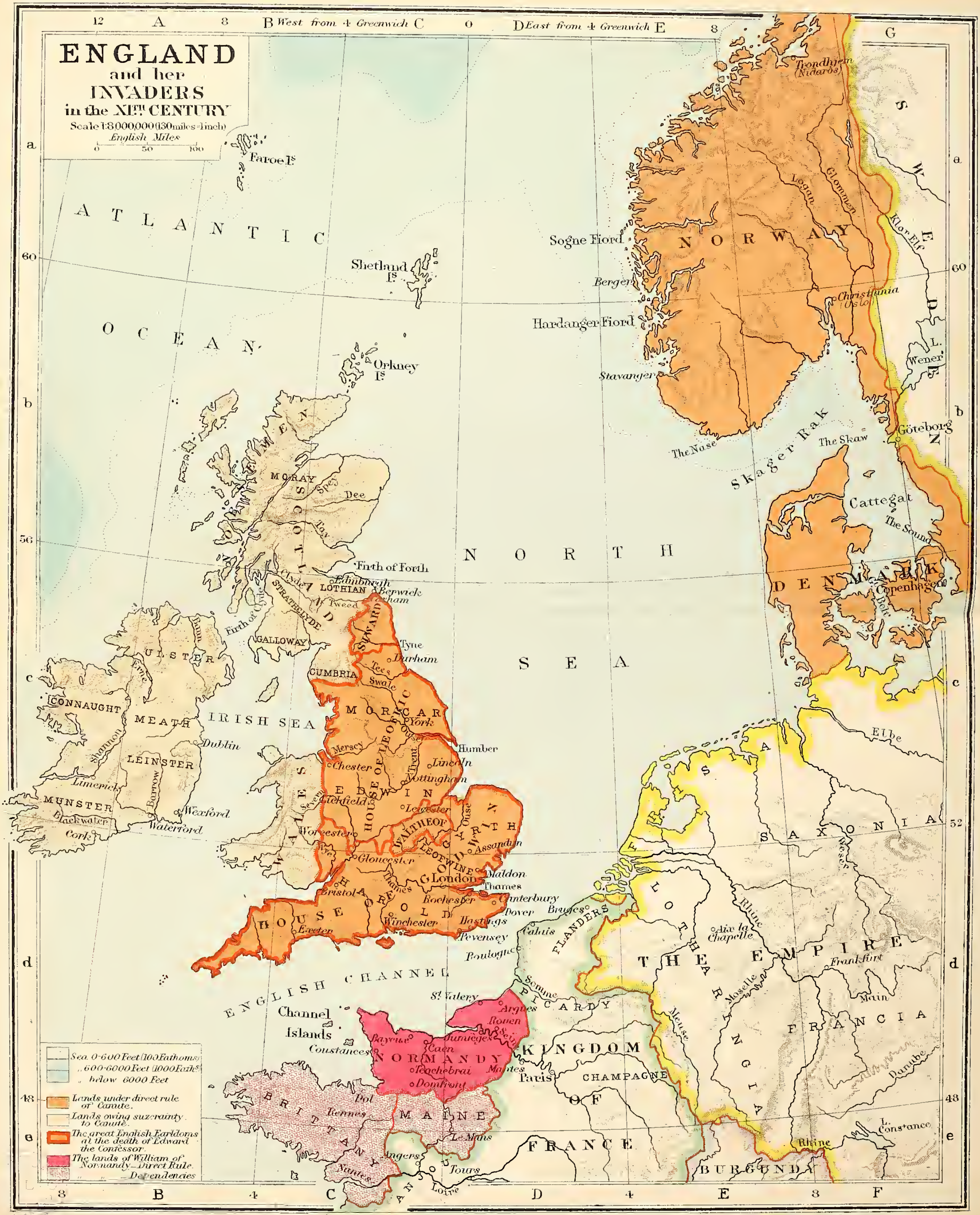

ENGLAND
and her
INVADERS
in the XIth CENTURY

Scale 1:8,000,000 (130 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles 0 50 100

- Sea 0-600 Feet (100 Fathoms)
- „ 600-6000 Feet (1000 Faths)
- „ below 6000 Feet
- Lands under direct rule of Canute.
- Lands owing suzerainty to Canute.
- The great English Earldoms at the death of Edward the Confessor.
- The lands of William of Normandy—Direct Rule.
- „ „ —Dependencies

West from 4 Greenwich
East from 4 Greenwich
12
8
4
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
a
b
c
d
e
60
56
52
48
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Faroe Is
Shetland Is
Orkney Is
Channel Islands
NORWAY
Trondhjem (Nidaros)
Logan
Glommen
Sogne Fiord
Bergen
Hardanger Fiord
Christiania (Oslo)
Stavanger
The Naze
Skager Rak
The Skaw
SWEDEN
Klar Elf
L. Wener
Göteborg
Cattegat
The Sound
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Belt
SCOTLAND
MORAY
Spey
Dee
Tay
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
LOTHIAN
Berwick
Clyde
Firth of Clyde
STRATHCLYDE
GALLOWAY
Tweed
Tyne
Durham
Tees
Swale
CUMBRIA
SIWARD
MORCAR
HOUSE OF LEOFRIC
EDWIN
York
Ouse
Humber
Mersey
Chester
Lincoln
Trent
Nottingham
Lichfield
Leicester
WALTHEOF
GYRTH
LEOFWINE
Assandun
Maldon
Thames
London
Canterbury
Dover
Rochester
Hastings
Pevensey
Winchester
Worcester
Severn
Gloucester
Bristol
Exeter
HOUSE OF GODWINE
WALES
ULSTER
Bann
Erne
CONNAUGHT
MEATH
Dublin
Shannon
LEINSTER
Barrow
Limerick
MUNSTER
Blackwater
Cork
Wexford
Waterford
Elbe
FRISIA
SAXONIA
Weser
FLANDERS
Bruges
Calais
Boulogne
LOTHARINGIA
THE EMPIRE
Aix la Chapelle
Rhine
Moselle
Meuse
Frankfurt
Main
FRANCIA
Danube
L. Constance
BURGUNDY
Somme
St Valery
PICARDY
Arques
Rouen
Seine
Jumièges
Bayeux
Caen
NORMANDY
Tenchebrai
Domfront
Mantes
Constances
KINGDOM OF FRANCE
Paris
CHAMPAGNE
BRITTANY
Dol
Rennes
Nantes
MAINE
Le Mans
Angers
ANJOU
Tours
Loire

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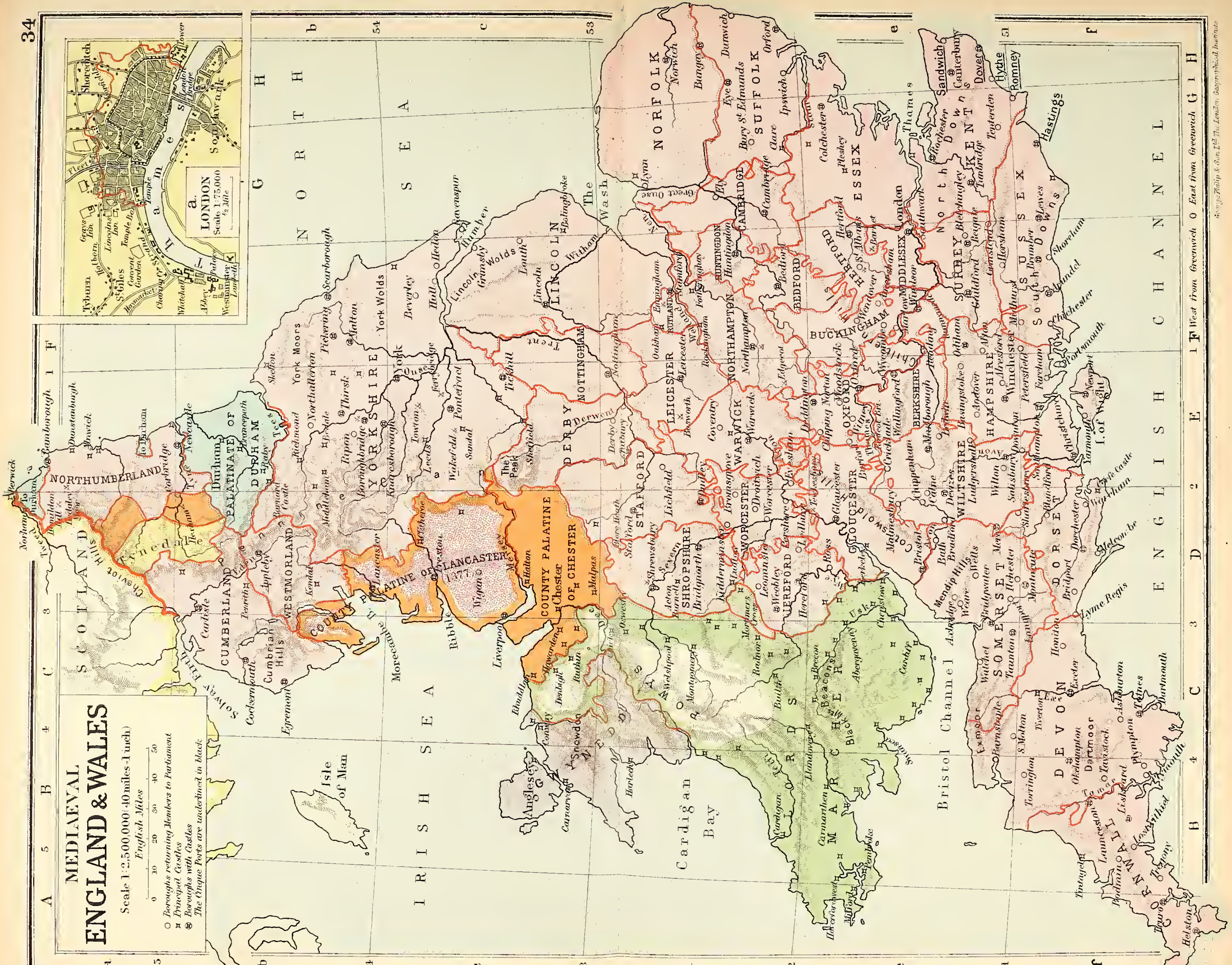

MEDIAEVAL
ENGLAND & WALES

Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

○ Boroughs returning Members to Parliament
¤ Principal Castles
⊛ Boroughs with Castles
The Cinque Ports are underlined in black

0 10 20 30 40 50
a. LONDON
Scale 1:75,000
½ Mile
Tyburn
Holborn
St Giles
Gray's Inn
Lincoln's Inn
Temple Bar
Strand
Covent Garden
Haymarket
Charing Cr.
Whitehall
Abbey
Westminster
Lambeth
Fleet
Temple
Thames
Shoreditch
London Bridge
Southwark
Tower
SCOTLAND
Cheviot Hills
Tynedale
Solway Firth
Berwick
Norham
Bamborough
Dunstanburgh
Alnwick
NORTHUMBERLAND
Newcastle
Durham
PALATINATE OF DURHAM
Raby
Barnard Castle
CUMBERLAND
Carlisle
Penrith
Cumbrian Hills
Cockermouth
Egremont
WESTMORLAND
Appleby
Kendal
YORKSHIRE
York Moors
York Wolds
Richmond
Northallerton
Ripon
Thirsk
Pickering
Malton
Scarborough
Beverley
Hull
Hedon
York
Knaresborough
Leeds
Pontefract
Wakefield
Sandal
Tickhill
Ravenspur
Humber
COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER (1377)
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Liverpool
Mersey
Ribble
Morecambe B.
COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER
Chester
Halton
Malpas
Hawarden
The Peak
DERBY
Derby
Derwent
NOTTINGHAM
Nottingham
Trent
LINCOLN
Lincoln
Lincoln Wolds
Grimsby
Louth
Boston
Stamford
Witham
The Wash
NORFOLK
Norwich
Lynn
Bungay
Great Ouse
SUFFOLK
Ipswich
Orford
Dunwich
Eye
Bury St Edmunds
Clare
CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge
Ely
HUNTINGDON
Huntingdon
BEDFORD
Bedford
NORTHAMPTON
Northampton
Rockingham
Fotheringhay
RUTLAND
Oakham
LEICESTER
Leicester
Bosworth
WARWICK
Warwick
Coventry
Kenilworth
STAFFORD
Stafford
Lichfield
Dudley
SHROPSHIRE
Shrewsbury
Bridgnorth
Ludlow
Oswestry
WORCESTER
Worcester
Droitwich
Evesham
HEREFORD
Hereford
Leominster
Ross
GLOUCESTER
Gloucester
Tewkesbury
Berkeley
Cotswold
OXFORD
Oxford
Woodstock
Banbury
BUCKINGHAM
Chiltern Hills
HERTFORD
Hertford
St Albans
ESSEX
Colchester
Pleshey
MIDDLESEX
London
Windsor
Wallingford
BERKSHIRE
Reading
SURREY
Guildford
Reigate
KENT
Rochester
Canterbury
Sandwich
Dover
Hythe
Romney
Hastings
North Downs
South Downs
SUSSEX
Lewes
Bramber
Arundel
Chichester
Shoreham
HAMPSHIRE
Winchester
Southampton
Portsmouth
Newport
I. of Wight
WILTSHIRE
Salisbury
Devizes
Marlborough
Malmesbury
SOMERSET
Bath
Wells
Bristol
Taunton
Bridgwater
Mendip Hills
Exmoor
DORSET
Dorchester
Sherborne
Corfe Castle
Wareham
Lyme Regis
Bridport
DEVON
Exeter
Dartmoor
Totnes
Dartmouth
Plymouth
Tavistock
Okehampton
Barnstaple
CORNWALL
Launceston
Bodmin
Lostwithiel
Tintagel
Helston
Truro
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Bristol Channel
WALES
MARCHER LORDS
Cardiff
Chepstow
Usk
Abergavenny
Brecon
Brecknock Beacons
Black Mts.
Builth
Radnor
Montgomery
Welshpool
Carmarthen
Llandovery
Cardigan
Pembroke
Haverfordwest
Milford
Swansea
Harlech
Carnarvon
Conway
Beaumaris
Anglesey
Snowdon
Denbigh
Ruthin
Flint
Rhuddlan
Cardigan Bay
IRISH SEA
Isle of Man
NORTH SEA
West from Greenwich
East from Greenwich

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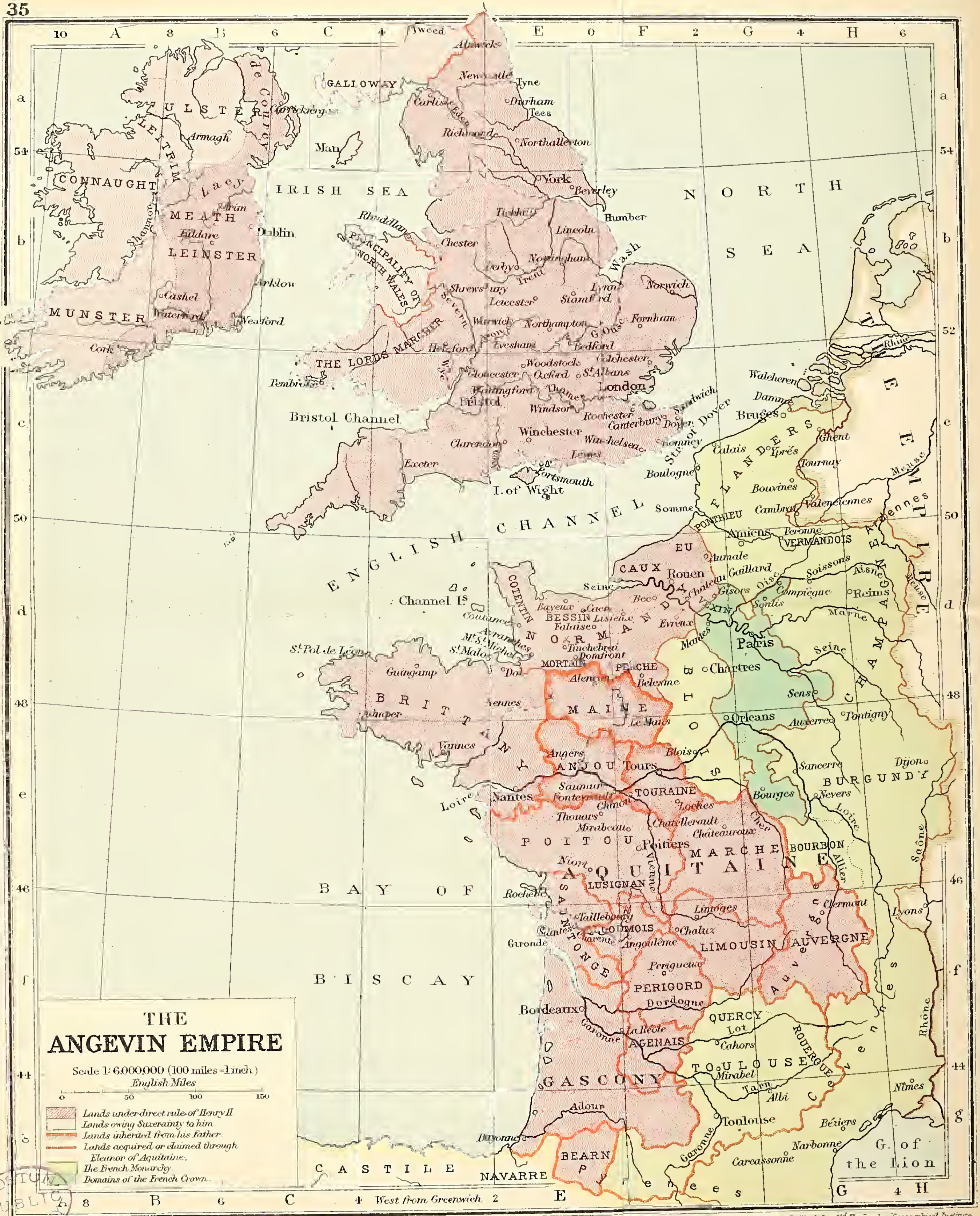

THE
ANGEVIN EMPIRE

Scale 1: 6,000,000 (100 miles = 1 inch.)

English Miles
0
50
100
150
▨ Lands under direct rule of Henry II
☐ Lands owing Suzerainty to him
Lands inherited from his Father
Lands acquired or claimed through Eleanor of Aquitaine.
🟩 The French Monarchy.
🟩 Domains of the French Crown.
10
A
8
B
6
C
4
E
0
F
2
G
4
H
6
a
54
b
52
c
50
d
48
e
46
f
44
g
West from Greenwich
Tweed
Alnwick
Newcastle
Tyne
Durham
Tees
Carlisle
Eden
Richmond
Northallerton
York
Beverley
Humber
Tickhill
Lincoln
Chester
Derby
Nottingham
Trent
Wash
Lynn
Norwich
Shrewsbury
Leicester
Stamford
Fornham
Warwick
Northampton
Ouse
Bedford
Hereford
Evesham
Woodstock
Colchester
Gloucester
Oxford
St. Albans
London
Wallingford
Thames
Bristol
Windsor
Rochester
Canterbury
Dover
Sandwich
Winchester
Winchelsea
Romney
Lewes
Clarendon
Exeter
Portsmouth
I. of Wight
Wye
Severn
GALLOWAY
Man
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
Rhuddlan
PRINCIPALITY OF NORTH WALES
THE LORDS MARCHER
Pembroke
Bristol Channel
ULSTER
de Courcy
Carrickfergus
Armagh
LEITRIM
CONNAUGHT
Lacy
MEATH
Trim
Shannon
Dublin
Kildare
LEINSTER
Arklow
Cashel
Waterford
Wexford
MUNSTER
Cork
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Channel Is.
Str. of Dover
Boulogne
Calais
FLANDERS
Ypres
Ghent
Bruges
Damme
Walcheren
Tournay
Bouvines
Cambrai
Valenciennes
Somme
PONTHIEU
Amiens
Peronne
VERMANDOIS
Ardennes
THE EMPIRE
Rhine
Meuse
EU
Aumale
CAUX
Rouen
Seine
Château Gaillard
Gisors
Oise
Soissons
Aisne
Compiègne
Reims
Senlis
VEXIN
Bec
Bayeux
Caen
BESSIN
Lisieux
Falaise
Evreux
Mantes
NORMANDY
Tinchebrai
Domfront
COTENTIN
Coutances
Avranches
Mt. St. Michel
St. Malo
MORTAIN
PERCHE
Belesme
Alençon
Paris
Marne
Chartres
Seine
CHAMPAGNE
Sens
St. Pol de Léon
Dol
Guingamp
Rennes
Quimper
BRITTANY
Vannes
MAINE
Le Mans
BLOIS
Orleans
Auxerre
Tontigny
Angers
ANJOU
Tours
Blois
Saumur
Fontevrault
Chinon
Nantes
Loire
TOURAINE
Loches
Sancerre
Dijon
BURGUNDY
Nevers
Bourges
Thouars
Mirabeau
Chatellerault
Châteauroux
Cher
POITOU
Poitiers
MARCHE
BOURBON
Allier
Saône
Niort
AQUITAINE
Vienne
LUSIGNAN
Rochelle
Taillebourg
ANGOUMOIS
SAINTONGE
Saintes
Charente
Angoulême
Chaluz
Limoges
LIMOUSIN
AUVERGNE
Clermont
Lyons
Gironde
Perigueux
PERIGORD
Dordogne
Bordeaux
Garonne
La Reole
AGENAIS
QUERCY
Lot
Cahors
ROUERGUE
TOULOUSE
Mirabel
Tarn
Albi
Rhône
Nîmes
GASCONY
Adour
Toulouse
Béziers
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Garonne
G. of the Lion
Bayonne
BEARN
NAVARRE
CASTILE
BAY OF BISCAY
Pyrenees
Cevennes

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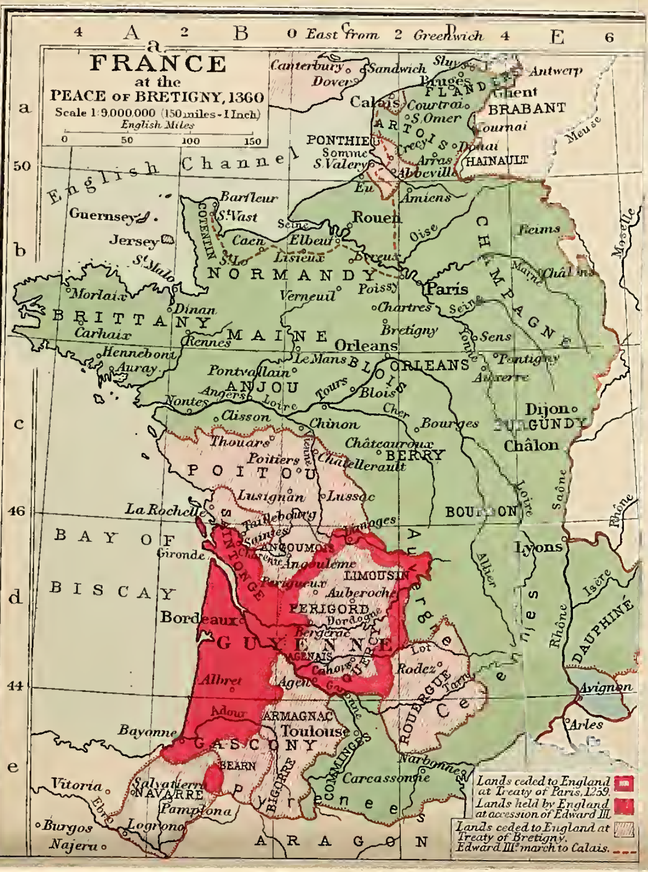
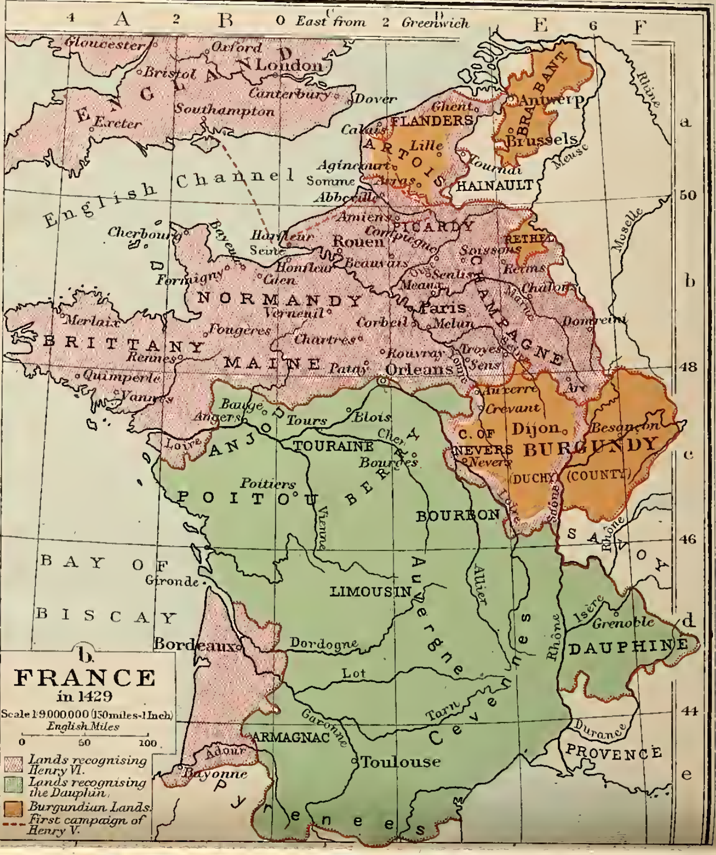


a. FRANCE at the PEACE of BRETIGNY, 1360

Scale 1:9,000,000 (150 miles = 1 Inch) English Miles

- 🟥 Lands ceded to England at Treaty of Paris, 1259.
- 🟥 Lands held by England at accession of Edward III.
- ▨ Lands ceded to England at Treaty of Bretigny.
- --- Edward III.'s march to Calais.

English Channel
BAY OF BISCAY
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
MAINE
ANJOU
POITOU
CHAMPAGNE
ORLEANS
BLOIS
BURGUNDY
BOURBON
BERRY
GUYENNE
GASCONY
PERIGORD
LIMOUSIN
ANGOUMOIS
SAINTONGE
ROUERGUE
ARMAGNAC
BEARN
BIGORRE
COMMINGES
NAVARRE
ARAGON
DAUPHINÉ
FLANDERS
BRABANT
HAINAULT
ARTOIS
PONTHIEU
COTENTIN
Auvergne
Cevennes
Pyrenees
Calais
Paris
Rouen
Orleans
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Poitiers
La Rochelle
Bayonne
Lyons
Dijon
Avignon
Arles
Canterbury
Dover
Sandwich

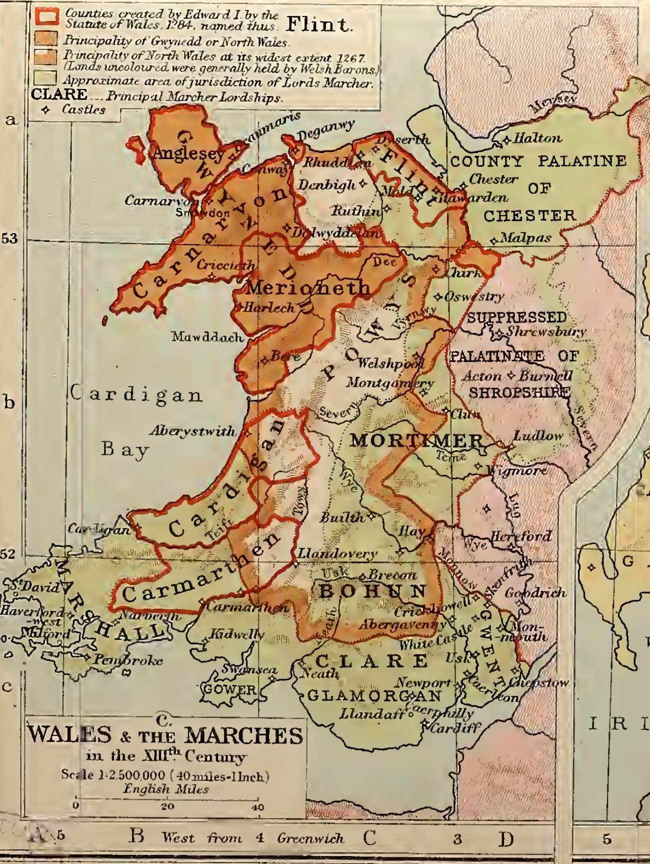


b. FRANCE in 1429

Scale 1:9,000,000 (150 miles = 1 Inch) English Miles

- ▨ Lands recognising Henry VI.
- 🟩 Lands recognising the Dauphin.
- 🟧 Burgundian Lands.
- --- First campaign of Henry V.

ENGLAND
London
English Channel
BAY OF BISCAY
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
MAINE
ANJOU
TOURAINE
POITOU
BERRY
BOURBON
LIMOUSIN
Auvergne
Cevennes
CHAMPAGNE
PICARDY
ARTOIS
FLANDERS
BRABANT
HAINAULT
RETHEL
BURGUNDY
DUCHY
COUNTY
C. OF NEVERS
SAVOY
DAUPHINÉ
PROVENCE
ARMAGNAC
Pyrenees
Paris
Rouen
Orleans
Agincourt
Harfleur
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Dijon
Besançon

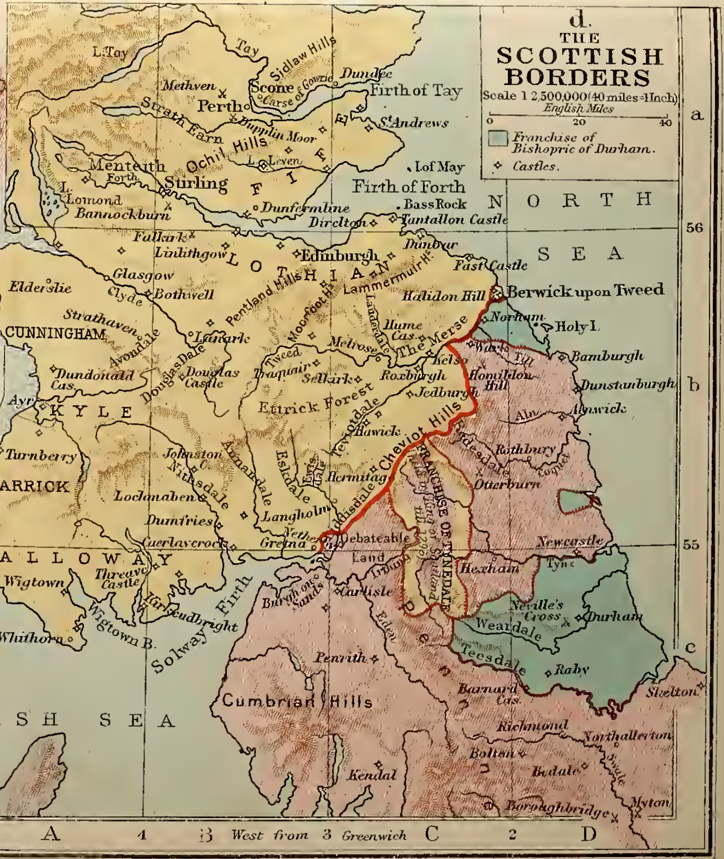


c. WALES & THE MARCHES in the XIIIth. Century

Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 miles = 1 Inch) English Miles

- Counties created by Edward I. by the Statute of Wales, 1284, named thus **Flint.**
- Principality of Gwynedd or North Wales.
- Principality of North Wales at its widest extent 1267. (Lands uncoloured were generally held by Welsh Barons.)
- Approximate area of jurisdiction of Lords Marcher.
- CLARE ... Principal Marcher Lordships.
- ✧ Castles

GWYNEDD
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Merioneth
Flint
POWYS
Cardigan
Carmarthen
MARSHALL
MORTIMER
BOHUN
CLARE
GLAMORGAN
GOWER
GWENT
COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER
SUPPRESSED PALATINATE OF SHROPSHIRE
Cardigan Bay
Chester
Shrewsbury
Ludlow
Hereford
Pembroke
Cardiff



d. THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 miles = 1 Inch) English Miles

- Franchise of Bishopric of Durham.
- ✧ Castles.

FIFE
LOTHIAN
CUNNINGHAM
KYLE
CARRICK
GALLOWAY
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
Firth of Forth
Firth of Tay
Solway Firth
Edinburgh
Stirling
Perth
Berwick upon Tweed
Cheviot Hills
FRANCHISE OF TYNEDALE
Debateable Land
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Cumbrian Hills

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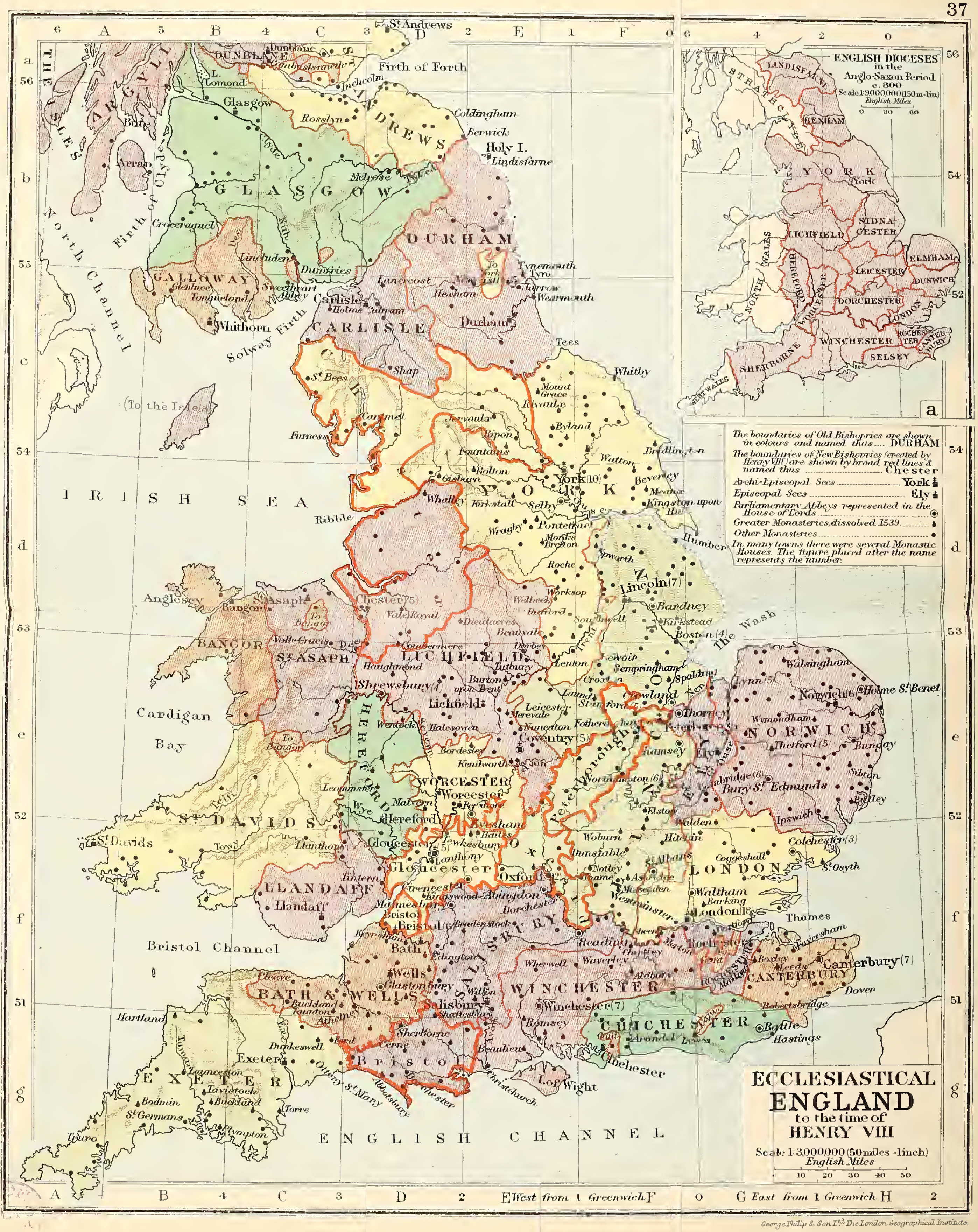
ENGLISH DIOCESES
in the
Anglo-Saxon Period
c. 800
Scale 1:9000000 (150 m.-1in.)
English Miles
0 30 60
LINDISFARNE
STRATHCLYDE
HEXHAM
YORK
SIDNACESTER
LICHFIELD
ELMHAM
LEICESTER
DUNWICH
HEREFORD
WORCESTER
DORCHESTER
NORTH WALES
LONDON
ROCHESTER
CANTERBURY
WINCHESTER
SHERBORNE
SELSEY
WEST WALES
a
The boundaries of Old Bishoprics are shown in colours and named thus ...... DURHAM
The boundaries of New Bishoprics (created by Henry VIII) are shown by broad red lines & named thus ...... Chester
Archi-Episcopal Sees ...... York
Episcopal Sees ...... Ely
Parliamentary Abbeys represented in the House of Lords ...... ◉
Greater Monasteries, dissolved 1539 ...... •
Other Monasteries ...... •
In many towns there were several Monastic Houses. The figure placed after the name represents the number.
THE ISLES
ARGYLL
DUNBLANE
ST ANDREWS
GLASGOW
GALLOWAY
DURHAM
CARLISLE
YORK
LINCOLN
LICHFIELD
ST ASAPH
BANGOR
HEREFORD
WORCESTER
ST DAVIDS
LLANDAFF
NORWICH
ELY
LONDON
SALISBURY
BATH & WELLS
EXETER
WINCHESTER
CHICHESTER
CANTERBURY
ROCHESTER
Chester
Peterborough
Oxford
Gloucester
Bristol
Westminster
Firth of Forth
Firth of Clyde
North Channel
Solway Firth
IRISH SEA
Cardigan Bay
Bristol Channel
ENGLISH CHANNEL
The Wash
Humber
Thames
Anglesey
Lof Wight
Whitby
Berwick
Holy I. Lindisfarne
Durham
Carlisle
York (10)
Lincoln (7)
Shrewsbury (4)
Lichfield
Coventry (5)
Norwich (6)
Bury St Edmunds
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Tewkesbury
Oxford
London (18)
Canterbury (7)
Bath
Wells
Glastonbury
Salisbury
Winchester (7)
Exeter
St Davids
Llandaff
Bangor
St Asaph
West from 1 Greenwich
East from 1 Greenwich
A B C D E F G H
a b c d e f g
51 52 53 54 55 56

ECCLESIASTICAL ENGLAND
to the time of HENRY VIII

Scale 1:3,000,000 (50 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
10 20 30 40 50

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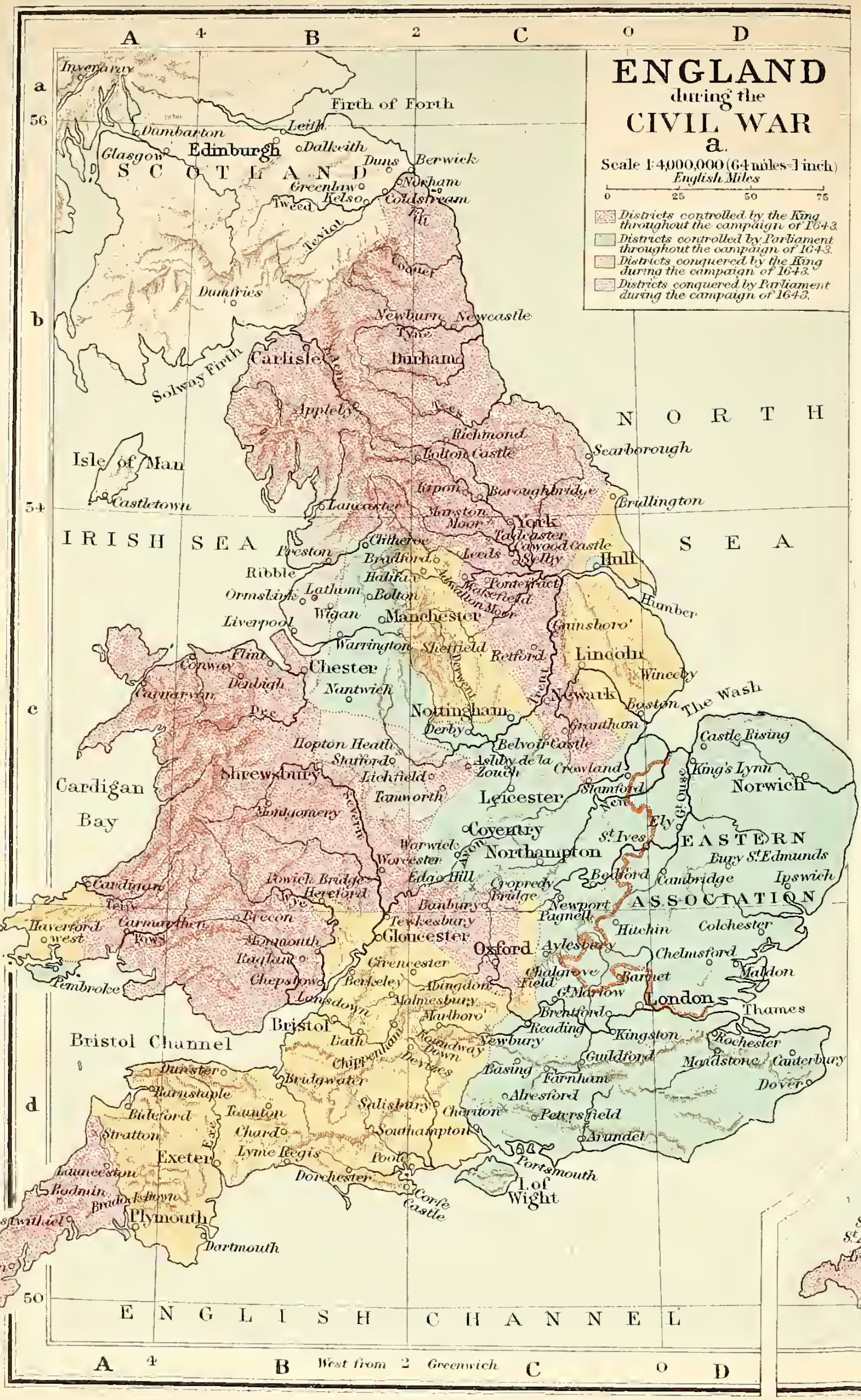
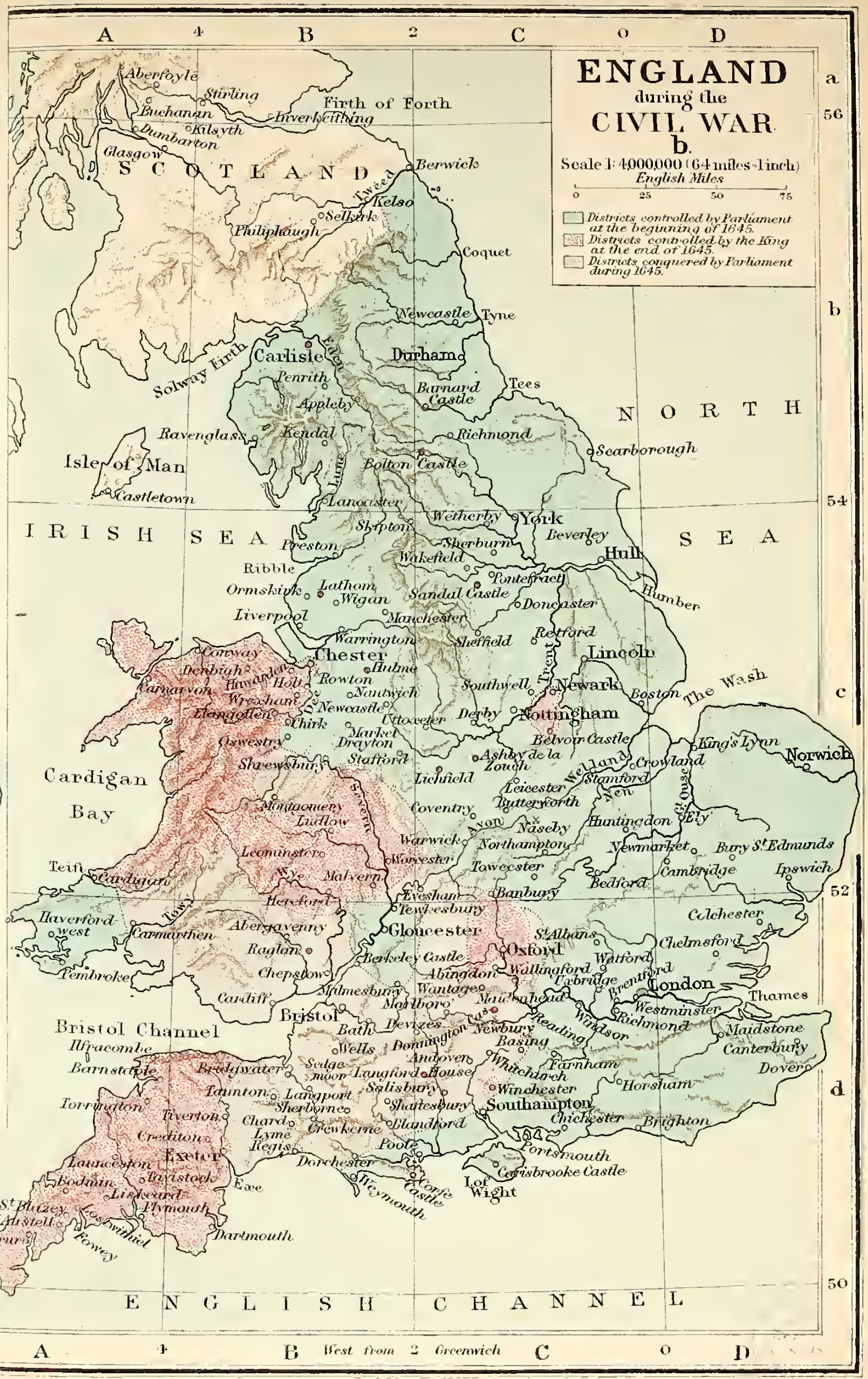


ENGLAND during the CIVIL WAR a.

Scale 1:4,000,000 (64 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0 25 50 75
▨ Districts controlled by the King throughout the campaign of 1643.
▨ Districts controlled by Parliament throughout the campaign of 1643.
▨ Districts conquered by the King during the campaign of 1643.
▨ Districts conquered by Parliament during the campaign of 1643.
A 4 B 2 C 0 D
a b c d
56 54 52 50
West from 2 Greenwich
SCOTLAND
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Dumbarton
Inveraray
Leith
Dalkeith
Duns
Berwick
Norham
Coldstream
Kelso
Greenlaw
Tweed
Teviot
Dumfries
Solway Firth
Carlisle
Newburn
Newcastle
Tyne
Durham
Appleby
Tees
Richmond
Bolton Castle
Ripon
Boroughbridge
Scarborough
Bridlington
Isle of Man
Castletown
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
Lancaster
Marston Moor
York
Tadcaster
Cawood Castle
Selby
Hull
Humber
Preston
Clitheroe
Bradford
Leeds
Halifax
Pontefract
Wakefield
Adwalton Moor
Ribble
Ormskirk
Lathom
Bolton
Wigan
Manchester
Liverpool
Warrington
Sheffield
Retford
Gainsboro'
Lincoln
Winceby
Boston
The Wash
Conway
Flint
Chester
Denbigh
Carnarvon
Nantwich
Dee
Newark
Grantham
Nottingham
Derby
Belvoir Castle
Hopton Heath
Stafford
Ashby de la Zouch
Crowland
Castle Rising
King's Lynn
Norwich
Shrewsbury
Lichfield
Tamworth
Stamford
Leicester
Cardigan Bay
Montgomery
Severn
Coventry
St. Ives
Ely
EASTERN ASSOCIATION
Warwick
Worcester
Northampton
Bedford
Bury St. Edmunds
Edge Hill
Cambridge
Ipswich
Cropredy Bridge
Newport Pagnell
Cardigan
Teifi
Haverford west
Carmarthen
Brecon
Powick Bridge
Hereford
Wye
Banbury
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Hitchin
Colchester
Towy
Monmouth
Oxford
Aylesbury
Chelmsford
Raglan
Cirencester
Chalgrove Field
Barnet
Maldon
Pembroke
Chepstow
Berkeley
Abingdon
Gt. Marlow
London
Thames
Lansdown
Malmesbury
Marlboro'
Brentford
Bristol
Bath
Roundway Down
Newbury
Reading
Kingston
Rochester
Bristol Channel
Chippenham
Devizes
Guildford
Maidstone
Canterbury
Dunster
Bridgwater
Basing
Farnham
Dover
Barnstaple
Salisbury
Alresford
Bideford
Taunton
Cheriton
Petersfield
Stratton
Exe
Chard
Southampton
Arundel
Exeter
Lyme Regis
Poole
Portsmouth
Launceston
Dorchester
Corfe Castle
I. of Wight
Bodmin
Bradock Down
Lostwithiel
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Penryn
ENGLISH CHANNEL



ENGLAND during the CIVIL WAR b.

Scale 1:4,000,000 (64 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0 25 50 75
▨ Districts controlled by Parliament at the beginning of 1645.
▨ Districts controlled by the King at the end of 1645.
▨ Districts conquered by Parliament during 1645.
A 4 B 2 C 0 D
a b c d
56 54 52 50
West from 2 Greenwich
SCOTLAND
Aberfoyle
Stirling
Firth of Forth
Buchanan
Kilsyth
Inverkeithing
Dumbarton
Glasgow
Berwick
Tweed
Kelso
Selkirk
Philiphaugh
Coquet
Newcastle
Tyne
Solway Firth
Carlisle
Eden
Durham
Penrith
Barnard Castle
Tees
Appleby
Ravenglass
Kendal
Richmond
NORTH SEA
Scarborough
Isle of Man
Castletown
Bolton Castle
Lune
Lancaster
Wetherby
York
Skipton
Sherburn
Beverley
IRISH SEA
Preston
Hull
Ribble
Wakefield
Pontefract
Humber
Ormskirk
Lathom
Wigan
Sandal Castle
Doncaster
Liverpool
Manchester
Warrington
Sheffield
Retford
Conway
Chester
Lincoln
Denbigh
Hawarden
Holt
Hulme
Trent
Rowton
Nantwich
Southwell
Newark
Carnarvon
Wrexham
Boston
The Wash
Llangollen
Newcastle
Uttoxeter
Derby
Nottingham
Chirk
Market Drayton
Belvoir Castle
King's Lynn
Norwich
Oswestry
Stafford
Ashby de la Zouch
Crowland
Shrewsbury
Lichfield
Welland
Stamford
Cardigan Bay
Leicester
Butterworth
Nen
Ouse
Montgomery
Coventry
Ludlow
Avon
Naseby
Huntingdon
Ely
Severn
Warwick
Northampton
Newmarket
Bury St. Edmunds
Teifi
Leominster
Worcester
Towcester
Cambridge
Ipswich
Cardigan
Wye
Malvern
Bedford
Evesham
Banbury
Towy
Hereford
Tewkesbury
Haverford west
Carmarthen
Abergavenny
Gloucester
St. Albans
Colchester
Raglan
Berkeley Castle
Oxford
Watford
Chelmsford
Pembroke
Chepstow
Abingdon
Wallingford
Uxbridge
Brentford
London
Thames
Cardiff
Malmesbury
Wantage
Maidenhead
Windsor
Westminster
Bristol Channel
Bristol
Marlboro'
Reading
Richmond
Maidstone
Ilfracombe
Bath
Devizes
Donnington Castle
Newbury
Canterbury
Barnstaple
Bridgwater
Wells
Basing
Andover
Farnham
Dover
Sedgemoor
Langford House
Whitchurch
Torrington
Taunton
Langport
Salisbury
Winchester
Horsham
Tiverton
Sherborne
Shaftesbury
Southampton
Chard
Crewkerne
Blandford
Chichester
Brighton
Crediton
Lyme Regis
Exeter
Poole
Portsmouth
Launceston
Tavistock
Dorchester
Corfe Castle
Carisbrooke Castle
Bodmin
Liskeard
Exe
Weymouth
I. of Wight
St. Blazey
St. Austell
Plymouth
Truro
Lostwithiel
Fowey
Dartmouth
ENGLISH CHANNEL

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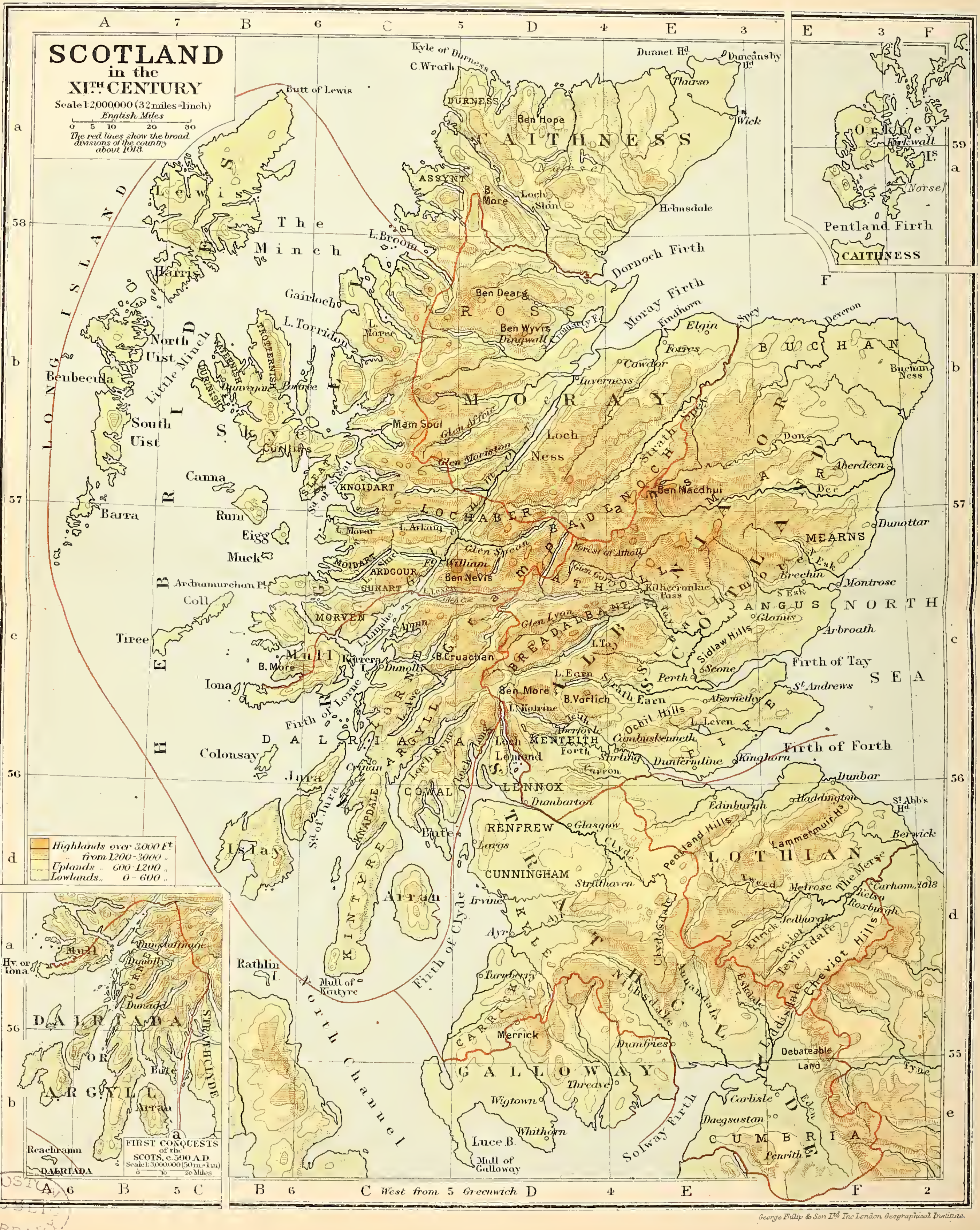

SCOTLAND in the XI.TH CENTURY

Scale 1:2000000 (32 miles = 1 inch)

The red lines show the broad divisions of the country about 1018.

English Miles
0 5 10 20 30
Highlands over 3000 Ft
from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
CAITHNESS
Norse
Orkney Is.
Kirkwall
Pentland Firth
DURNESS
ASSYNT
Ben Hope
Kyle of Durness
C. Wrath
Dunnet Hd.
Duncansby Hd.
Thurso
Wick
Helmsdale
B. More
Loch Shin
L. Broom
Dornoch Firth
Moray Firth
Findhorn
Elgin
Forres
Spey
Deveron
ROSS
Ben Dearg
Ben Wyvis
Dingwall
Cromarty F.
Gairloch
L. Maree
L. Torridon
MORAY
Inverness
Cawdor
Mam Soul
Glen Affric
Glen Moriston
Loch Ness
BUCHAN
Buchan Ness
Don
Aberdeen
Dee
MAR
Ben Macdhui
BADENOCH
Strath Spey
LOCHABER
L. Arkaig
L. Morar
KNOIDART
MOIDART
ARDGOUR
SUNART
MORVEN
Ft. William
Ben Nevis
Glen Spean
Forest of Atholl
ATHOLL
Glen Garry
Killiecrankie Pass
MEARNS
Dunottar
Esk
Brechin
Montrose
S. Esk
ANGUS
Glamis
Arbroath
Sidlaw Hills
Scone
Perth
Firth of Tay
St. Andrews
NORTH SEA
BREADALBANE
Glen Lyon
L. Tay
B. Cruachan
Ben More
L. Earn
Strath Earn
B. Vorlich
L. Katrine
Aberfoyle
MENTEITH
Forth
Ochil Hills
Abernethy
L. Leven
FIFE
Cambuskenneth
Stirling
Dunfermline
Kinghorn
Firth of Forth
Carron
Loch Lomond
LENNOX
Dumbarton
L. Linnhe
Appin
Kerrera I.
Dunolly
L. Awe
Firth of Lorne
LORN
ARGYLL
DALRIADA
Loch Fyne
Loch Long
COWAL
Crinan
KNAPDALE
KINTYRE
Mull of Kintyre
Sd. of Jura
Jura
Islay
Colonsay
Iona
Mull
B. More
Tiree
Coll
Ardnamurchan Pt.
Muck
Eigg
Rum
Canna
Sd. of Sleat
SLEAT
Cuillins
Skye
TROTTERNISH
VATERNISH
DURINISH
Dunvegan
Portree
Little Minch
The Minch
Butt of Lewis
Lewis
Harris
North Uist
Benbecula
South Uist
Barra
LONG ISLAND
HEBRIDES
Bute
Arran
Rathlin I.
North Channel
Firth of Clyde
RENFREW
Glasgow
Clyde
Largs
CUNNINGHAM
Strathaven
Irvine
Ayr
KYLE
STRATHCLYDE
CARRICK
Turnberry
Merrick
GALLOWAY
Threave
Wigtown
Whithorn
Luce B.
Mull of Galloway
Nithsdale
Dumfries
Annandale
Clydesdale
Eskdale
Liddisdale
Solway Firth
Debateable Land
Carlisle
Daegsastan
Eden
Penrith
CUMBRIA
Tyne
Cheviot Hills
Teviotdale
Teviot
Ettrick
Jedburgh
Roxburgh
Kelso
Carham, 1018
The Merse
Melrose
Tweed
LOTHIAN
Lammermuir Hs.
Pentland Hills
Edinburgh
Haddington
Dunbar
St. Abb's Hd.
Berwick
FIRST CONQUESTS of the SCOTS, c. 500 A.D.
Scale 1:3000000 (50 m. = 1 in.)
0 10 20 Miles
Hy, or Iona
Dunstaffnage
Dunadd
ARGYLL
Reachrann
DALRIADA
West from 5 Greenwich
A B C D E F
a b c d e
58 57 56 55 59

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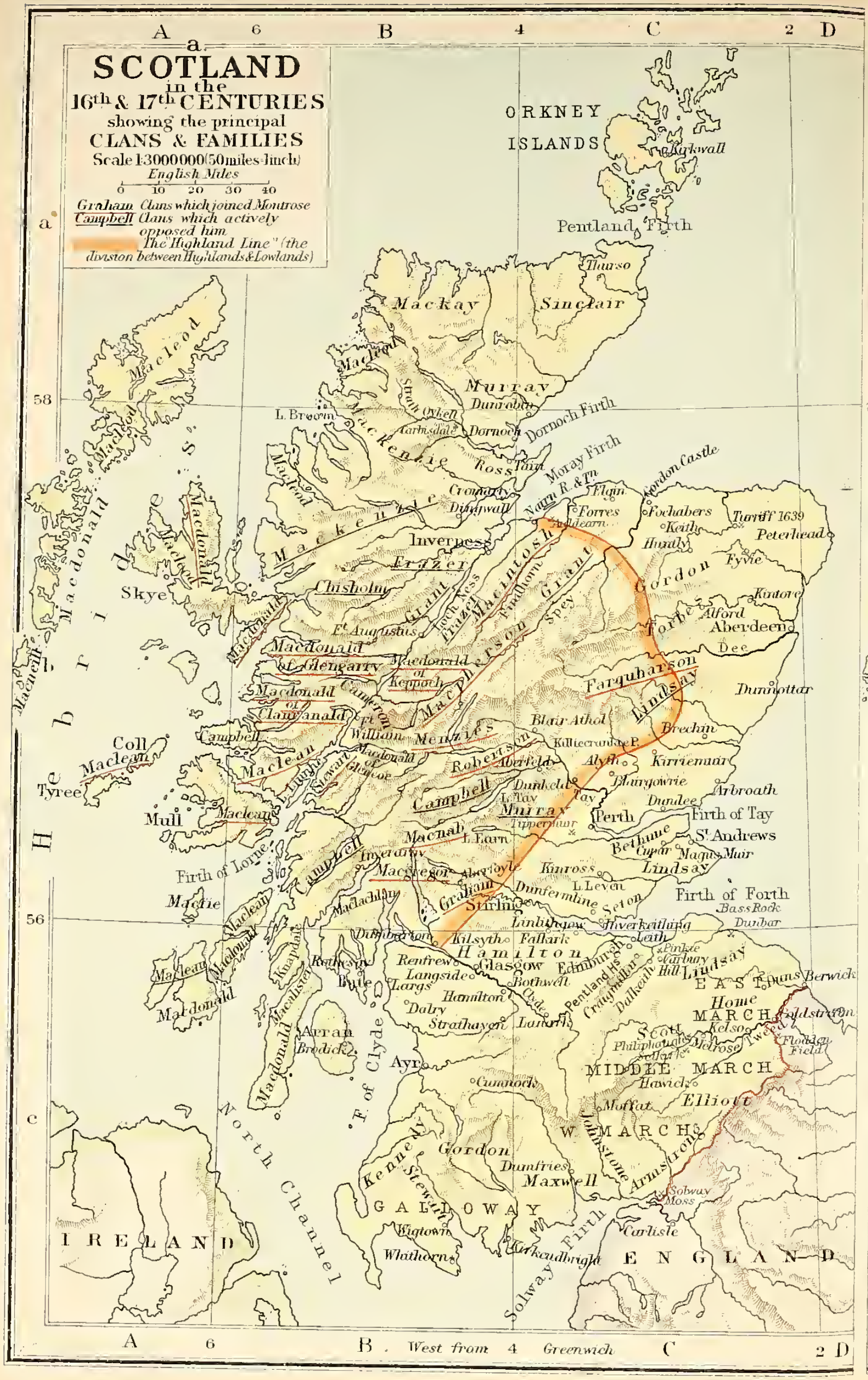


a.
SCOTLAND
in the
16th & 17th CENTURIES
showing the principal
CLANS & FAMILIES

Scale 1:3000000 (50 miles-1inch)

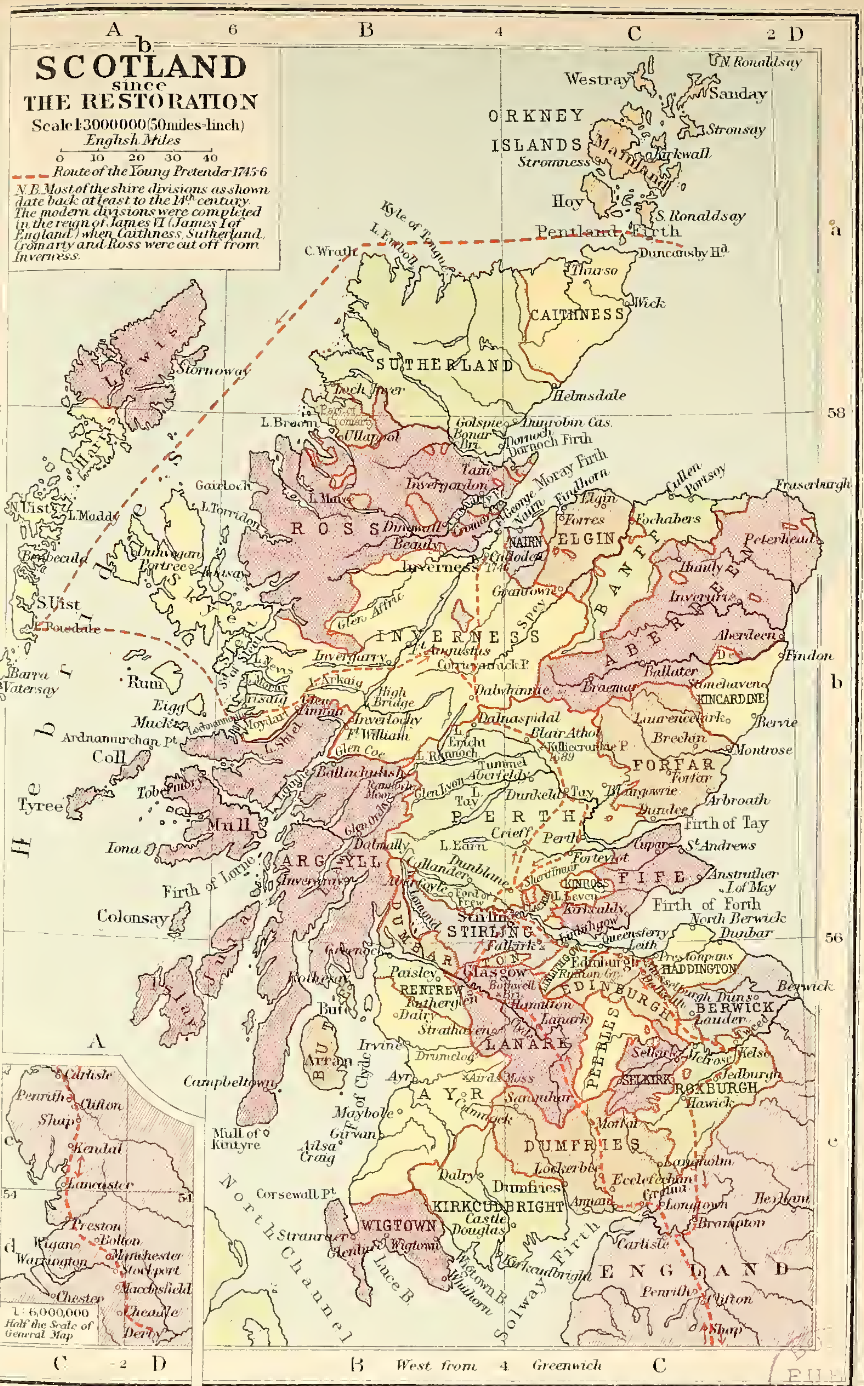
English Miles 0 10 20 30 40

Graham Clans which joined Montrose

Campbell Clans which actively opposed him

"The Highland Line" (the division between Highlands & Lowlands)

ORKNEY ISLANDS
Kirkwall
Pentland Firth
Thurso
Mackay
Sinclair
Macleod
Murray
Dunrobin
Dornoch
Dornoch Firth
Strath Oykell
Carinsdale
Ross
Tain
Moray Firth
L. Broom
Mackenzie
Cromarty
Dingwall
Nairn R. & Tn
Elgin
Forres
Auldearn
Gordon Castle
Fochabers
Keith
Huntly
Turriff 1639
Peterhead
Fyvie
Inverness
Frazer
Chisholm
Grant
Macintosh
Findhorn
Spey
Gordon
Kintore
Alford
Aberdeen
Forbes
Dee
Skye
Macdonald
Ft Augustus
Macdonald of Glengarry
Macdonald of Keppoch
Macpherson
Farquharson
Lindsay
Dunnottar
Macdonald of Clanranald
Cameron
Ft William
Menzies
Blair Athol
Killiecrankie P.
Brechin
Kirriemuir
Arbroath
Campbell
Maclean
Coll
Tyree
Mull
Stewart
Macdonald of Glencoe
Robertson
Aberfeldy
Dunkeld
Alyth
Blairgowrie
Dundee
Tay
L. Tay
Murray
Perth
Firth of Tay
St Andrews
Bethune
Cupar
Magus Muir
Lindsay
Macnab
L. Earn
Tippermuir
Inveraray
Firth of Lorne
Macgregor
Aberfoyle
Kinross
L. Leven
Graham
Stirling
Dunfermline
Seton
Firth of Forth
Bass Rock
Dunbar
Maclachlan
Macfie
Linlithgow
Inverkeithing
Leith
Kilsyth
Falkirk
Dumbarton
Hamilton
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Pinkie
Carbury Hill
Renfrew
Langside
Bothwell
Largs
Pentland Hills
Craigmillar
Dalkeith
Lindsay
Duns
Berwick
EAST MARCH
Home
Hamilton
Dalry
Strathaven
Lanark
Bute
Arran
Brodick
F. of Clyde
Ayr
Cumnock
Scott
Philiphaugh
Selkirk
Melrose
Kelso
Tweed
Coldstream
Flodden Field
MIDDLE MARCH
Hawick
Elliott
Moffat
W. MARCH
Johnstone
Armstrong
Kennedy
Stewart
Gordon
Dumfries
Maxwell
GALLOWAY
Wigtown
Whithorn
Kirkcudbright
Solway Firth
Solway Moss
Carlisle
ENGLAND
IRELAND
North Channel
Hebrides
Macneil
Macleod
Macdonald
West from Greenwich



b.
SCOTLAND
since
THE RESTORATION

Scale 1:3000000 (50 miles-1inch)

English Miles 0 10 20 30 40

Route of the Young Pretender 1745-6

N.B. Most of the shire divisions as shown date back at least to the 14th century. The modern divisions were completed in the reign of James VI (James I of England) when Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty and Ross were cut off from Inverness.

1 : 6,000,000
Half the Scale of General Map

N. Ronaldsay
Westray
Sanday
Stronsay
ORKNEY ISLANDS
Mainland
Kirkwall
Stromness
Hoy
S. Ronaldsay
Pentland Firth
Duncansby Hd
C. Wrath
Kyle of Tongue
L. Eriboll
Thurso
Wick
CAITHNESS
SUTHERLAND
Helmsdale
Lewis
Stornoway
Harris
Loch Inver
Ullapool
L. Broom
Golspie
Dunrobin Cas.
Bonar Br.
Dornoch
Dornoch Firth
Tain
Invergordon
Moray Firth
Fort George
Nairn
Findhorn
Elgin
Forres
Cullen
Portsoy
Fraserburgh
Fochabers
Peterhead
Gairloch
L. Torridon
L. Maree
N. Uist
L. Maddy
ROSS
Dingwall
Cromarty
Beauly
NAIRN
ELGIN
BANFF
Culloden
Inverness 1746
Huntly
Benbecula
Dunvegan
Portree
Raasay
Skye
S. Uist
Grantown
Spey
Inverurie
ABERDEEN
Aberdeen
Findon
Glen Affric
INVERNESS
Ft Augustus
Invergarry
Corryarrack P.
Barra
Vatersay
Rum
Eigg
Muck
Ardnamurchan Pt
Coll
Tyree
Glenfinnan
Moydart
L. Arkaig
High Bridge
Inverlochy
Ft William
Dalwhinnie
Braemar
Ballater
Stonehaven
KINCARDINE
Laurencekirk
Bervie
Dalnaspidal
Blair Athol
Killiecrankie P. 1689
Brechin
Montrose
FORFAR
Forfar
Glen Coe
L. Rannoch
Tummel
Aberfeldy
Ballachulish
Tobermory
Mull
Iona
Glen Lyon
Dunkeld
Tay
Blairgowrie
Arbroath
Dundee
PERTH
Crieff
Perth
Firth of Tay
Cupar
St Andrews
ARGYLL
Dalmally
Inveraray
Firth of Lorne
L. Earn
Callander
Dunblane
Sheriffmuir
Forteviot
KINROSS
L. Leven
FIFE
Anstruther
I. of May
Kirkcaldy
Colonsay
Aberfoyle
Ford of Frew
Stirling
STIRLING
Falkirk
Firth of Forth
North Berwick
Dunbar
Queensferry
Leith
Prestonpans
HADDINGTON
Edinburgh
Rullion Gr.
EDINBURGH
DUMBARTON
Greenock
Paisley
Glasgow
RENFREW
Rutherglen
Bothwell Br.
Hamilton
Lanark
LINLITHGOW
Jura
Islay
Rothesay
Bute
BUTE
Arran
Dalry
Strathaven
LANARK
PEEBLES
Duns
BERWICK
Berwick
Lauder
Kelso
Jedburgh
Selkirk
SELKIRK
Melrose
ROXBURGH
Hawick
Irvine
Drumclog
Airds Moss
AYR
Ayr
Cumnock
Sanquhar
Campbeltown
Mull of Kintyre
Maybole
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Moffat
DUMFRIES
Lockerbie
Ecclefechan
Langholm
Gretna
Longtown
Brampton
Hexham
Corsewall Pt
Dalry
Dumfries
Annan
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
Castle Douglas
Kirkcudbright
WIGTOWN
Wigtown
Stranraer
Glenluce
Luce B.
Wigtown B.
Whithorn
Solway Firth
Carlisle
ENGLAND
Penrith
Clifton
Shap
North Channel
Hebrides
Carlisle
Penrith
Clifton
Shap
Kendal
Lancaster
Preston
Wigan
Bolton
Warrington
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Chester
Leek
Derby
West from Greenwich

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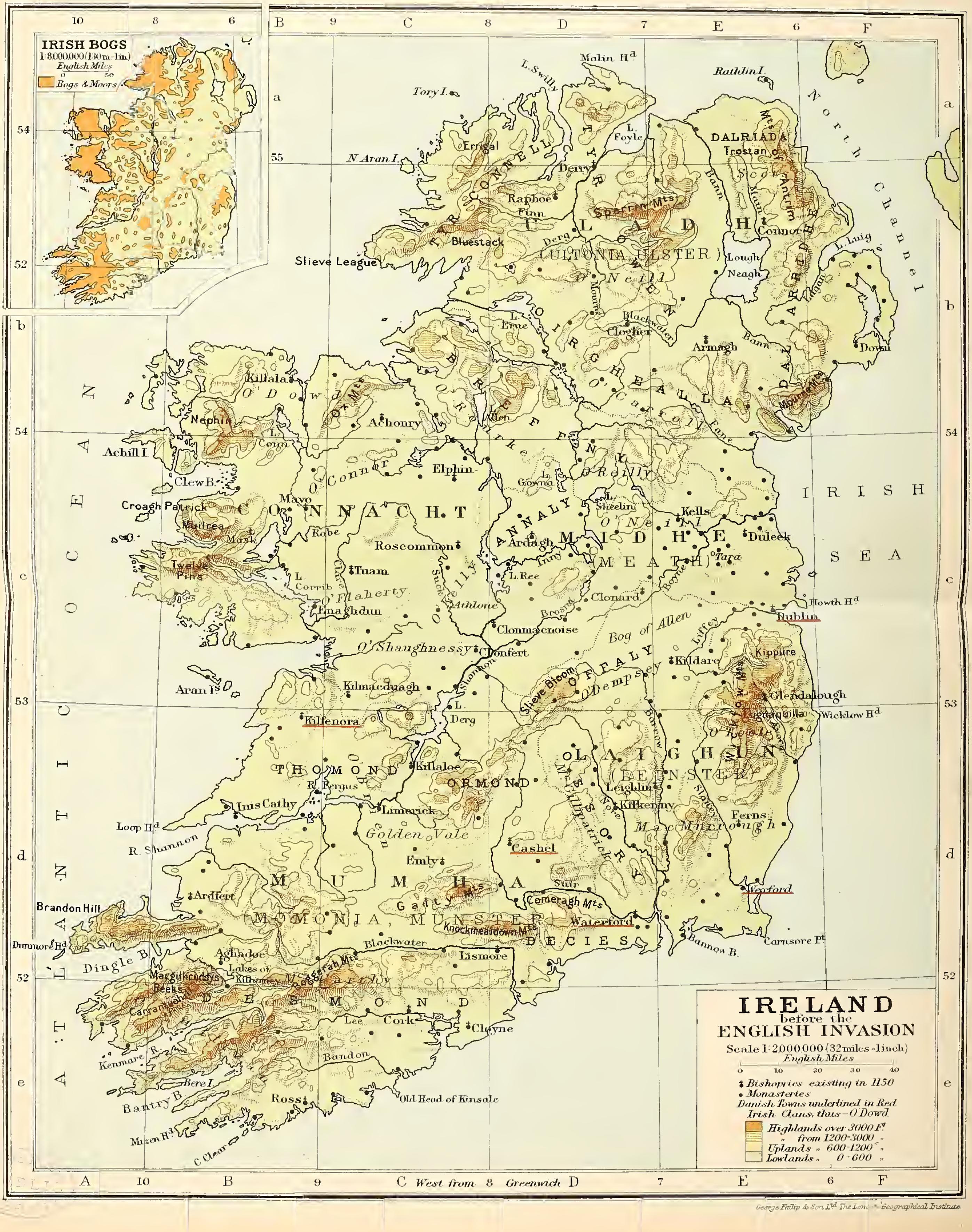
IRELAND
before the
ENGLISH INVASION
Scale 1:2000,000 (32 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 10 20 30 40
‡ Bishoprics existing in 1150
• Monasteries
Danish Towns underlined in Red
Irish Clans, thus – O Dowd
Highlands over 3000 Ft.
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
IRISH BOGS
1:8,000,000 (130 m = 1 in)
English Miles
0 50
Bogs & Moors
West from 8 Greenwich
North Channel
IRISH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ULADH (ULTONIA, ULSTER)
CONNACHT
MIDHE (MEATH)
LAIGHIN (LEINSTER)
MUMHA (MOMONIA, MUNSTER)
DALRIADA
TYRCONNELL
TYR OWEN
O'Neill
OIRGHEALLA
DALARADH
BREFFNY
O'Rourke
O'Reilly
ANNALY
O'Connor
O'Dowd
O'Flaherty
O'Kelly
O'Shaughnessy
OFFALY
O'Dempsey
OSSORY
Mc Gillpatrick
Mac Murrough
O'Toole
THOMOND
O'Brien
ORMOND
DECIES
DESMOND
Mc Carthy
Malin Hd.
L. Swilly
Tory I.
Rathlin I.
L. Foyle
Derry
Raphoe
Finn
Errigal
Bluestack
Slieve League
N. Aran I.
Sperrin Mts.
Trostan
Antrim
Connor
Main
Bann
Lough Neagh
L. Luig
Lagan
Down
Armagh
Mourne Mts.
Derg
Mourne
Blackwater
Clogher
L. Erne
Allen
Fane
Killala
Ox Mts.
Achonry
Nephin
L. Conn
Achill I.
Clew B.
Croagh Patrick
Mulrea
Mask
Mayo
Twelve Pins
Robe
Roscommon
Elphin
Gowna
L. Sheelin
Kells
Duleek
Tara
Ardagh
Inny
L. Ree
Clare
Tuam
L. Corrib
Enaghdun
Suck
Athlone
Clonard
Boyne
Howth Hd.
Dublin
Brosna
Clonmacnoise
Clonfert
Bog of Allen
Liffey
Kildare
Kippure
Glendalough
Lugnaquilla
Wicklow Mts.
Wicklow Hd.
Slieve Bloom
Shannon
Aran Is.
Kilmacduagh
Kilfenora
L. Derg
Killaloe
Barrow
Leighlin
Kilkenny
Nore
Slaney
Ferns
R. Fergus
Inis Cathy
Limerick
Loop Hd.
R. Shannon
Golden Vale
Cashel
Emly
Suir
Wexford
Ardfert
Galty Mts.
Comeragh Mts.
Waterford
Knockmealdown Mts.
Carnsore Pt.
Bannow B.
Brandon Hill
Dunmore Hd.
Dingle B.
Aghadoe
Blackwater
Lismore
Lakes of Killarney
Boggerah Mts.
Macgillicuddy's Reeks
Carrantuohill
Lee
Cork
Cloyne
Kenmare R.
Bandon
Bere I.
Bantry B.
Ross
Old Head of Kinsale
Mizen Hd.
C. Clear

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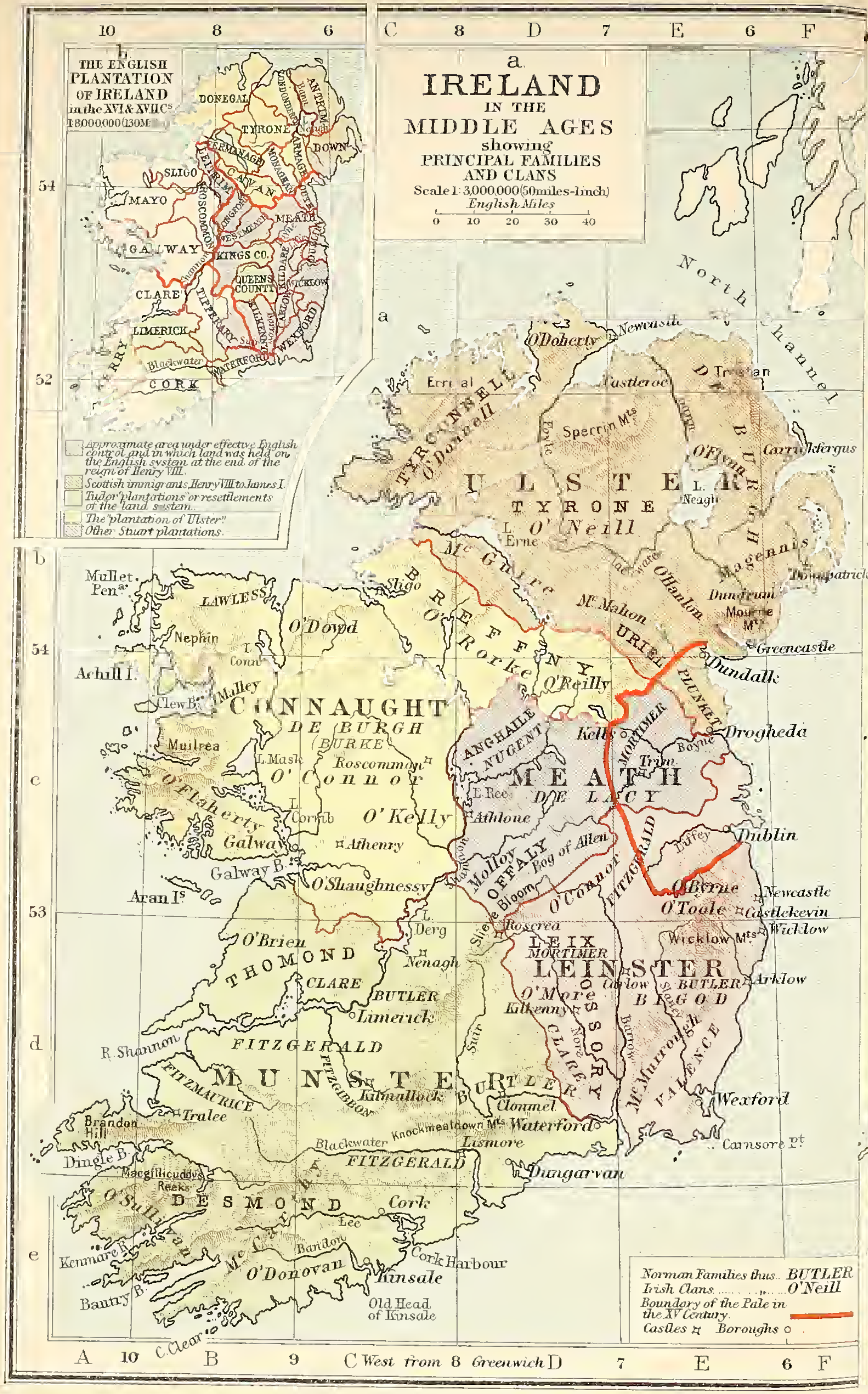
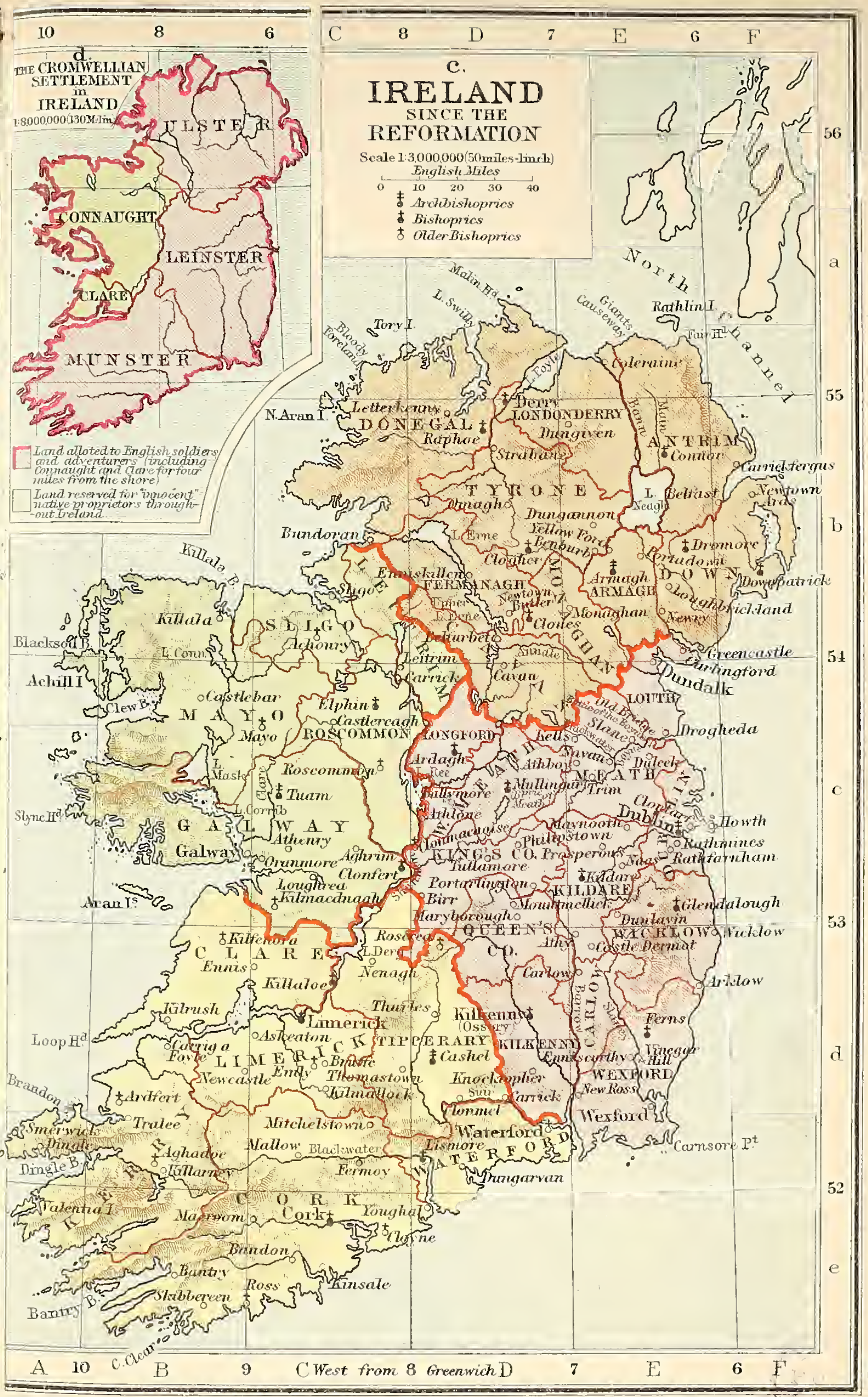


a.
IRELAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES showing PRINCIPAL FAMILIES AND CLANS
Scale 1:3,000,000 (50 miles-1inch)
English Miles 0 10 20 30 40

b.
THE ENGLISH PLANTATION OF IRELAND in the XVI & XVII Cs.
1:8,000,000 (130 M.-1in.)

Approximate area under effective English control and in which land was held on the English system at the end of the reign of Henry VIII.
Scottish immigrants Henry VIII to James I.
Tudor 'plantations' or resettlements of the land system.
The 'plantation of Ulster.'
Other Stuart plantations.
DONEGAL
TYRONE
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DOWN
ARMAGH
FERMANAGH
MONAGHAN
CAVAN
SLIGO
MAYO
LEITRIM
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
MEATH
GALWAY
KINGS CO.
QUEENS COUNTY
KILDARE
WICKLOW
CLARE
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
WEXFORD
LIMERICK
WATERFORD
KERRY
CORK
Blackwater
Norman Families thus BUTLER
Irish Clans O'Neill
Boundary of the Pale in the XV Century
Castles ⌑ Boroughs ○
North Channel
ULSTER
TYRONE
O'Neill
TYRCONNELL
O'Donnell
O'Doherty
Newcastle
Castleroe
Sperrin Mts.
Carrickfergus
O'Flynn
Magennis
Downpatrick
Dundrum
Mourne Mts.
Greencastle
Dundalk
Drogheda
McGuire
McMahon
URIEL
O'Hanlon
BREFFNY O'Rorke
O'Reilly
PLUNKET
MORTIMER
Kells
Trim
Boyne
ANGHAILE NUGENT
MEATH
DE LACY
Athlone
OFFALY
Molloy
Bog of Allen
O'Connor
FITZGERALD
Dublin
Liffey
O'Byrne
O'Toole
Newcastle
Castlekevin
Wicklow
Wicklow Mts.
Arklow
LEIX
MORTIMER
LEINSTER
Carlow
Kilkenny
O'More
OSSORY
BUTLER
BIGOD
Roscrea
CLARE
McMurrough
VALENCE
Wexford
Carnsore Pt.
CONNAUGHT
DE BURGH (BURKE)
O'Connor
Roscommon
O'Kelly
O'Dowd
LAWLESS
Nephin
L. Conn
Malley
Mullet Pen.
Achill I.
Clew B.
Muilrea
L. Mask
L. Corrib
O'Flaherty
Galway
Athenry
Galway B.
Aran Is.
O'Shaughnessy
L. Derg
O'Brien
THOMOND
CLARE
Nenagh
BUTLER
Limerick
R. Shannon
FITZGERALD
MUNSTER
FITZMAURICE
FITZGIBBON
Kilmallock
Tralee
Brandon Hill
Dingle B.
Clonmel
Waterford
Knockmealdown Mts.
Blackwater
Lismore
FITZGERALD
Dungarvan
Macgillicuddy's Reeks
O'Sullivan
DESMOND
McCarthy
Cork
Lee
Bandon
Cork Harbour
Kinsale
O'Donovan
Kenmare R.
Bantry B.
Old Head of Kinsale
C. Clear
West from Greenwich



c.
IRELAND SINCE THE REFORMATION
Scale 1:3,000,000 (50 miles-1inch)
English Miles 0 10 20 30 40
‡ Archbishoprics
‡ Bishoprics
‡ Older Bishoprics

d.
THE CROMWELLIAN SETTLEMENT in IRELAND
1:8,000,000 (130 M.-1in.)

Land allotted to English soldiers and adventurers (including Connaught and Clare for four miles from the shore)
Land reserved for "innocent" native proprietors throughout Ireland.
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
CLARE
MUNSTER
North Channel
Rathlin I.
Fair Hd.
Giants Causeway
Malin Hd.
L. Swilly
Tory I.
Bloody Foreland
N. Aran I.
Letterkenny
DONEGAL
Raphoe
Derry
LONDONDERRY
Dungiven
Coleraine
ANTRIM
Connor
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Newtown Ards
Strabane
TYRONE
Omagh
Dungannon
L. Neagh
Dromore
DOWN
Downpatrick
Lecale
Newry
Armagh
ARMAGH
Monaghan
MONAGHAN
Clogher
Enniskillen
FERMANAGH
Clones
Cavan
Bundoran
Killala
Sligo
SLIGO
Achonry
LEITRIM
Leitrim
Carrick
Ardagh
LONGFORD
LOUTH
Dundalk
Carlingford
Greencastle
Drogheda
Kells
MEATH
Trim
Navan
Duleek
Dublin
Howth
Rathmines
Rathfarnham
Maynooth
Kildare
KILDARE
Mullingar
WESTMEATH
Athlone
Blacksod B.
Achill I.
Clew B.
Castlebar
MAYO
Mayo
L. Conn
L. Mask
Elphin
Castlereagh
ROSCOMMON
Roscommon
Tuam
L. Corrib
GALWAY
Galway
Athenry
Aughrim
Clonfert
Oranmore
Loughrea
Kilmacduagh
Slyne Hd.
Aran Is.
KING'S CO.
Philipstown
Tullamore
Portarlington
Birr
Maryborough
QUEEN'S CO.
Mountmellick
Roscrea
Athy
Carlow
CARLOW
Glendalough
Dunlavin
WICKLOW
Wicklow
Castle Dermot
Arklow
Ferns
Vinegar Hill
Enniscorthy
WEXFORD
New Ross
Wexford
Carnsore Pt.
Kilfenora
CLARE
Ennis
Killaloe
Nenagh
L. Derg
Thurles
Kilkenny (Ossory)
KILKENNY
Kilrush
Limerick
LIMERICK
Askeaton
TIPPERARY
Cashel
Carrig a Foyle
Newcastle
Emly
Bruree
Thomastown
Kilmallock
Knocktopher
Carrick
Clonmel
Loop Hd.
Brandon
Ardfert
Tralee
KERRY
Smerwick
Dingle
Dingle B.
Aghadoe
Killarney
Mitchelstown
Mallow
Blackwater
Fermoy
Lismore
Waterford
WATERFORD
Dungarvan
Valentia I.
Macroom
CORK
Cork
Youghal
Cloyne
Bandon
Bantry
Ross
Kinsale
Skibbereen
Bantry B.
C. Clear
West from Greenwich

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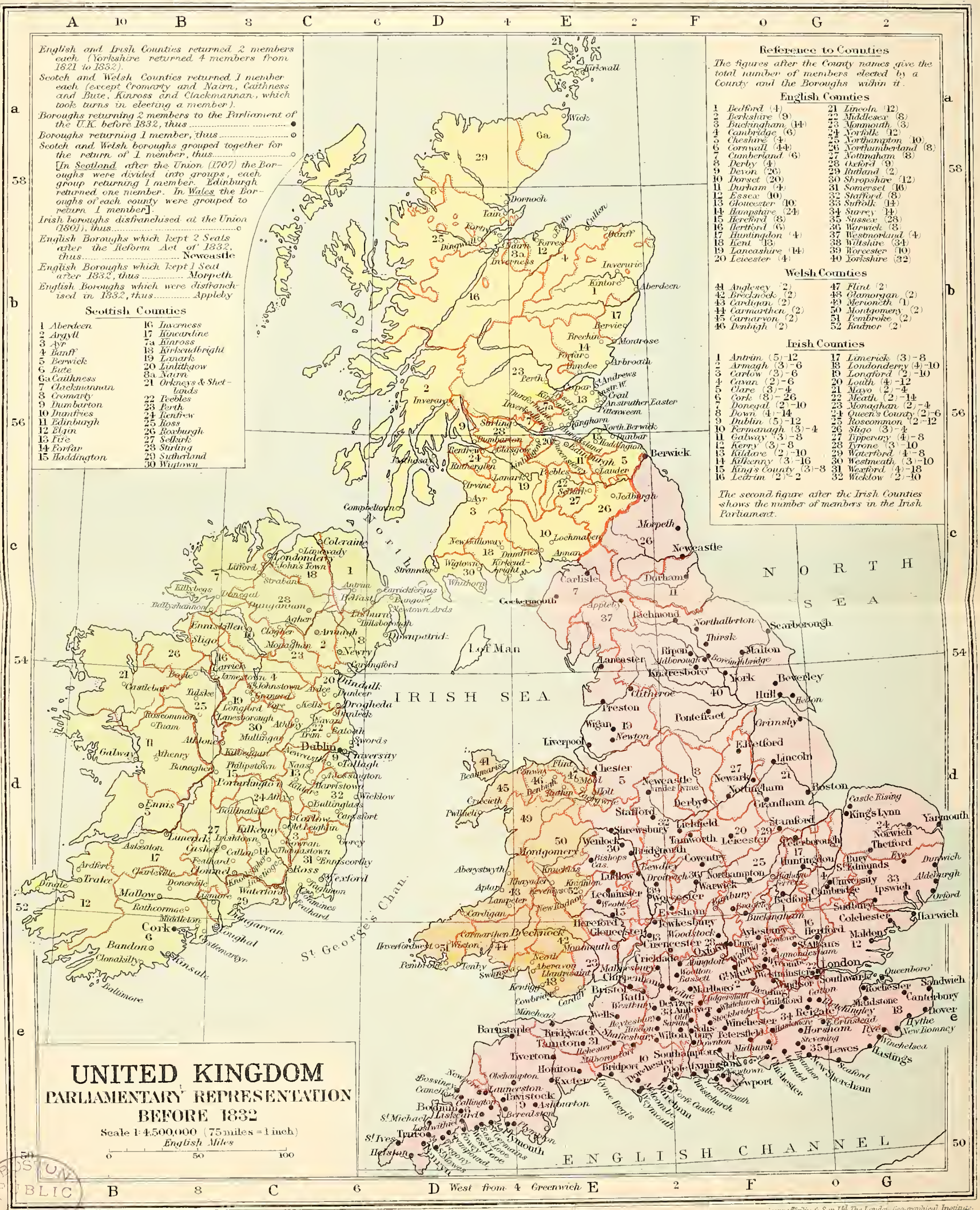
A
10
B
8
C
6
D
4
E
2
F
0
G
2
a
b
c
d
e
58
56
54
52
50
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
St George's Chan.
North Chan.
I. of Man
Kirkwall
Wick
Dornoch
Tain
Inverness
Aberdeen
Montrose
Perth
Stirling
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Berwick
Dumfries
Morpeth
Newcastle
Durham
Carlisle
Cockermouth
Appleby
Scarborough
York
Hull
Lancaster
Preston
Liverpool
Chester
Lincoln
Boston
Derby
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Leicester
Northampton
Warwick
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Oxford
Cambridge
Norwich
Yarmouth
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
Bedford
Buckingham
London
Westminster
Southwark
Bristol
Bath
Wells
Salisbury
Winchester
Southampton
Canterbury
Dover
Hastings
Lewes
Chichester
Portsmouth
Exeter
Barnstaple
Taunton
Launceston
Bodmin
Truro
Plymouth
Carmarthen
Brecknock
Pembroke
Cardigan
Montgomery
Beaumaris
Londonderry
Coleraine
Belfast
Armagh
Newry
Dundalk
Drogheda
Dublin
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
Kilkenny
Cork
Kinsale
Limerick
Ennis
Galway
Sligo
Mallow
Tralee
Dingle
West from 4 Greenwich

English and Irish Counties returned 2 members each (Yorkshire returned 4 members from 1821 to 1832).

Scotch and Welsh Counties returned 1 member each (except Cromarty and Nairn, Caithness and Bute, Kinross and Clackmannan, which took turns in electing a member).

Boroughs returning 2 members to the Parliament of the U.K. before 1832, thus .... ●

Boroughs returning 1 member, thus .... ⊙

Scotch and Welsh boroughs grouped together for the return of 1 member, thus .... ○

[In Scotland after the Union (1707) the Boroughs were divided into groups, each group returning 1 member. Edinburgh returned one member. In Wales the Boroughs of each county were grouped to return 1 member].

Irish boroughs disfranchised at the Union (1801), thus .... ○

English Boroughs which kept 2 Seats after the Reform Act of 1832, thus .... **Newcastle**

English Boroughs which kept 1 Seat after 1832, thus .... *Morpeth*

English Boroughs which were disfranchised in 1832, thus .... *Appleby*

Scottish Counties

1	Aberdeen	16	Inverness
2	Argyll	17	Kincardine
3	Ayr	7a	Kinross
4	Banff	18	Kirkcudbright
5	Berwick	19	Lanark
6	Bute	20	Linlithgow
6a	Caithness	8a	Nairn
7	Clackmannan	21	Orkneys & Shetlands
8	Cromarty	22	Peebles
9	Dumbarton	23	Perth
10	Dumfries	24	Renfrew
11	Edinburgh	25	Ross
12	Elgin	26	Roxburgh
13	Fife	27	Selkirk
14	Forfar	28	Stirling
15	Haddington	29	Sutherland
		30	Wigtown

UNITED KINGDOM
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION BEFORE 1832

Scale 1:4,500,000 (75 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

0 50 100

Reference to Counties

The figures after the County names give the total number of members elected by a County and the Boroughs within it.

English Counties

1	Bedford (4)	21	Lincoln (12)
2	Berkshire (9)	22	Middlesex (8)
3	Buckingham (14)	23	Monmouth (3)
4	Cambridge (6)	24	Norfolk (12)
5	Cheshire (4)	25	Northampton (10)
6	Cornwall (44)	26	Northumberland (8)
7	Cumberland (6)	27	Nottingham (8)
8	Derby (4)	28	Oxford (9)
9	Devon (26)	29	Rutland (2)
10	Dorset (20)	30	Shropshire (12)
11	Durham (4)	31	Somerset (16)
12	Essex (10)	32	Stafford (8)
13	Gloucester (10)	33	Suffolk (14)
14	Hampshire (24)	34	Surrey (14)
15	Hereford (8)	35	Sussex (28)
16	Hertford (6)	36	Warwick (8)
17	Huntingdon (4)	37	Westmorland (4)
18	Kent (18)	38	Wiltshire (34)
19	Lancashire (14)	39	Worcester (10)
20	Leicester (4)	40	Yorkshire (32)

Welsh Counties

41	Anglesey (2)	47	Flint (2)
42	Brecknock (2)	48	Glamorgan (2)
43	Cardigan (2)	49	Merioneth (1)
44	Carmarthen (2)	50	Montgomery (2)
45	Carnarvon (2)	51	Pembroke (2)
46	Denbigh (2)	52	Radnor (2)

Irish Counties

1	Antrim (5)-12	17	Limerick (3)-8
2	Armagh (3)-6	18	Londonderry (4)-10
3	Carlow (3)-6	19	Longford (2)-10
4	Cavan (2)-6	20	Louth (4)-12
5	Clare (3)-4	21	Mayo (2)-4
6	Cork (8)-26	22	Meath (2)-14
7	Donegal (2)-10	23	Monaghan (2)-4
8	Down (4)-14	24	Queen's County (2)-6
9	Dublin (5)-12	25	Roscommon (2)-12
10	Fermanagh (3)-4	26	Sligo (3)-4
11	Galway (3)-8	27	Tipperary (4)-8
12	Kerry (3)-8	28	Tyrone (3)-10
13	Kildare (2)-10	29	Waterford (4)-8
14	Kilkenny (3)-16	30	Westmeath (3)-10
15	King's County (3)-8	31	Wexford (4)-18
16	Leitrim (2)-2	32	Wicklow (2)-10

The second figure after the Irish Counties shows the number of members in the Irish Parliament.

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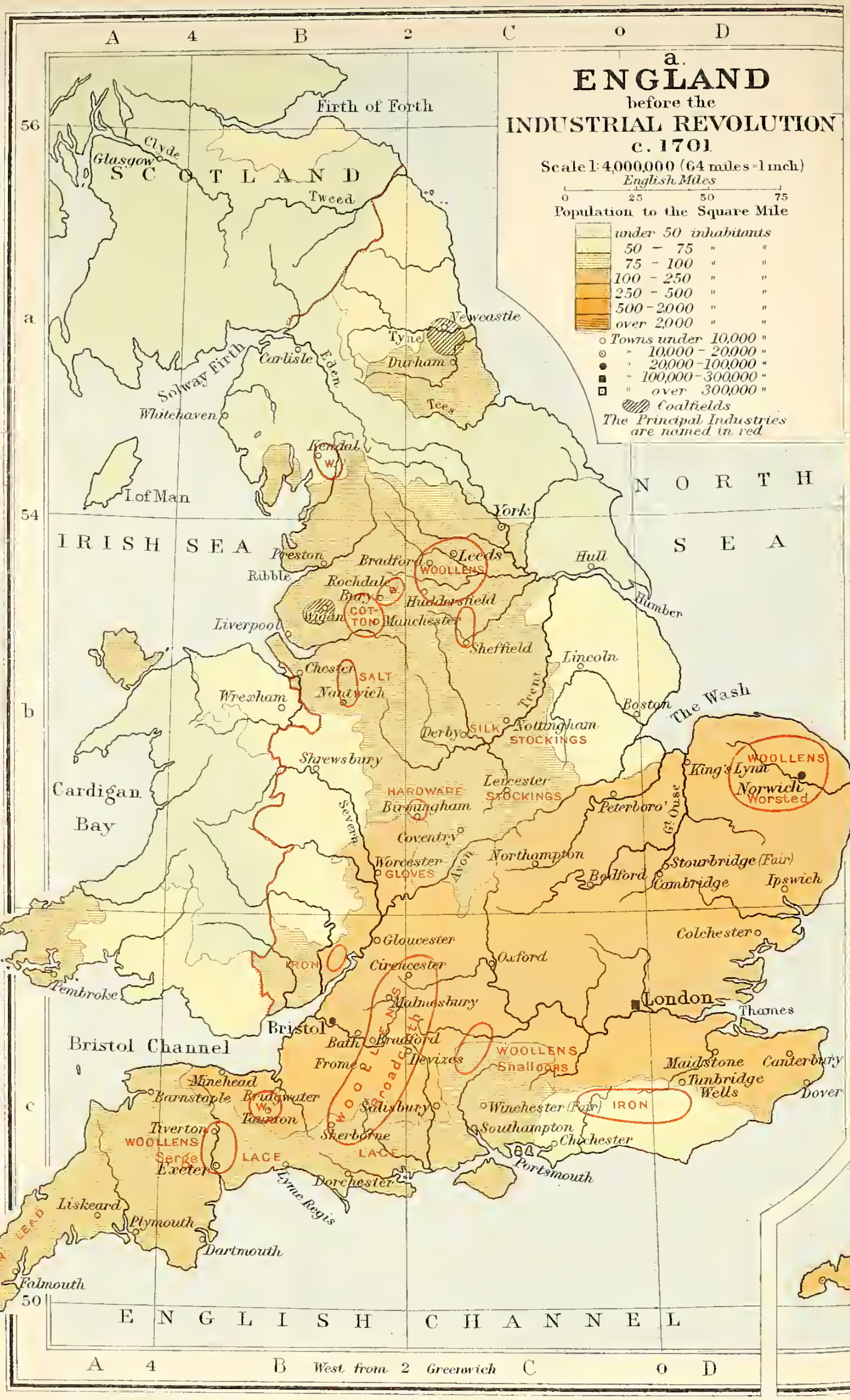
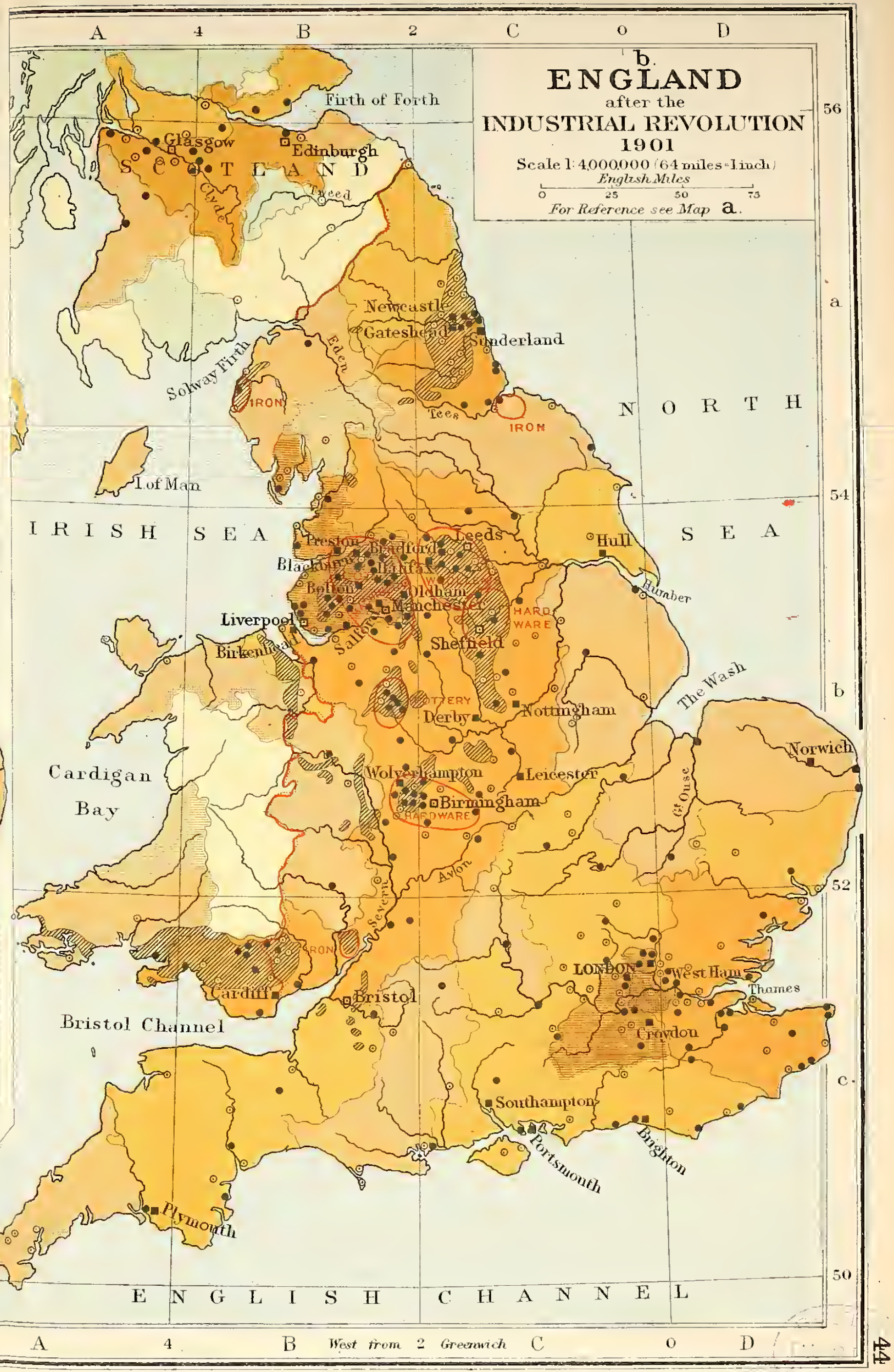


a.
ENGLAND
before the
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
c. 1701
Scale 1: 4,000,000 (64 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
25
50
75
Population to the Square Mile
under 50 inhabitants
50 – 75 " "
75 – 100 " "
100 – 250 " "
250 – 500 " "
500 – 2000 " "
over 2,000 " "
○ Towns under 10,000 "
◎ " 10,000 – 20,000 "
● " 20,000 – 100,000 "
■ " 100,000 – 300,000 "
▣ " over 300,000 "
▨ Coalfields
The Principal Industries are named in red
A
4
B
2
C
0
D
56
54
52
50
a
b
c
Firth of Forth
Clyde
Glasgow
SCOTLAND
Tweed
Newcastle
Tyne
Durham
Tees
Carlisle
Eden
Solway Firth
Whitehaven
Kendal
W.
I. of Man
York
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
Preston
Ribble
Bradford
Leeds
WOOLLENS
Rochdale
Bury
Huddersfield
Wigan
COTTON
Manchester
Liverpool
Sheffield
Hull
Humber
Chester
SALT
Nantwich
Wrexham
Lincoln
Trent
Boston
The Wash
Derby
SILK
Nottingham
STOCKINGS
Shrewsbury
King's Lynn
WOOLLENS
Norwich
Worsted
HARDWARE
Birmingham
Leicester
STOCKINGS
Severn
Peterboro'
Gt. Ouse
Coventry
Cardigan Bay
Worcester
GLOVES
Avon
Northampton
Bedford
Stourbridge (Fair)
Cambridge
Ipswich
Gloucester
IRON
Cirencester
Oxford
Colchester
Pembroke
Malmesbury
London
Thames
Bristol
Bristol Channel
Bath
Bradford
Frome
Devizes
WOOLLENS
Shalloons
Broadcloths
WOOLLENS
Maidstone
Canterbury
Tunbridge Wells
Dover
Minehead
Barnstaple
Bridgwater
W.
Taunton
Salisbury
Winchester (Fair)
IRON
Southampton
Chichester
Tiverton
WOOLLENS
Serge
Exeter
LACE
Sherborne
LACE
Portsmouth
Dorchester
Lyme Regis
Liskeard
Plymouth
Dartmouth
TIN
LEAD
Falmouth
ENGLISH CHANNEL
West from Greenwich



b.
ENGLAND
after the
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
1901
Scale 1: 4,000,000 (64 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
25
50
75
For Reference see Map a.
A
4
B
2
C
0
D
56
54
52
50
a
b
c
Firth of Forth
Glasgow
Edinburgh
SCOTLAND
Clyde
Tweed
Newcastle
Gateshead
Sunderland
Eden
Solway Firth
IRON
Tees
IRON
NORTH
I. of Man
IRISH SEA
SEA
Preston
Bradford
Leeds
Hull
Blackburn
Halifax
Bolton
Oldham
Manchester
Humber
Liverpool
Salford
HARDWARE
Birkenhead
Sheffield
The Wash
POTTERY
Derby
Nottingham
Cardigan Bay
Wolverhampton
Leicester
Norwich
Birmingham
HARDWARE
Gt. Ouse
Avon
Severn
IRON
LONDON
West Ham
Thames
Cardiff
Bristol
Bristol Channel
Croydon
Southampton
Portsmouth
Brighton
Plymouth
ENGLISH CHANNEL
West from Greenwich

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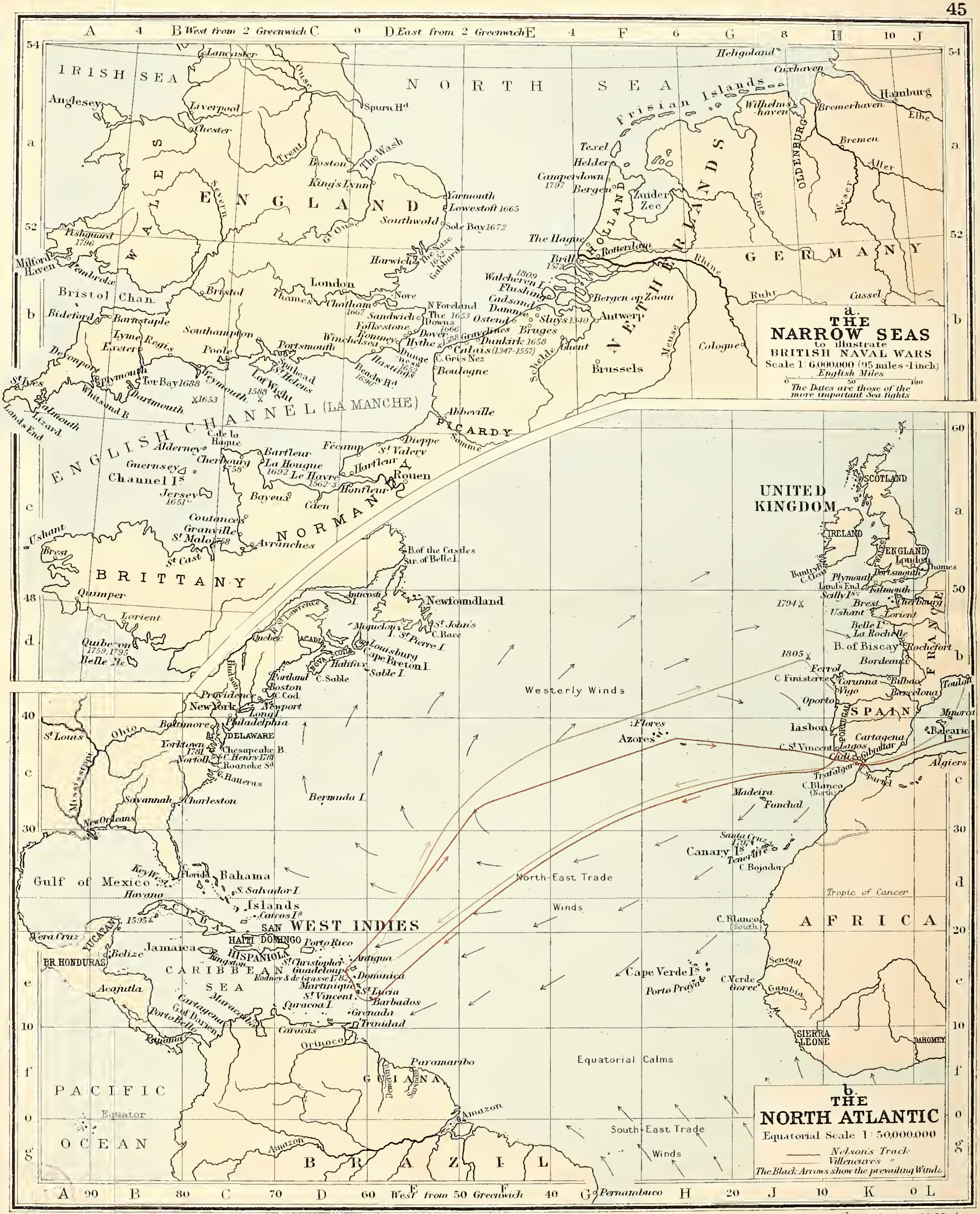

a. THE NARROW SEAS
to illustrate
BRITISH NAVAL WARS
Scale 1: 6,000,000 (95 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles 0 50 100
The Dates are those of the more important Sea fights

b. THE NORTH ATLANTIC
Equatorial Scale 1: 50,000,000
Nelson's Track
Villeneuve's "
The Black Arrows show the prevailing Winds

West from 2 Greenwich
East from 2 Greenwich
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
Anglesey
Lancaster
Liverpool
Chester
Ouse
Trent
Spurn Hd
The Wash
Boston
King's Lynn
WALES
ENGLAND
Severn
G. Ouse
Yarmouth
Lowestoft 1665
Southwold
Sole Bay 1672
Fishguard 1796
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Bristol Chan.
Bristol
Thames
London
Harwich
The Naze 1652
Gabbards
Chatham 1667
Nore
Sandwich
N. Foreland
The Downs 1653 1666
Folkestone
Dover 1588
Hythe
Romney
Winchelsea
Dunge ness 1652
Hastings
Beachy Hd 1690
Bideford
Barnstaple
Lyme Regis
Exeter
Southampton
Poole
Portsmouth
Spithead
St. Helens
I. of Wight 1588
Weymouth
x1653
Devonport
Plymouth
Tor Bay 1688
Dartmouth
Whitsand B.
St. Ives
Falmouth
Lizard
Lands End
ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)
C. de la Hague
Alderney
Guernsey
Channel Is.
Jersey 1651
Cherbourg 1758
Barfleur
La Hougue 1692
Le Havre 1562-3
Bayeux
Caen
Fécamp
Dieppe
St. Valery
Harfleur
Honfleur
Rouen
Somme
PICARDY
Abbeville
Boulogne
C. Gris Nez
Calais (1347-1557)
Gravelines
Dunkirk 1658
Ostend
Damme
Cadsand
Sluys 1340
Bruges
Ghent
Walcheren I. 1809
Flushing
Brill 1572
The Hague
Rotterdam
HOLLAND
Camperdown 1797
Bergen
Helder
Texel
Zuider Zee
Frisian Islands
NETHERLANDS
Bergen op Zoom
Antwerp
Schelde
Brussels
Meuse
Cologne
Rhine
Ruhr
Cassel
GERMANY
Ems
OLDENBURG
Wilhelmshaven
Bremerhaven
Weser
Bremen
Aller
Cuxhaven
Heligoland
Hamburg
Elbe
NORMANDY
Coutances
Granville
St. Malo 1758
Avranches
St. Cast
Ushant
Brest
BRITTANY
Quimper
Lorient
Quiberon 1759, 1795
Belle Ile
UNITED KINGDOM
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
WALES
London
Thames
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Falmouth
Lands End
Scilly Is.
Bantry B.
C. Clear
1794 x
Brest
Cherbourg
Ushant
Lorient
Belle I.
La Rochelle
Rochefort
B. of Biscay
Bordeaux
FRANCE
Toulon
1805 x
Ferrol
C. Finisterre
Corunna
Vigo
Bilbao
Barcelona
Oporto
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Cartagena
Minorca
Balearic Is.
C. St. Vincent
Lagos
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Trafalgar
Spartel
Algiers
Madeira
Funchal
C. Blanco (North)
Santa Cruz 1797
Tenerife
Canary Is.
C. Bojador
Tropic of Cancer
AFRICA
C. Blanco (South)
Senegal
C. Verde
Goree
Gambia
Cape Verde Is.
Porto Praya
SIERRA LEONE
DAHOMEY
Flores
Azores
Westerly Winds
North-East Trade Winds
Equatorial Calms
South-East Trade Winds
B. of the Castles
Str. of Belle I.
Newfoundland
St. John's
C. Race
Anticosti I.
St. Lawrence
Miquelon I.
St. Pierre I.
Louisburg
Cape Breton I.
ACADIA
NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax
Sable I.
C. Sable
Quebec
Hudson
Portland
Boston
C. Cod
Providence
Newport
New York
Long I.
Philadelphia
DELAWARE
Baltimore
Chesapeake B.
Yorktown 1781
C. Henry 1781
Norfolk
Roanoke Sd.
C. Hatteras
Charleston
Savannah
Ohio
St. Louis
Mississippi
New Orleans
Bermuda I.
C. Florida
Key West
Havana
Gulf of Mexico
Bahama Islands
S. Salvador I.
Caicos Is.
CUBA
1595 x
YUCATAN
Vera Cruz
BR. HONDURAS
Belize
Jamaica
Kingston
HAITI
SAN DOMINGO
HISPANIOLA
Porto Rico
WEST INDIES
St. Christopher
Antigua
Guadeloupe
Rodney & de Grasse 1782
Dominica
Martinique
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Barbados
Grenada
Trinidad
Curacoa I.
CARIBBEAN SEA
Maracaibo
Cartagena
G. of Darien
Porto Bello
Panama
Acajutla
Caracas
Orinoco
Paramaribo
GUIANA
Demerara
Surinam
Amazon
BRAZIL
Pernambuco
PACIFIC OCEAN
Equator
West from 50 Greenwich

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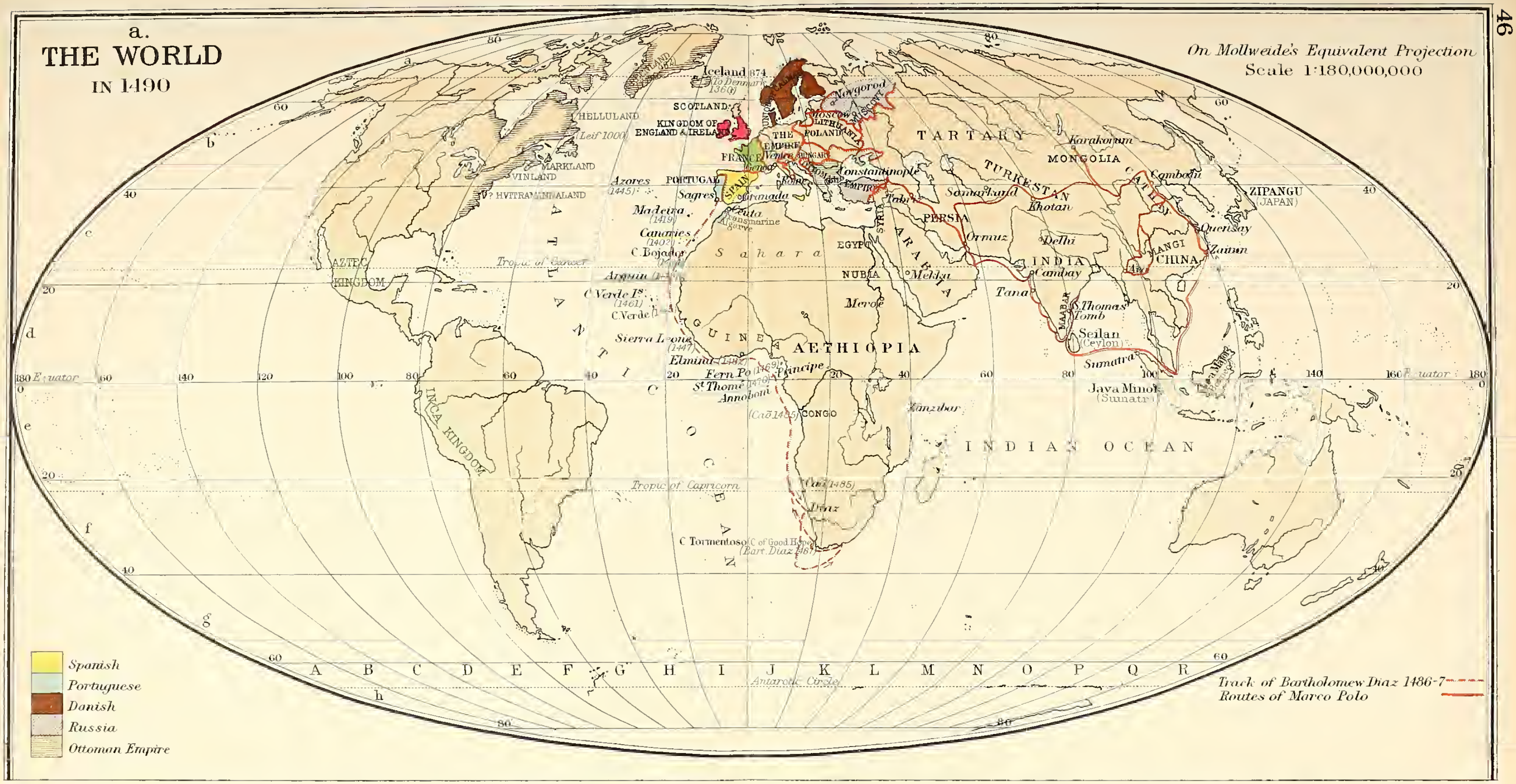
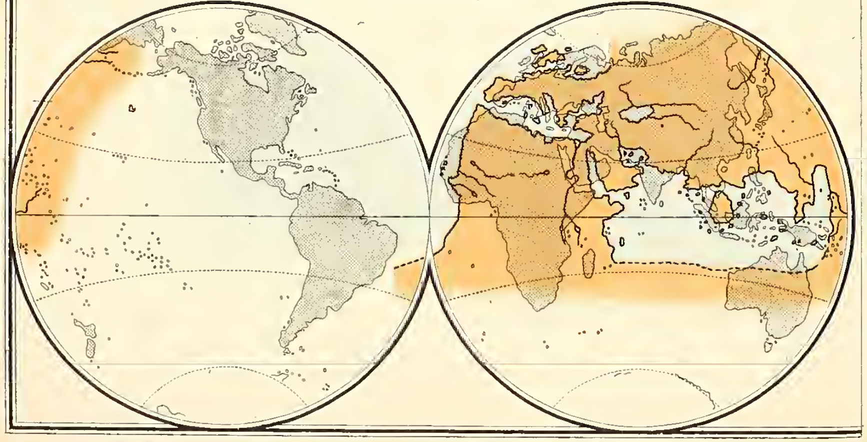
a.
THE WORLD
IN 1490

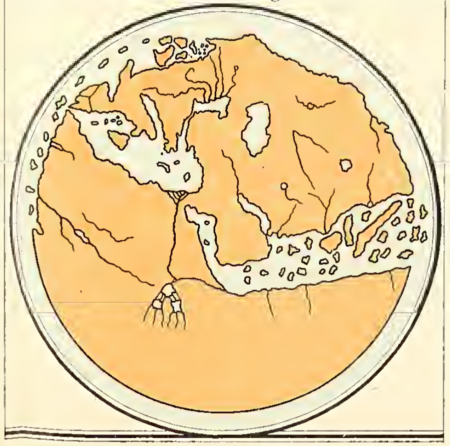
On Mollweide's Equivalent Projection
Scale 1:180,000,000


Iceland 874 (To Denmark 1360)
SCOTLAND
KINGDOM OF ENGLAND & IRELAND
HELLULAND
(Leif 1000)
MARKLAND
VINLAND
? HVITRAMANNALAND
FRANCE
THE EMPIRE
Venice
Genoa
HUNGARY
POLAND
LITHUANIA
Moscow
Novgorod
MUSCOVY
Constantinople
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Sagres
Granada
Azores (1445)
Madeira (1419)
Canaries (1402)
C. Bojador
Ceuta
Transmarine Algarve
Tropic of Cancer
Arguin
C. Verde Is. (1461)
C. Verde
Sierra Leone (1447)
Elmina (1482)
Fern. Po (1469)
St. Thomé (1470)
Principe
Annobom
(Cão 1485) CONGO
(Cão 1485)
Diaz
C. Tormentoso (C. of Good Hope) (Bart. Diaz 1487)
Tropic of Capricorn
S a h a r a
G U I N E A
AETHIOPIA
EGYPT
NUBIA
Meroe
Zanzibar
SYRIA
A R A B I A
Mekka
Tabriz
PERSIA
Ormuz
Samarkand
T U R K E S T A N
Khotan
T A R T A R Y
MONGOLIA
Karakorum
Cambalu
C A T H A Y
MANGI
CHINA
Quinsay
Zaitun
ZIPANGU (JAPAN)
Delhi
INDIA
Cambay
Tana
MALABAR
S. Thomas Tomb
Seilan (Ceylon)
Sumatra
Java Minor (Sumatra)
AZTEC KINGDOM
INCA KINGDOM
A T L A N T I C   O C E A N
I N D I A N   O C E A N
Equator
Antarctic Circle
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
a b c d e f g h
Spanish
Portuguese
Danish
Russia
Ottoman Empire
Track of Bartholomew Diaz 1486-7
Routes of Marco Polo

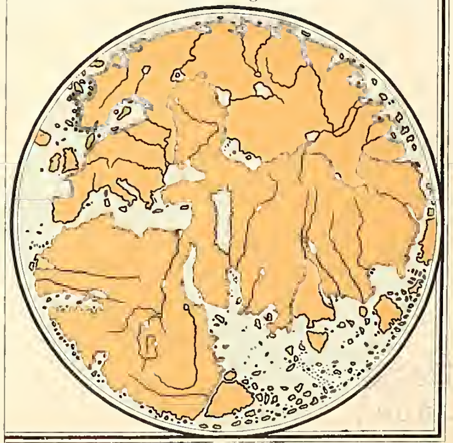
b. THE WORLD according to PTOLEMY: 150



c. THE WORLD according to EDRISI: 1154



d. THE WORLD according to FRA MAURO: 1459



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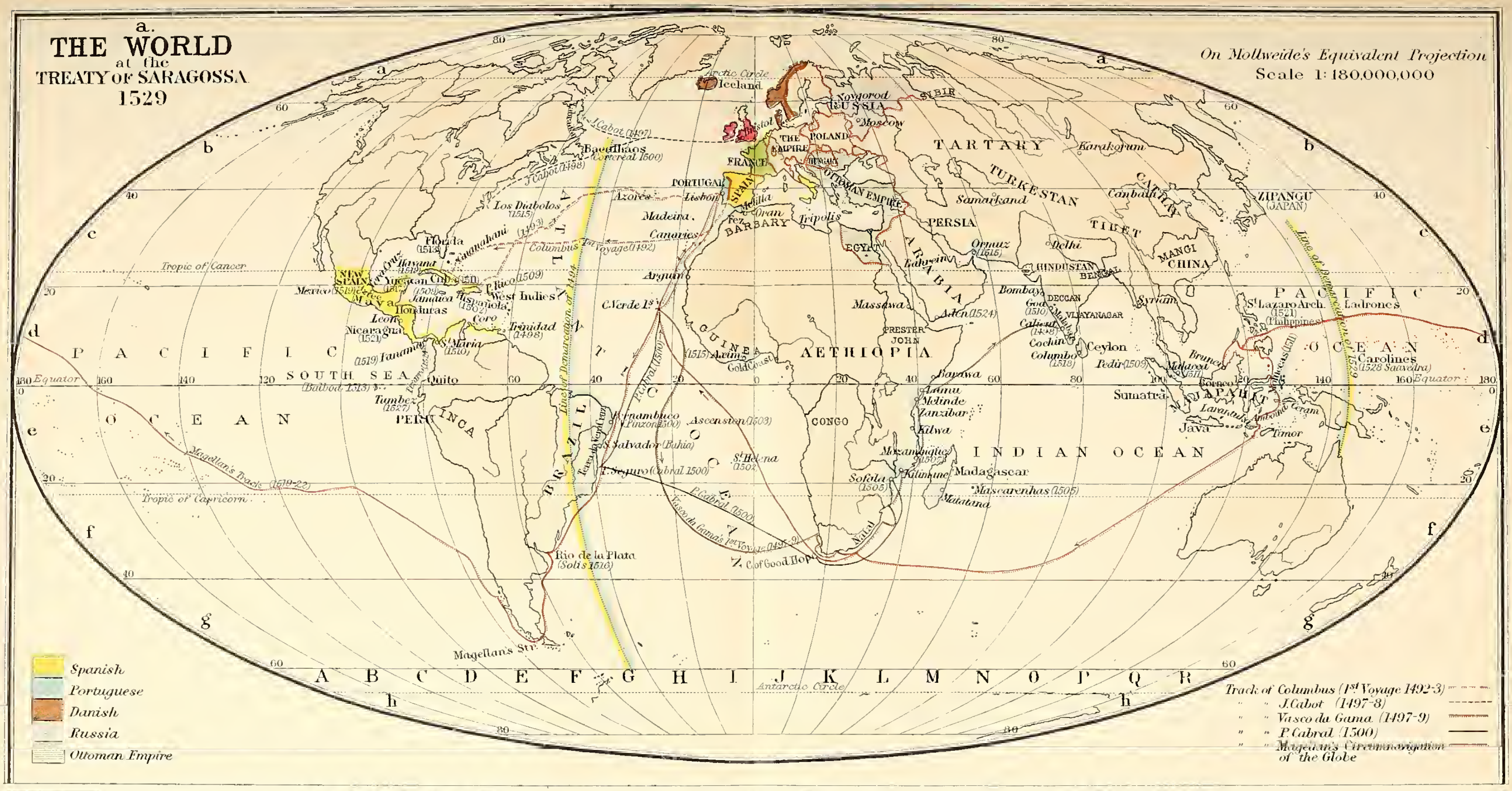
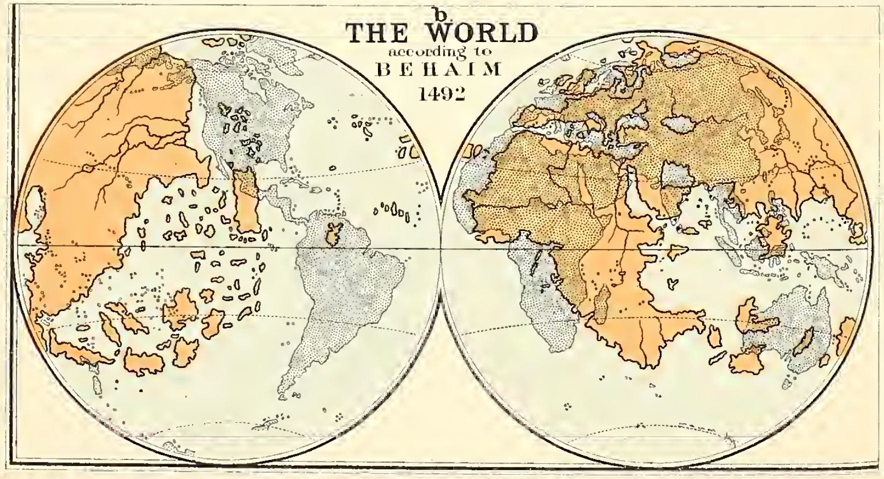
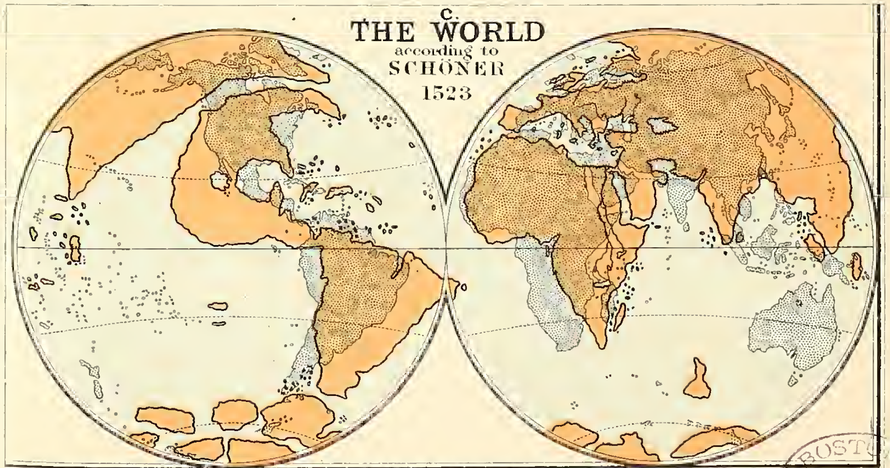

a.
THE WORLD at the TREATY OF SARAGOSSA 1529
On Mollweide's Equivalent Projection
Scale 1:180,000,000
Spanish
Portuguese
Danish
Russia
Ottoman Empire
Track of Columbus (1st Voyage 1492-3)
" J. Cabot (1497-8)
" Vasco da Gama (1497-9)
" P. Cabral (1500)
" Magellan's Circumnavigation of the Globe
Arctic Circle
Iceland
Novgorod
RUSSIA
Moscow
SIBIR
TARTARY
Karakorum
TURKESTAN
Samarkand
CATHAY
Canbalu
ZIPANGU (JAPAN)
TIBET
PERSIA
Ormuz (1515)
Delhi
MANGI CHINA
HINDUSTAN
BENGAL
ARABIA
Bahrein
Aden (1524)
Massawa
Bombay
Goa (1510)
DECCAN
VIJAYANAGAR
Calicut (1498)
Cochin
Columbo (1518)
Ceylon
Pedir (1509)
Siam
St Lazaro Arch. (1521) (Philippines)
Ladrones
PACIFIC OCEAN
Carolines (1528 Saavedra)
Line of Demarcation of 1529
Moluccas (1511)
Brunei
Malacca (1511)
Borneo
Sumatra
MAJAPAHIT
Java
Timor
Amboyna
Ceram
Lantore
THE EMPIRE
POLAND
HUNGARY
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Bristol
Melilla
Oran
Fez
BARBARY
Tripolis
EGYPT
Azores
Madeira
Canaries
Arguin
C. Verde Is.
GUINEA
Axim
Gold Coast
AETHIOPIA
PRESTER JOHN
Barawa
Lamu
Melinde
Zanzibar
Kilwa
Mozambique (1507)
Kilimane
Sofola (1505)
Madagascar
Mascarenhas (1505)
Matatana
Natal
C. of Good Hope
CONGO
INDIAN OCEAN
St Helena (1502)
Ascension (1503)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
J. Cabot (1497)
J. Cabot (1498)
Bacalhaos (Cortereal 1500)
Los Diabolos (1515)
Columbus 1st Voyage (1492)
Line of Demarcation of 1494
Florida (1513)
Guanahani
Havana (1519)
Vera Cruz
Yucatan
Cuba (1511)
Jamaica (1509)
Hispaniola (1502)
P. Rico (1509)
West Indies
Trinidad (1498)
Coro
NEW SPAIN (1519)
Maya
Mexico
Honduras
Leon
Nicaragua (1524)
Panama (1519)
S. Maria (1510)
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH SEA (Balboa 1513)
Quito
Tumbez (1527)
PERU
INCA
BRAZIL
Pernambuco (Pinzon 1500)
S. Salvador (Bahia)
P. Seguro (Cabral 1500)
P. Cabral (1500)
Vasco da Gama's 1st Voyage (1497-9)
Rio de la Plata (Solis 1516)
Magellan's Track (1519-22)
Magellan's Str.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
a b c d e f g h


b.
THE WORLD according to BEHAIM 1492


c.
THE WORLD according to SCHÖNER 1523

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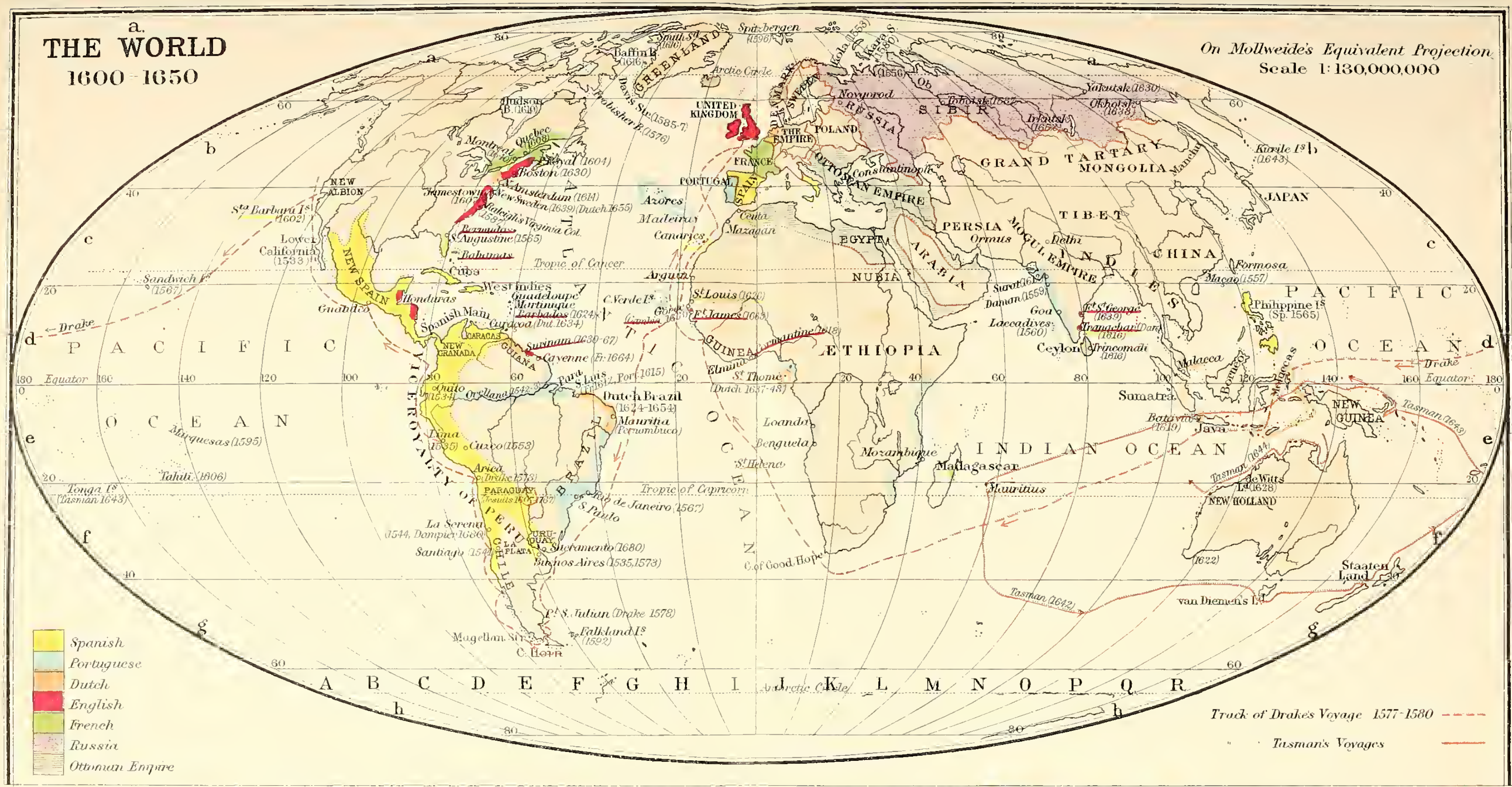
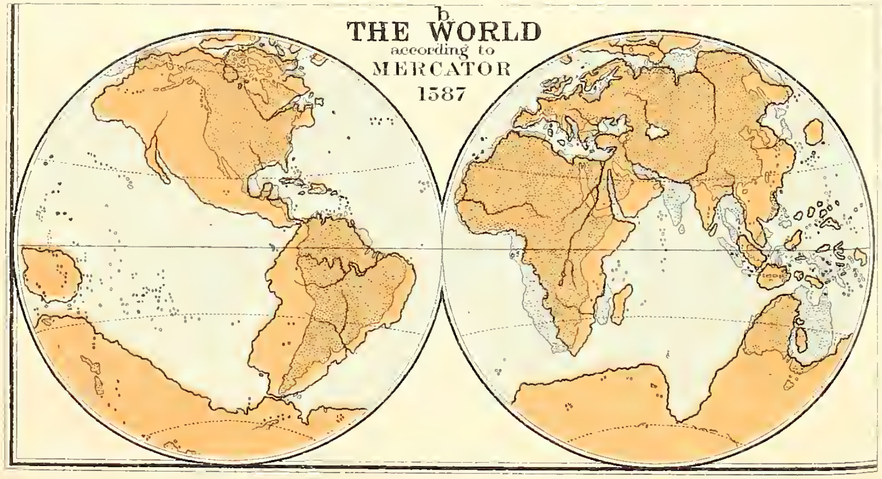


a.

THE WORLD 1600–1650

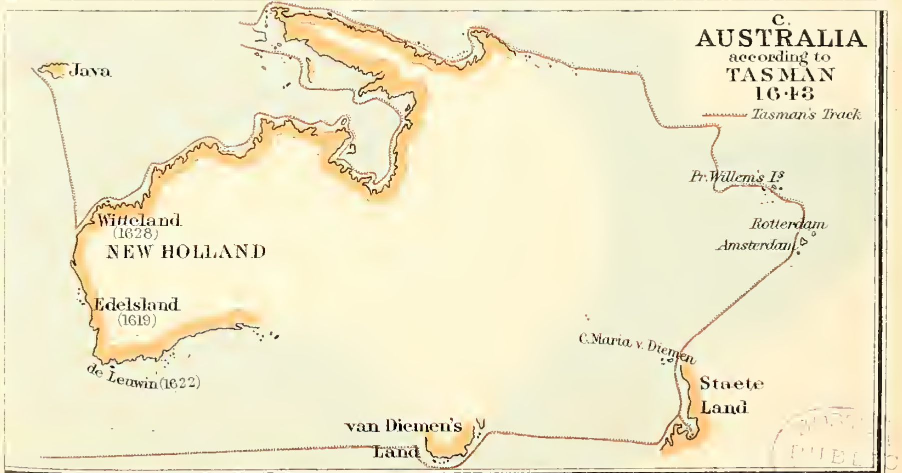
On Mollweide's Equivalent Projection
Scale 1:130,000,000

Spanish
Portuguese
Dutch
English
French
Russia
Ottoman Empire
Track of Drake's Voyage 1577-1580
Tasman's Voyages
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
GREENLAND
Spitzbergen (1596)
Baffin B. (1616)
Smith Sd. (1616)
Davis Str. (1585-7)
Frobisher B. (1576)
Hudson B. (1610)
Arctic Circle
UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK
SWEDEN
NORWAY
POLAND
THE EMPIRE
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
RUSSIA
Novgorod
SIBIR
Tobolsk (1587)
Irkutsk (1652)
Yakutsk (1630)
Okhotsk (1638)
Kurile Is. (1643)
GRAND TARTARY
MONGOLIA
Manchu
JAPAN
TIBET
CHINA
Formosa
Macao (1557)
Philippine Is. (Sp. 1565)
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Constantinople
PERSIA
Ormus
MOGUL EMPIRE
Delhi
INDIES
ARABIA
EGYPT
NUBIA
ETHIOPIA
GUINEA
Elmina
St. Thome (Dutch 1637-48)
St. Louis (1626)
Ft. James (1663)
Gambia
Goree
C. Verde Is.
Arguin
Ceuta
Mazagan
Azores
Madeira
Canaries
Loanda
Benguela
St. Helena
Mozambique
Madagascar
Mauritius
C. of Good Hope
Surat (1612)
Daman (1559)
Goa
Laccadives (1560)
Ceylon
Ft. St. George (1639)
Tranquebar (Dan.) (1616)
Trincomali (1616)
Malacca
Sumatra
Borneo
Moluccas
Batavia (1619)
Java
NEW GUINEA
NEW HOLLAND
De Witts L. (1628)
(1622)
Staaten Land
van Diemen's L.
Tasman (1642)
Tasman (1643)
Tasman (1644)
Drake
Quebec (1608)
Montreal (1642)
Pt. Royal (1604)
Boston (1630)
New Amsterdam (1614)
New Sweden (1639) (Dutch 1655)
Jamestown (1607)
Raleigh's Virginia Col. (1587)
Bermudas
St. Augustine (1565)
Bahamas
Cuba
West Indies
Guadeloupe
Martinique
Barbados (1624)
Curaçoa (Dut. 1634)
NEW ALBION
Sta. Barbara Is. (1602)
Lower California (1533)
NEW SPAIN
Honduras
Spanish Main
Caracas
NEW GRANADA
GUIANA
Surinam (1630-67)
Cayenne (Fr. 1664)
Para (1616)
S. Luis (1612)
Port. (1615)
Dutch Brazil (1624-1654)
Mauritia (Pernambuco)
BRAZIL
Rio de Janeiro (1567)
S. Paulo
VICEROYALTY OF PERU
Quito (1534)
Orellana (1542)
Lima (1535)
Cuzco (1533)
Arica (Drake 1578)
PARAGUAY (Jesuits 1605-1767)
URUGUAY
LA PLATA
Sacramento (1680)
Buenos Aires (1535, 1573)
La Serena (1544, Dampier 1680)
Santiago (1541)
CHILE
Pt. S. Julian (Drake 1578)
Falkland Is. (1592)
Magellan Str.
C. Horn
Sandwich Is. (1567)
Guadalajara
Marquesas (1595)
Tahiti (1606)
Tonga Is. (Tasman 1643)
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Circle
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
a b c d e f g h



b.

THE WORLD according to MERCATOR 1587



c.

AUSTRALIA according to TASMAN 1643

Tasman's Track
Java
Witteland (1628)
NEW HOLLAND
Edelsland (1619)
de Leeuwin (1622)
Pr. Willem's Is.
Rotterdam
Amsterdam
C. Maria v. Diemen
Staete Land
van Diemen's Land

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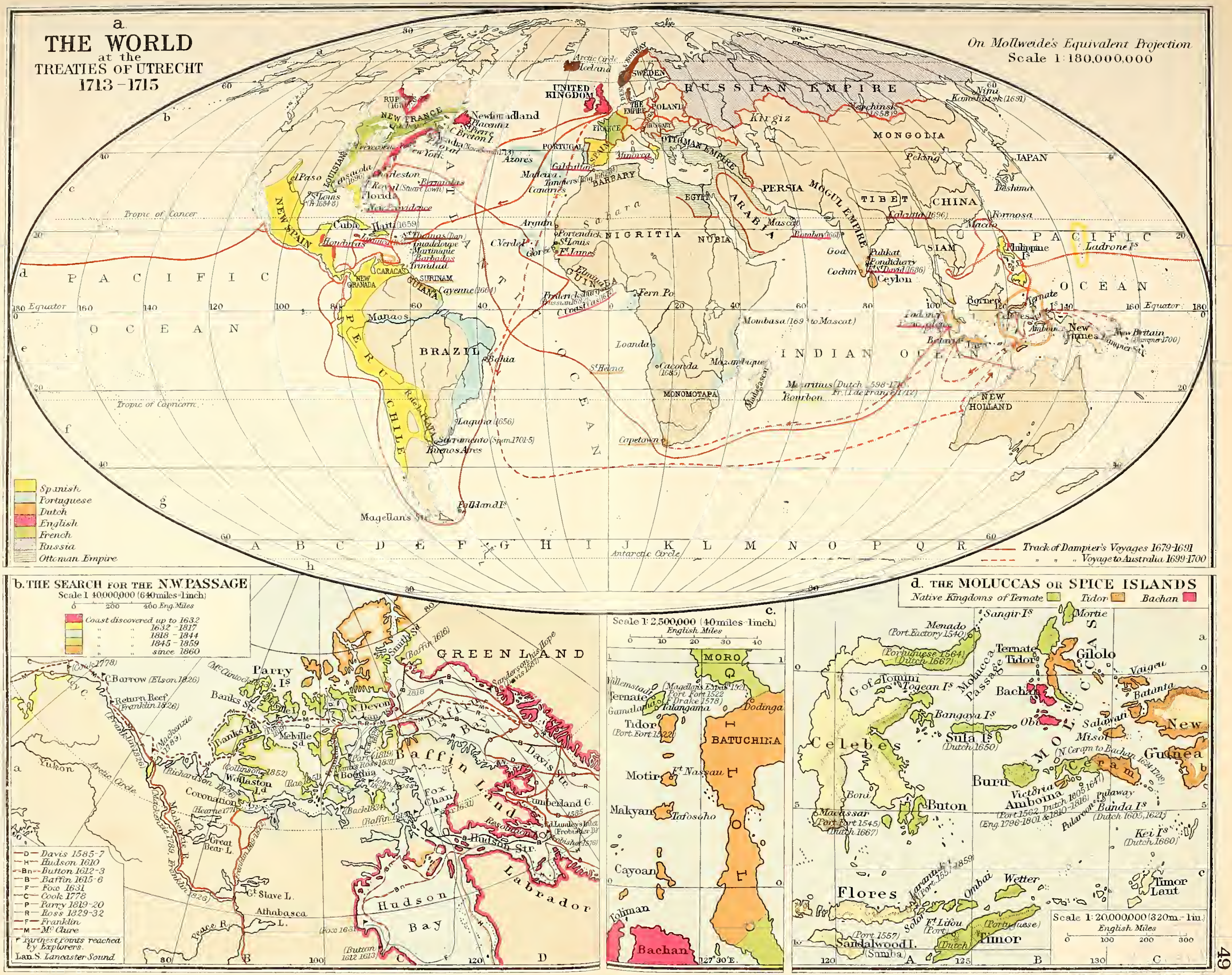

a.

THE WORLD at the TREATIES OF UTRECHT 1713–1715

On Mollweide's Equivalent Projection
Scale 1:180,000,000

Spanish
Portuguese
Dutch
English
French
Russia
Ottoman Empire
Track of Dampier's Voyages 1679-1691
" " Voyage to Australia 1699-1700
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE
SPAIN
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
PERSIA
MOGUL EMPIRE
CHINA
JAPAN
NEW FRANCE
NEW SPAIN
BRAZIL
PERU
CHILE
NEW HOLLAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN

b. THE SEARCH FOR THE N.W. PASSAGE

Scale 1:10,000,000 (640 miles = 1 inch)

Coast discovered up to 1632
" 1632 – 1817
" 1818 – 1844
" 1845 – 1859
since 1860
D Davis 1585-7
H Hudson 1610
Bn Button 1612-3
B Baffin 1615-6
F Foxe 1631
C Cook 1778
P Parry 1819-20
R Ross 1829-32
F Franklin
M Mc Clure
Farthest Points reached by Explorers.
Lan.S. Lancaster Sound.
GREENLAND
Baffin Bay
Baffin Land
Hudson Bay
Labrador

c.

Scale 1:2,500,000 (40 miles = 1 inch)

MORO
BATUCHINA
HALMAHERA
Ternate
Tidor
Motir
Makyan
Bachan

d. THE MOLUCCAS OR SPICE ISLANDS

Native Kingdoms of Ternate
Tidor
Bachan
Scale 1:20,000,000 (320m. = 1in.)
Celebes
Gilolo
Ceram
Buru
Amboina
Banda Is
Flores
Timor
New Guinea

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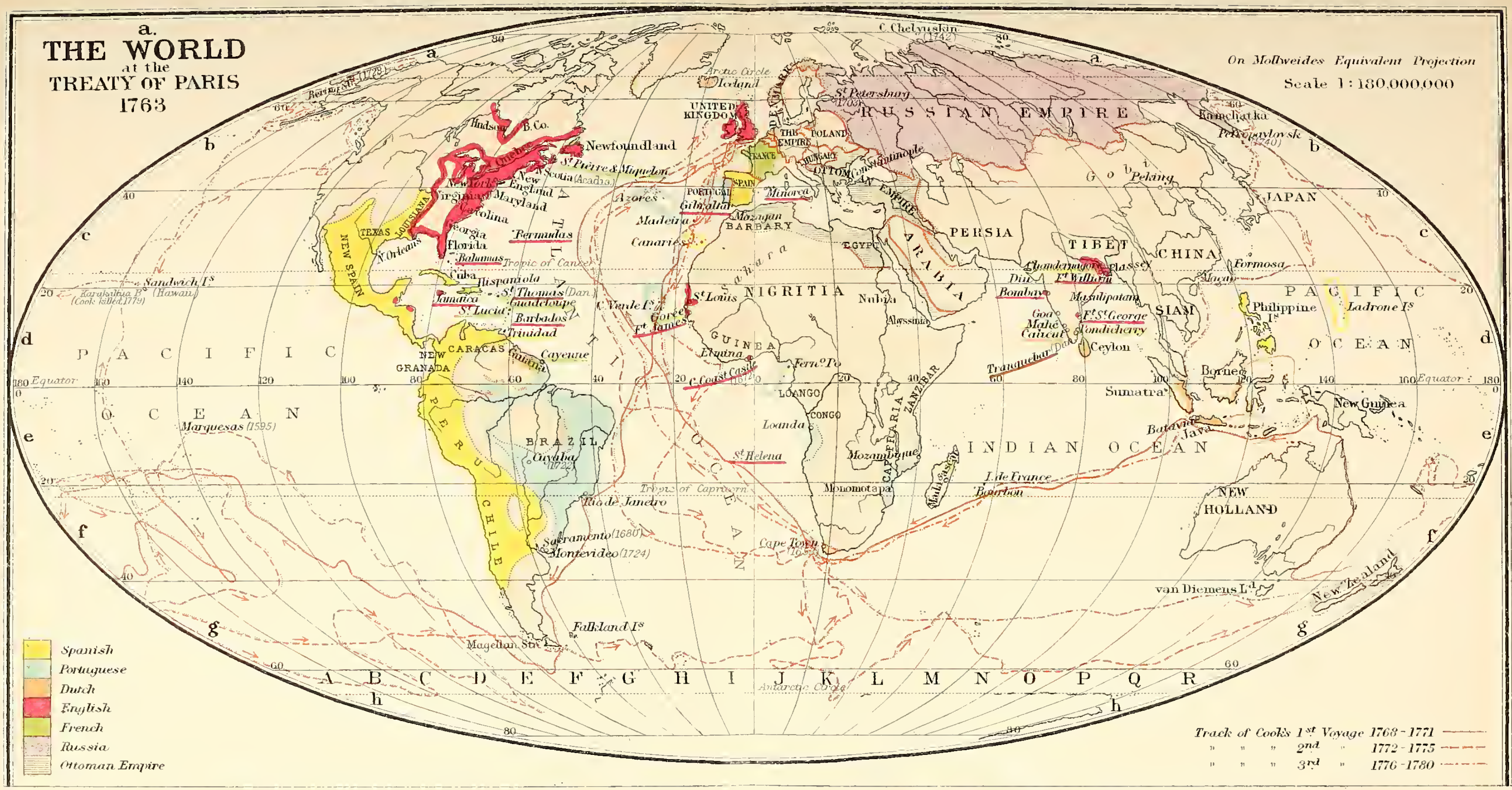
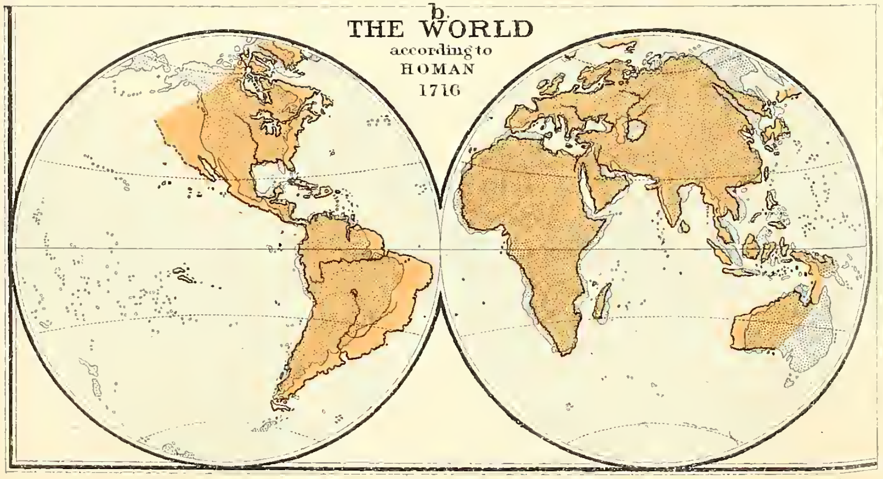


a.

THE WORLD at the TREATY OF PARIS 1763

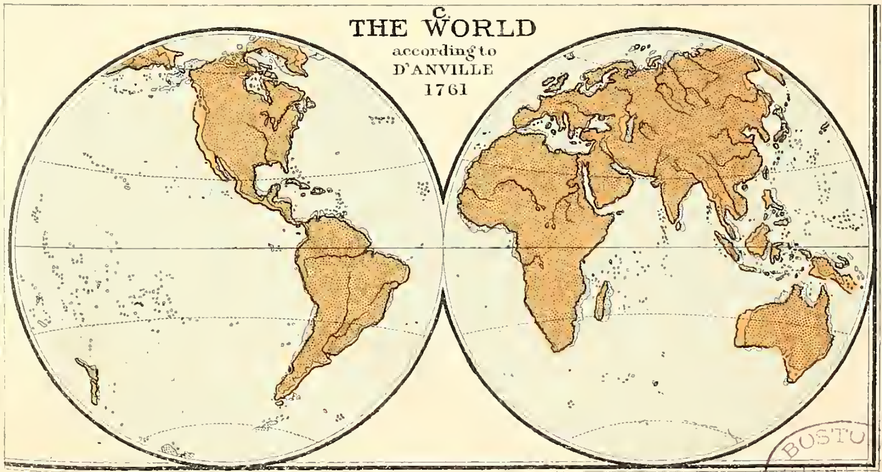
On Mollweides Equivalent Projection
Scale 1 : 180,000,000

Spanish
Portuguese
Dutch
English
French
Russia
Ottoman Empire
Track of Cook's 1st Voyage 1768 - 1771
" " " 2nd " 1772 - 1775
" " " 3rd " 1776 - 1780
C. Chelyuskin (1742)
Arctic Circle
Iceland
UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK
St Petersburg (1703)
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Kamchatka
Petropavlovsk (1740)
THE EMPIRE
POLAND
FRANCE
HUNGARY
Constantinople
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Gibraltar
Minorca
Mazagan
BARBARY
Azores
Madeira
Canaries
EGYPT
ARABIA
PERSIA
TIBET
CHINA
Peking
Gobi
JAPAN
Formosa
Macao
Chandernagore
Plassey
Ft William
Diu
Bombay
Masulipatam
Goa
Mahé
Calicut
Ft St George
Pondicherry
Ceylon
Tranquebar (Dan)
SIAM
Philippine Is
Ladrone Is
PACIFIC OCEAN
Borneo
Sumatra
Batavia
Java
New Guinea
NEW HOLLAND
van Diemens Ld
New Zealand
INDIAN OCEAN
I. de France
Bourbon
Madagascar
Mozambique
Monomotapa
CAPE CAFFRARIA
ZANZIBAR
Abyssinia
Nubia
NIGRITIA
Sahara
St Louis
Gorée
Ft James
C. Verde Is
GUINEA
Elmina
C. Coast Castle
Ferno Po
LOANGO
CONGO
Loanda
St Helena
Cape Town (1652)
Tropic of Capricorn
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Hudson B. Co.
Newfoundland
Quebec
St Pierre & Miquelon
Nova Scotia (Acadia)
New England
New York
Maryland
Virginia
Carolina
Georgia
Florida
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
N. Orleans
NEW SPAIN
Bermudas
Bahamas
Tropic of Cancer
Cuba
Hispaniola
Jamaica
St Thomas (Dan)
Guadeloupe
St Lucia
Barbados
Trinidad
CARACAS
NEW GRANADA
Guiana
Cayenne
PERU
BRAZIL
Cuyaba (1722)
Rio de Janeiro
CHILE
Sacramento (1680)
Montevideo (1724)
Falkland Is
Magellan Str.
Behring Str. (1728)
Sandwich Is (Hawaii)
Karakakua B. (Cook killed 1779)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Marquesas (1595)
Equator
Antarctic Circle
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
a b c d e f g h



b.

THE WORLD according to HOMAN 1716



c.

THE WORLD according to D'ANVILLE 1761

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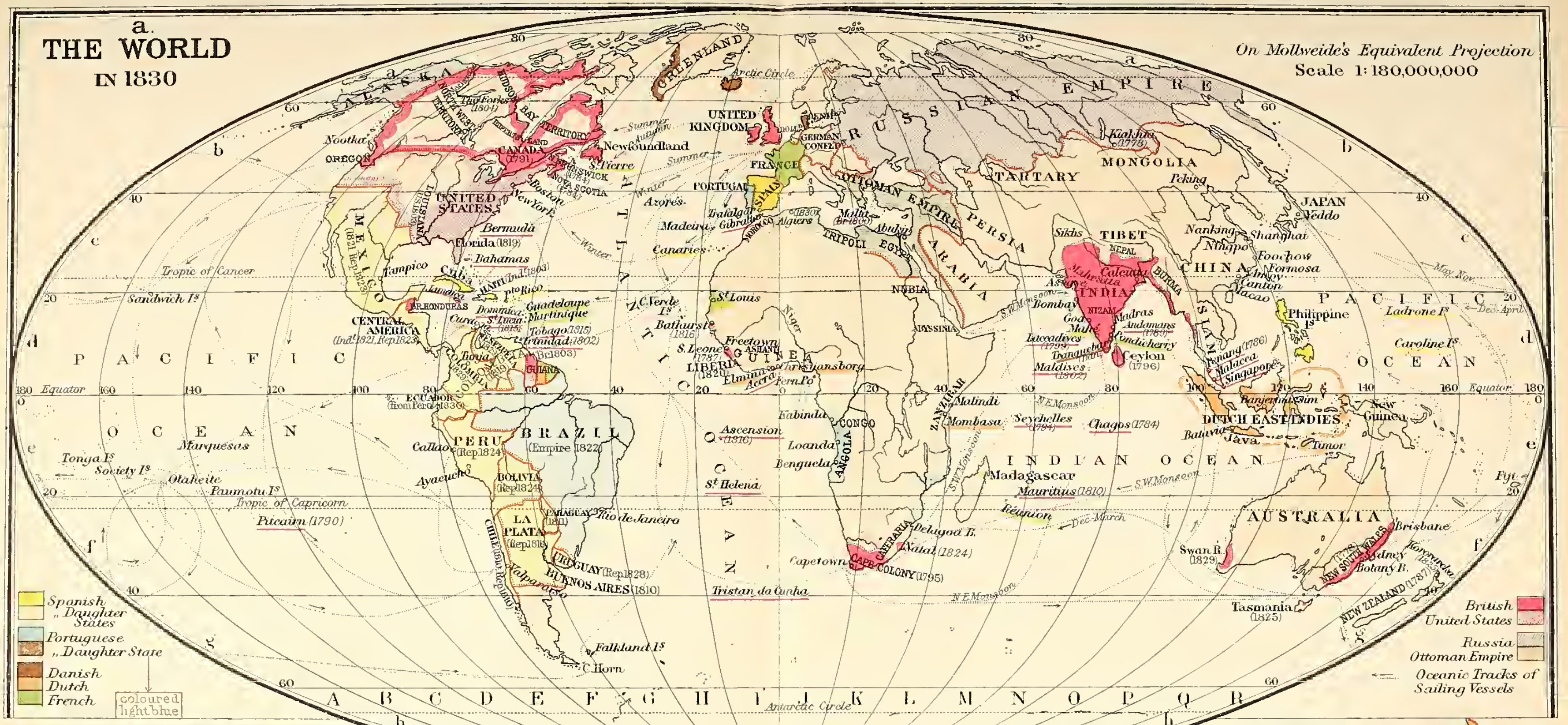
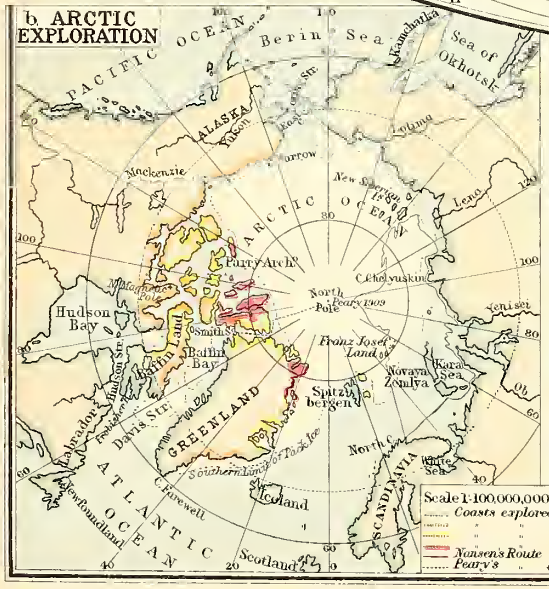
a. THE WORLD IN 1830

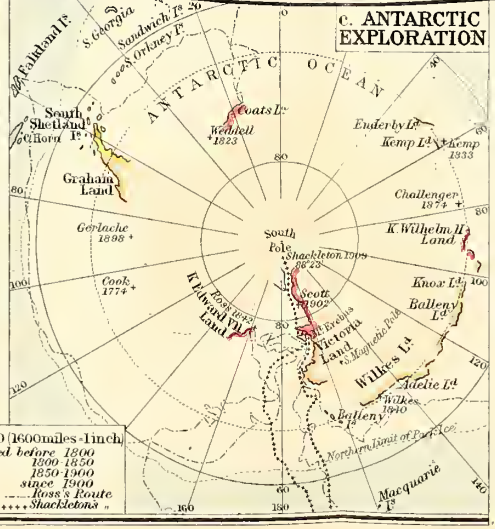
On Mollweide's Equivalent Projection
Scale 1:180,000,000


Spanish
" Daughter States
Portuguese
" Daughter State
Danish
Dutch
French
coloured light blue
British
United States
Russia
Ottoman Empire
Oceanic Tracks of Sailing Vessels
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
MONGOLIA
TARTARY
TIBET
CHINA
JAPAN
Yeddo
Peking
Nanking
Shanghai
Ningpo
Foochow
Formosa
Amoy
Canton
Macao
Kiakhta (1778)
PERSIA
ARABIA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
INDIA
Sikhs
NEPAL
Calcutta
Bombay
Goa
Mahé
Madras
Pondicherry
Tranquebar
NIZAM
Mahratta
BURMA
SIAM
Ceylon (1796)
Laccadives (1799)
Maldives (1802)
Andamans (1789)
Penang (1786)
Malacca
Singapore
Philippine Is
Ladrone Is
Caroline Is
PACIFIC OCEAN
DUTCH EAST INDIES
Banjermasin
Batavia
Java
Timor
New Guinea
AUSTRALIA
Swan R. (1829)
Brisbane
NEW SOUTH WALES
Sydney
Botany B.
Tasmania (1825)
NEW ZEALAND
Fiji
INDIAN OCEAN
Madagascar
Mauritius (1810)
Réunion
Seychelles (1794)
Chagos (1784)
Zanzibar
Malindi
Mombasa
Delagoa B.
Natal (1824)
CAFFRARIA
CAPE COLONY (1795)
Capetown
Tristan da Cunha
St Helena
Ascension (1816)
Kabinda
CONGO
ANGOLA
Loanda
Benguela
GUINEA
ASHANTI
Elmina
Accra
Christiansborg
Fernando Po
Freetown
S. Leone (1787)
LIBERIA (1820)
Bathurst (1816)
St Louis
C. Verde Is
Niger
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
EGYPT
TRIPOLI
Algiers (1830)
MOROCCO
Malta (Br. 1800)
Abukir
Trafalgar
Gibraltar
Madeira
Canaries
Azores
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
FRANCE
UNITED KINGDOM
GERMAN CONFED.
DENMARK
GREENLAND
Arctic Circle
Iceland
Newfoundland
St Pierre
NEW BRUNSWICK (1784)
NOVA SCOTIA (1784)
Boston
New York
CANADA (1791)
HUDSON BAY TERRITORY
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
The Forks (1804)
ALASKA
Nootka
OREGON
UNITED STATES
LOUISIANA
MEXICO (1821 Rep. 1823)
Tampico
Florida (1819)
Bermuda
Bahamas
Cuba
Jamaica
HAITI (Ind. 1803)
Porto Rico
Guadeloupe
Martinique
Dominica
St Lucia (1803)
Tobago (1815)
Trinidad (1802)
Curaçao
Br. HONDURAS
CENTRAL AMERICA (Ind. 1821, Rep. 1823)
Sandwich Is
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
Bogota
GUIANA
Br. 1803
ECUADOR (from Peru 1830)
PERU (Rep. 1824)
Callao
Ayacucho
BRAZIL (Empire 1822)
BOLIVIA (Rep. 1824)
PARAGUAY (1811)
Rio de Janeiro
LA PLATA (Rep. 1816)
URUGUAY (Rep. 1828)
BUENOS AIRES (1810)
CHILE (Ind. Rep. 1818)
Valparaiso
Falkland Is
C. Horn
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Marquesas
Tonga Is
Society Is
Otaheite
Paumotu Is
Pitcairn (1790)
Summer
Autumn
Winter
May-Nov.
Dec.-April
Dec.-March
S.W. Monsoon
N.E. Monsoon
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
a b c d e f g h

b. ARCTIC EXPLORATION


PACIFIC OCEAN
Bering Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Kamchatka
ALASKA
Yukon
Mackenzie
Barrow
Kolyma
Lena
New Siberian Is
ARCTIC OCEAN
C. Chelyuskin
Yenisei
Ob
North Pole
Peary 1909
Franz Josef Land
Novaya Zemlya
Kara Sea
Spitzbergen
White Sea
SCANDINAVIA
North C.
Parry Arch.
M. Magnetic Pole
Smith Sd.
Baffin Land
Baffin Bay
Davis Str.
Hudson Bay
Hudson Str.
Labrador
Frobisher
Newfoundland
GREENLAND
Southern Limit of Pack Ice
C. Farewell
Iceland
Scotland
ATLANTIC OCEAN

c. ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

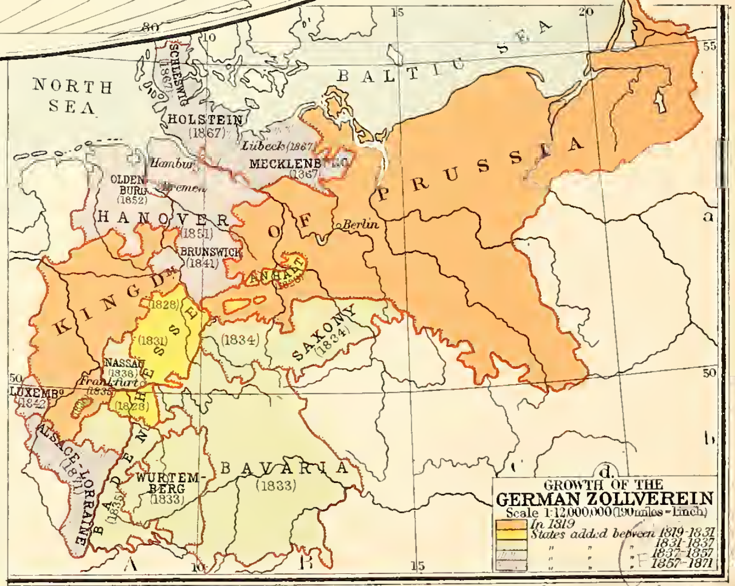

Falkland Is
S. Georgia
Sandwich Is
S. Orkney Is
South Shetland Is
C. Horn
Graham Land
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Coats Ld.
Weddell 1823
Enderby Ld.
Kemp Ld.
Kemp 1833
Challenger 1874
K. Wilhelm II Land
Knox Ld.
Balleny Ld.
Gerlache 1898
Cook 1774
South Pole
Shackleton 1909 88°23'
Scott 1902
Ross 1842
K. Edward VII Land
Mt. Erebus
Victoria Land
S. Magnetic Pole
Wilkes Ld.
Adelie Ld.
Wilkes 1840
Balleny Is
Northern Limit of Pack Ice
Macquarie Is

Scale 1:100,000,000 (1600 miles = 1 inch)

┈┈	Coasts explored before 1800
┈┈	" " 1800-1850
┈┈	" " 1850-1900
🟥	" " since 1900
──	Nansen's Route
┈┈	Peary's "
─·─	Ross's Route
++++	Shackleton's "

d. GROWTH OF THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN

Scale 1:12,000,000 (190 miles = 1 inch)


NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
SCHLESWIG (1867)
HOLSTEIN (1867)
Lübeck (1867)
Hamburg
MECKLENBURG (1867)
OLDENBURG (1852)
Bremen
HANOVER (1851)
BRUNSWICK (1841)
ANHALT (1828)
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
Berlin
HESSE (1828)
(1831)
(1834)
SAXONY (1834)
NASSAU (1836)
Frankfurt (1836)
LUXEMBOURG (1842)
ALSACE-LORRAINE (1871)
BADEN (1835)
WURTEMBERG (1833)
BAVARIA (1833)
(1828)
A B
a b
10 15 20
50 55

🟧	In 1819
🟨	States added between 1819-1831
▨	" " " 1831-1837
▨	" " " 1837-1857
▨	" " " 1857-1871

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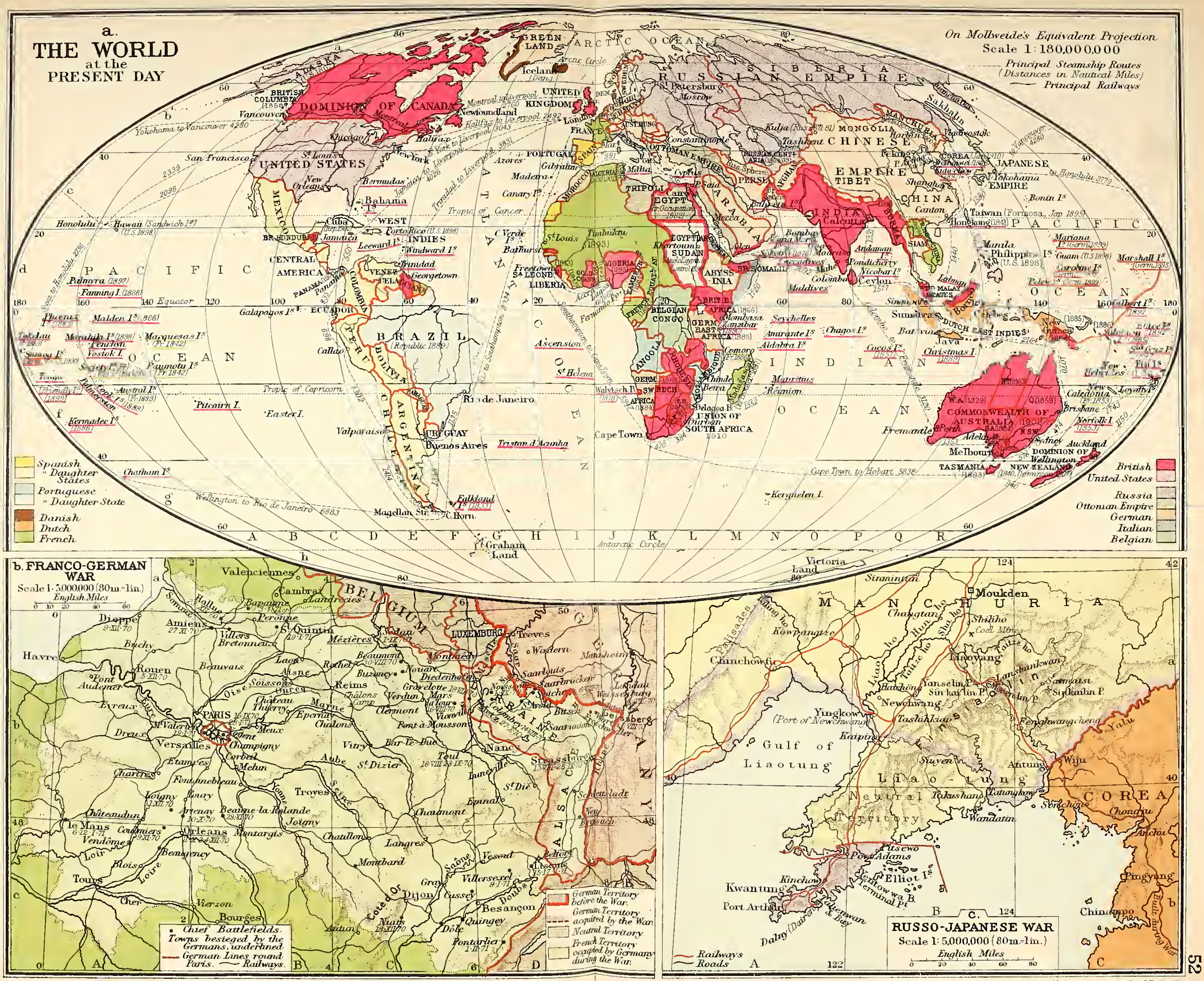

a. THE WORLD at the PRESENT DAY

On Mollweide's Equivalent Projection
Scale 1: 180,000,000

Principal Steamship Routes (Distances in Nautical Miles)
Principal Railways
Spanish
" Daughter States
Portuguese
" Daughter State
Danish
Dutch
French
British
United States
Russia
Ottoman Empire
German
Italian
Belgian
DOMINION OF CANADA
UNITED STATES
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
JAPANESE EMPIRE
INDIA
BRAZIL (Republic 1889)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1910
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (1901)
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R

b. FRANCO-GERMAN WAR

Scale 1: 5,000,000 (80 m.=1 in.)
English Miles

0 10 20 40 60
• Chief Battlefields.
Towns besieged by the Germans, underlined.
German Lines round Paris.
Railways.
German Territory before the War.
German Territory acquired by the War.
Neutral Territory.
French Territory occupied by Germany during the War.
BELGIUM
LUXEMBURG
GERMANY
ALSACE
LORRAINE
PARIS
Sedan 1·IX·70
Metz 27·X·70
Strassburg
Orleans

c. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Scale 1: 5,000,000 (80 m.=1 in.)
English Miles

0 20 40 60 80
Railways
Roads
MANCHURIA
Moukden
Liaoyang
Gulf of Liaotung
Liao-tung
Neutral Territory
Kwantung
Port Arthur
Dalny (Dairen)
COREA
Yalu
Elliot Is.

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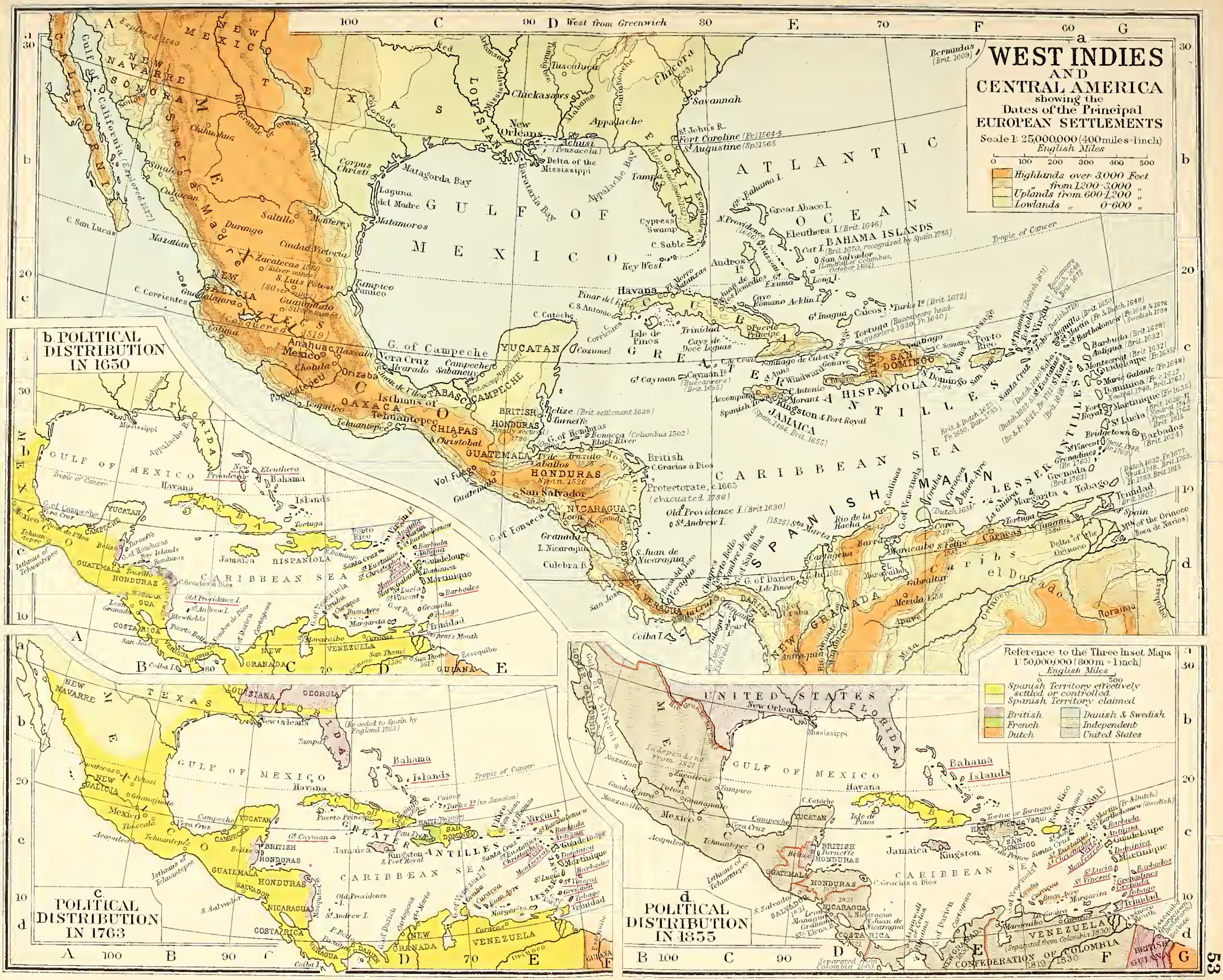
a.
WEST INDIES
AND
CENTRAL AMERICA
showing the
Dates of the Principal
EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS
Scale 1: 25,000,000 (400 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
Highlands over 3,000 Feet
" from 1,200-3,000 "
Uplands from 600-1,200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
West from Greenwich
100
90
80
70
60
30
20
10
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
a
b
c
d
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
SPANISH MAIN
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Tropic of Cancer
MEXICO
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
CALIFORNIA
SONORA
NEW NAVARRE
NEW GALICIA
AZTECS (Conquered 1519)
YUCATAN
CAMPECHE
TABASCO
OAXACA
CHIAPAS
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS (Span. 1526)
BRITISH HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
VERAGUA
DARIEN
NEW GRANADA
CUBA
JAMAICA (Span. 1494, Brit. 1655)
HISPANIOLA
SAN DOMINGO
Porto Rico
Havana
Vera Cruz
Mexico
New Orleans
Bermudas (Brit. 1609)
St. Augustine (Sp.) 1565
Fort Caroline (Fr.) 1564-5
Savannah
Eleuthera I. (Brit. 1646)
San Salvador (Landfall of Columbus, October 1492)
Kingston & Port Royal
Barbados (Brit. 1624)
Trinidad (Brit. 1802)
Cartagena
Caracas
Maracaibo
el Dorado
Orinoco
Roraima
b. POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION IN 1650
c. POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION IN 1763
d. POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION IN 1855
UNITED STATES
CONFEDERATION OF COLOMBIA 1819-1830
VENEZUELA (Separated from Colombia 1830)
BRITISH GUIANA
Reference to the Three Inset Maps
1: 50,000,000 (800 m = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 500
Spanish Territory effectively settled or controlled
Spanish Territory claimed
British
French
Dutch
Danish & Swedish
Independent
United States

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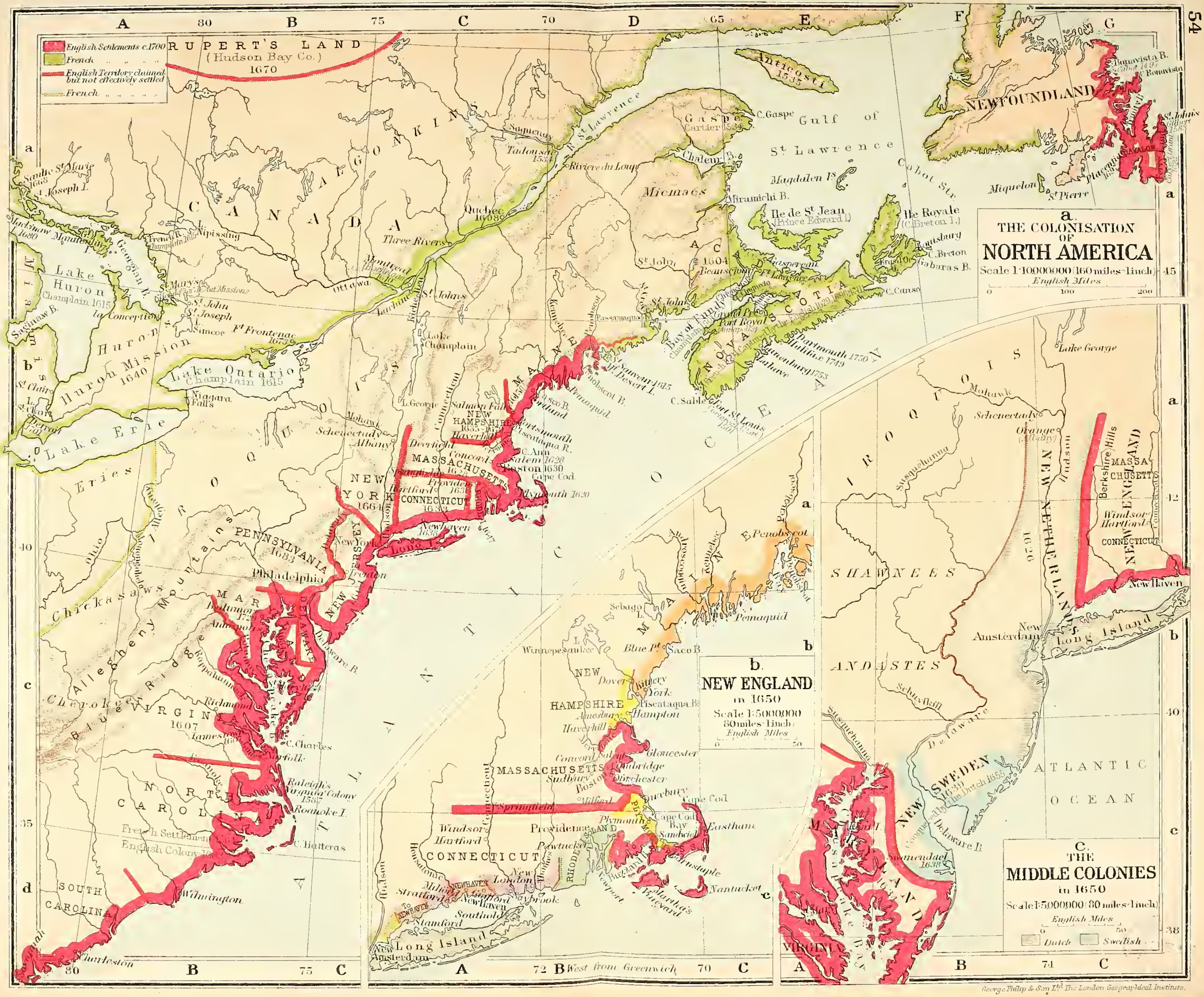

a.
THE COLONISATION OF NORTH AMERICA
Scale 1:10000000 (160 miles=1inch)

b.
NEW ENGLAND in 1650
Scale 1:5000000 (80 miles=1inch)

c.
THE MIDDLE COLONIES in 1650
Scale 1:5000000 (80 miles=1inch)

🟥 English Settlements c.1700
🟩 French " " "
English Territory claimed but not effectively settled
French " " "
RUPERT'S LAND (Hudson Bay Co.) 1670
Anticosti 1535
NEWFOUNDLAND
Bonavista B.
Cabot 1497
C. Bonavista
St. Johns
Gilbert 1583
AVALON
Placentia
Miquelon
St. Pierre
Gaspe Cartier 1534
C. Gaspe
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Cabot Str.
Magdalen Is.
Ile de St. Jean (Prince Edward I.)
Ile Royale (C. Breton I.)
Louisburg
C. Breton
Gabarus B.
C. Canso
Chaleur B.
Miramichi B.
Micmacs
ACADIA
Beausejour
St. John
Gaspereau
Grand Pré
Port Royal
Annapolis
Bay of Fundy
NOVA SCOTIA
Dartmouth 1750
Halifax 1749
Lunenburg 1753
Lahave
C. Sable
Port St. Louis
St. Sauveur 1613
Mt. Desert I.
Penobscot B.
Pemaquid
Passamaquoddy
St. Croix
Kennebec
Penobscot
MAINE
Casco B.
Portland
Saco B.
Portsmouth
Piscataqua R.
C. Ann
Salem 1628
Boston 1630
Cape Cod
Plymouth 1620
Concord
MASSACHUSETTS 1628
Providence 1636
Hartford 1635
CONNECTICUT 1633
New Haven 1638
Springfield
Deerfield
Haverhill
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1635-1679
Salmon Falls
Connecticut
NEW YORK 1664
New York
Long I.
NEW JERSEY
Trenton
Philadelphia
PENNSYLVANIA 1683
MARYLAND
Baltimore
Annapolis
Delaware B.
VIRGINIA 1607
Richmond
Jamestown
Rappahannock
C. Charles
Norfolk
Raleigh's Virginia Colony 1587
Roanoke I.
C. Hatteras
NORTH CAROLINA
French Settlement
English Colony 1663
SOUTH CAROLINA
Wilmington
Charleston
Savannah
Allegheny Mountains
Blue Ridge
Cherokees
Chickasaws
Ohio
Erie
Eries
IROQUOIS
Lake Erie
Detroit 1701
Niagara Falls
Lake Ontario
Champlain 1615
Ft. Frontenac 1673
Huron Mission 1640
Hurons
Simcoe
St. Joseph
St. John
la Conception
St. Mary's
Huron Missions
Lake Huron
Champlain 1615
Saginaw B.
Georgian B.
Manitoulin I.
Michilimackinac 1680
Sault St. Marie 1668
St. Joseph I.
Michigan
St. Clair
French R.
Champlain 1615
L. Nipissing
Ottawa
CANADA
ALGONKINS
Montreal
Lachine
Three Rivers
Quebec 1608
Tadoussac 1534
Saguenay
Riviere du Loup
St. Lawrence
St. Johns
Richelieu
Lake Champlain
L. George
Mohawk
Schenectady
Albany
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW ENGLAND in 1650
Penobscot
Pemaquid
Kennebec
Androscoggin
Sebago L.
MAINE
Blue Pt.
Saco B.
Kittery
York
Piscataqua R.
Hampton
Dover
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Winnepesaukee L.
Amesbury
Haverhill
Merrimac
Gloucester
Salem
Concord
Cambridge
Dorchester
Sudbury
Boston
MASSACHUSETTS
Springfield
Milford
Duxbury
Plymouth
PLYMOUTH
Cape Cod Bay
Cape Cod
Eastham
Sandwich
Barnstaple
Nantucket
Martha's Vineyard
Buzzard B.
Newport
RHODE ISLAND
Providence
Pawtucket
Windsor
Hartford
CONNECTICUT
Housatonic
Milford
NEWHAVEN
Guilford
New Haven
Stratford
New London
Saybrook
Thames
Southold
Stamford
Long Island
New Amsterdam
Hudson
IROQUOIS
Mohawk
Schenectady
Orange (Albany)
Susquehanna
SHAWNEES
ANDASTES
NEW NETHERLAND 1626
Hudson
Berkshire Hills
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW ENGLAND
Windsor
Hartford
CONNECTICUT
New Haven
New Amsterdam
Long Island
Lake George
Schuylkill
Delaware
NEW SWEDEN 1638
Conquered by the Dutch 1655
Delaware B.
Swanendael 1638
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
Chesapeake Bay
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Dutch
Swedish
English Miles
West from Greenwich
A B C D E F G
a b c d
80 75 70 65 72 71 45 42 40 38 35

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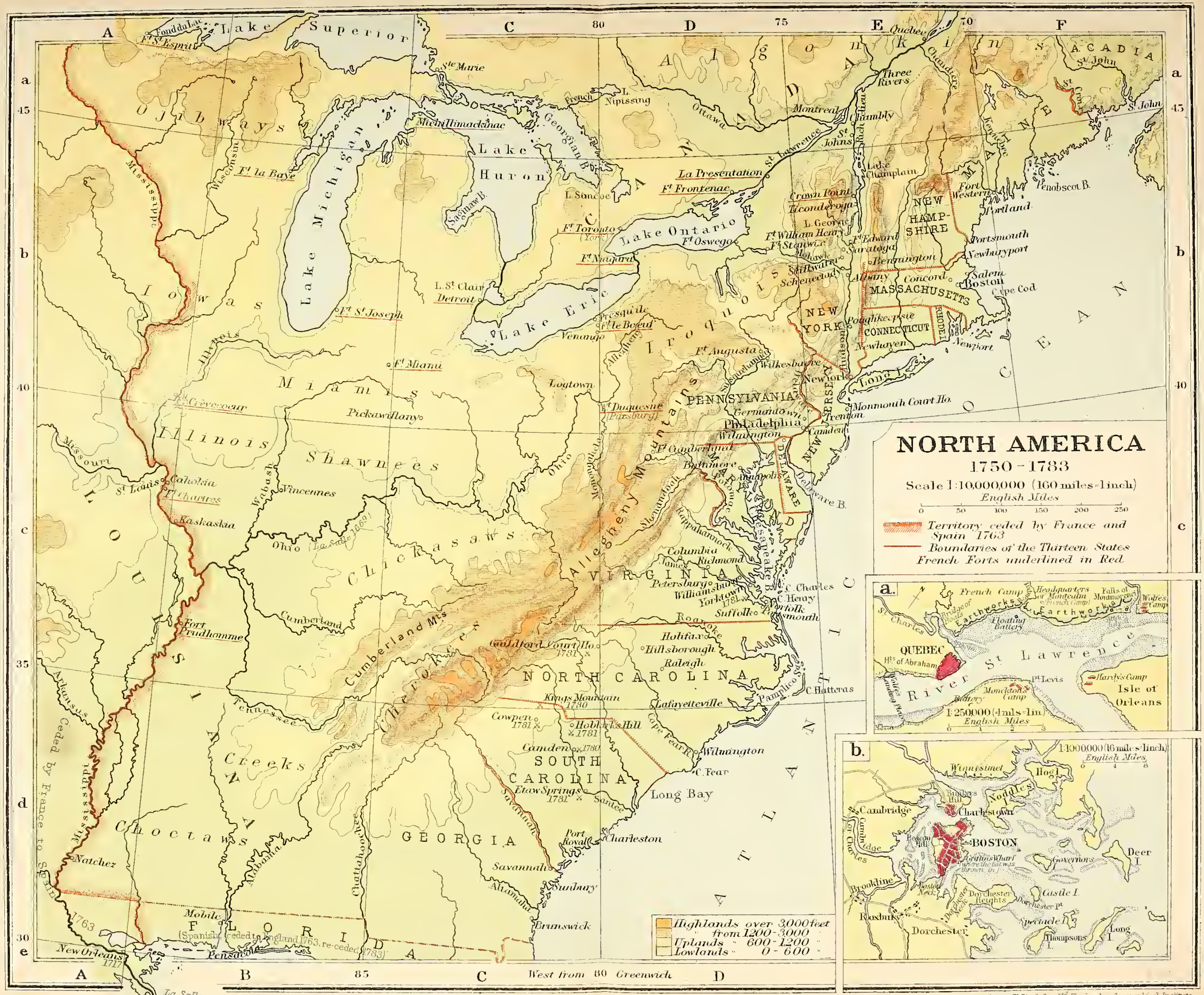

NORTH AMERICA
1750 - 1783

Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250

▨ Territory ceded by France and Spain 1763
— Boundaries of the Thirteen States
French Forts underlined in Red

▨	Highlands over 3,000 feet
▨	from 1200 - 3,000 "
▨	Uplands " 600 - 1200 "
☐	Lowlands " 0 - 600 "

a. 1:250000 (4 mls = 1 in.) English Miles

b. 1:900000 (16 miles = 1 inch) English Miles

Lake Superior
Fond du Lac
Ft. St. Esprit
Ste. Marie
A C A D I A
St. John
St. Croix
Quebec
Three Rivers
Chaudière
Kennebec
C A N A D A
Algonkins
MAINE
Montreal
Chambly
St. Johns
Richelieu
Ottawa
L. Nipissing
French R.
Michillimackinac
Georgian B.
Lake Huron
Saginaw B.
Lake Michigan
Ojibways
Mississippi
Wisconsin
Ft. la Baye
La Presentation
Ft. Frontenac
St. Lawrence
L. Simcoe
Ft. Toronto (York)
Lake Ontario
Ft. Oswego
Ft. Niagara
Crown Point
Ticonderoga
L. George
Lake Champlain
Ft. William Henry
Ft. Stanwix
Mohawk
Stillwater
Schenectady
Ft. Edward
Saratoga
Bennington
Albany
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Fort Western
Portland
Penobscot B.
Portsmouth
Newburyport
Salem
Boston
Concord
Cape Cod
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK
Poughkeepsie
CONNECTICUT
RHODE I.
Newport
Newhaven
Hudson
Long I.
New York
Monmouth Court Ho.
Trenton
NEW JERSEY
L. St. Clair
Detroit
Lake Erie
Ft. St. Joseph
Presquile
Ft. le Boeuf
Venango
Allegheny
Iroquois
Ft. Augusta
Susquehanna
Wilkesbarre
Delaware
Ft. Miami
Logtown
Iowas
Illinois
Miamis
Pickawillany
Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburg)
PENNSYLVANIA
Germantown
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Camden
Ft. Crèvecoeur
Missouri
Illinois
Shawnees
St. Louis
Cahokia
Ft. Chartres
Kaskaskia
Vincennes
Wabash
Ohio
Monongahela
Ft. Cumberland
Baltimore
MARYLAND
Annapolis
Potomac
DELAWARE
Delaware B.
L O U I S I A N A
Ohio (La Salle 1669)
Chickasaws
Allegheny Mountains
Shenandoah
Rappahannock
Columbia
James
Richmond
Chesapeake
VIRGINIA
Petersburg
Williamsburg
Yorktown 1781
C. Charles
C. Henry
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Suffolk
Cumberland
Fort Prudhomme
Cumberland Mts.
Cherokees
Roanoke
Halifax
Hillsborough
Guildford Court Ho. 1781
Raleigh
NORTH CAROLINA
Pamplico Sd.
C. Hatteras
Arkansas
Ceded by France to Spain 1763
Tennessee
Kings Mountain 1780
Cowpens 1781
Hobkirk's Hill 1781
Camden 1780
Cape Fear
Lafayetteville
Wilmington
C. Fear
Creeks
SOUTH CAROLINA
Long Bay
Etaw Springs 1781
Santee
Savannah
Choctaws
Alabama
Chattahoochee
GEORGIA
Port Royal
Charleston
Natchez
Savannah
Altamaha
Sunbury
Brunswick
Mobile
FLORIDA (Spanish, ceded to England 1763, re-ceded 1783)
Pensacola
New Orleans 1717
La Salle 1682
1763
ATLANTIC OCEAN
West from 80 Greenwich
85
80
75
70
45
40
35
30
A
B
C
D
E
F
a
b
c
d
e
a.
French Camp
Headquarters of Montcalm (French Camp)
Falls of Montmorency
Wolfe's Camp
St. Charles
Bridge of Boats
Earthworks
Floating Battery
QUEBEC
Hts. of Abraham
Wolfe's Landing Place
River St. Lawrence
Pt. Levis
Monckton's Camp
Battery
Hardy's Camp
Isle of Orleans
b.
Winnisimet
Hog I.
Noddle's I.
Bunker's Hill
Charlestown
Cambridge
Charles
Beacon Hill
BOSTON
Griffin's Wharf where the tea was thrown in
Boston Neck
Governor's I.
Deer I.
Brookline
Dorchester Heights
Dorchester Pt.
Castle I.
Roxbury
Dorchester
Spectacle I.
Thompsons I.
Long I.

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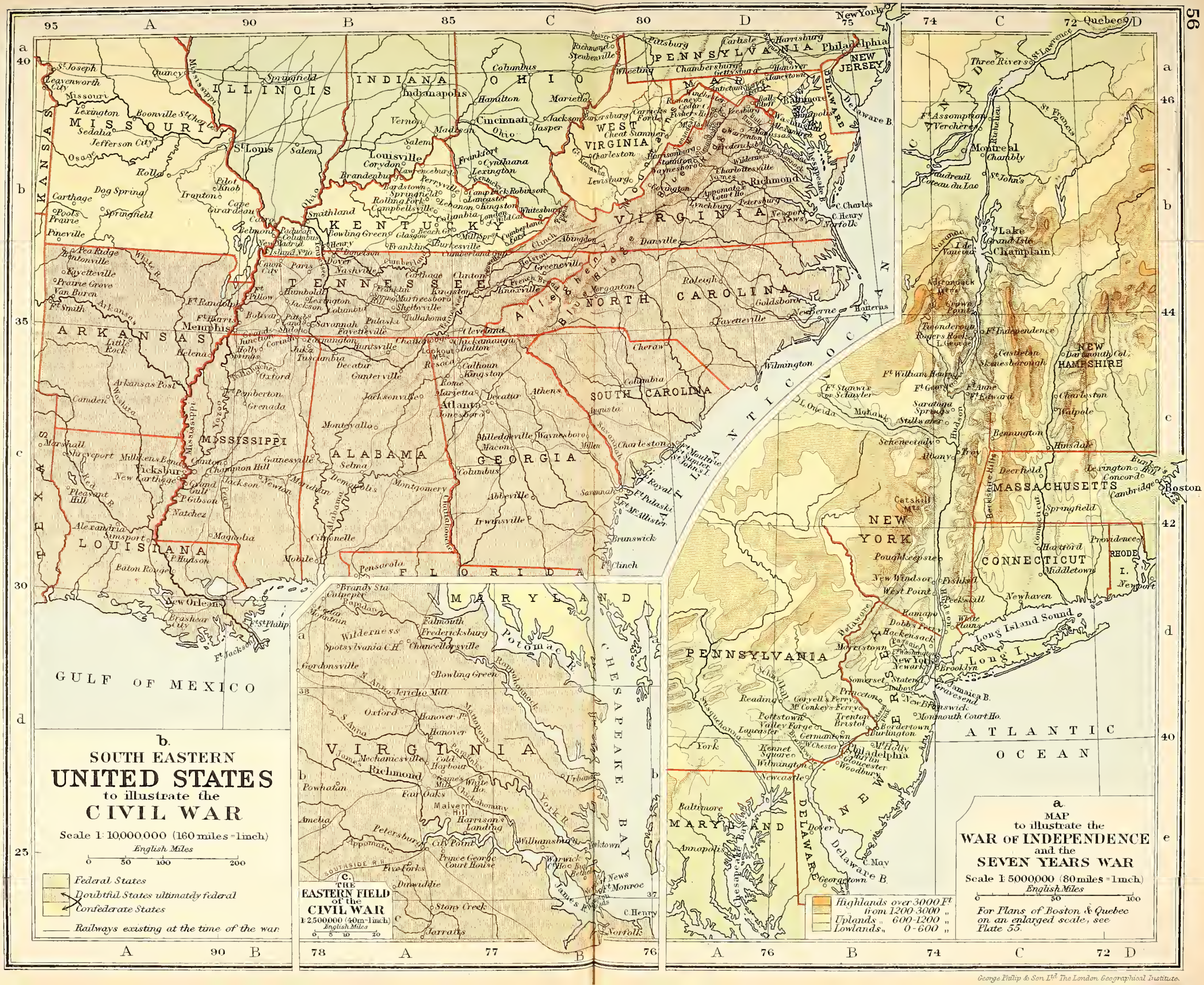
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
KANSAS
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CHESAPEAKE BAY
CANADA
NEW YORK
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE I.
Long Island Sound
Lake Champlain

b.
SOUTH EASTERN
UNITED STATES
to illustrate the
CIVIL WAR
Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100 200

Federal States
Doubtful States ultimately federal
Confederate States
Railways existing at the time of the war

c.
THE
EASTERN FIELD
of the
CIVIL WAR
1:2,500,000 (40 m = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 5 10 20

a.
MAP
to illustrate the
WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
and the
SEVEN YEARS WAR
Scale 1:5,000,000 (80 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

For Plans of Boston & Quebec on an enlarged scale, see Plate 55.

Highlands	over 3000 Ft	
	from 1200-3000	„
Uplands	600-1200	„
Lowlands	0-600	„

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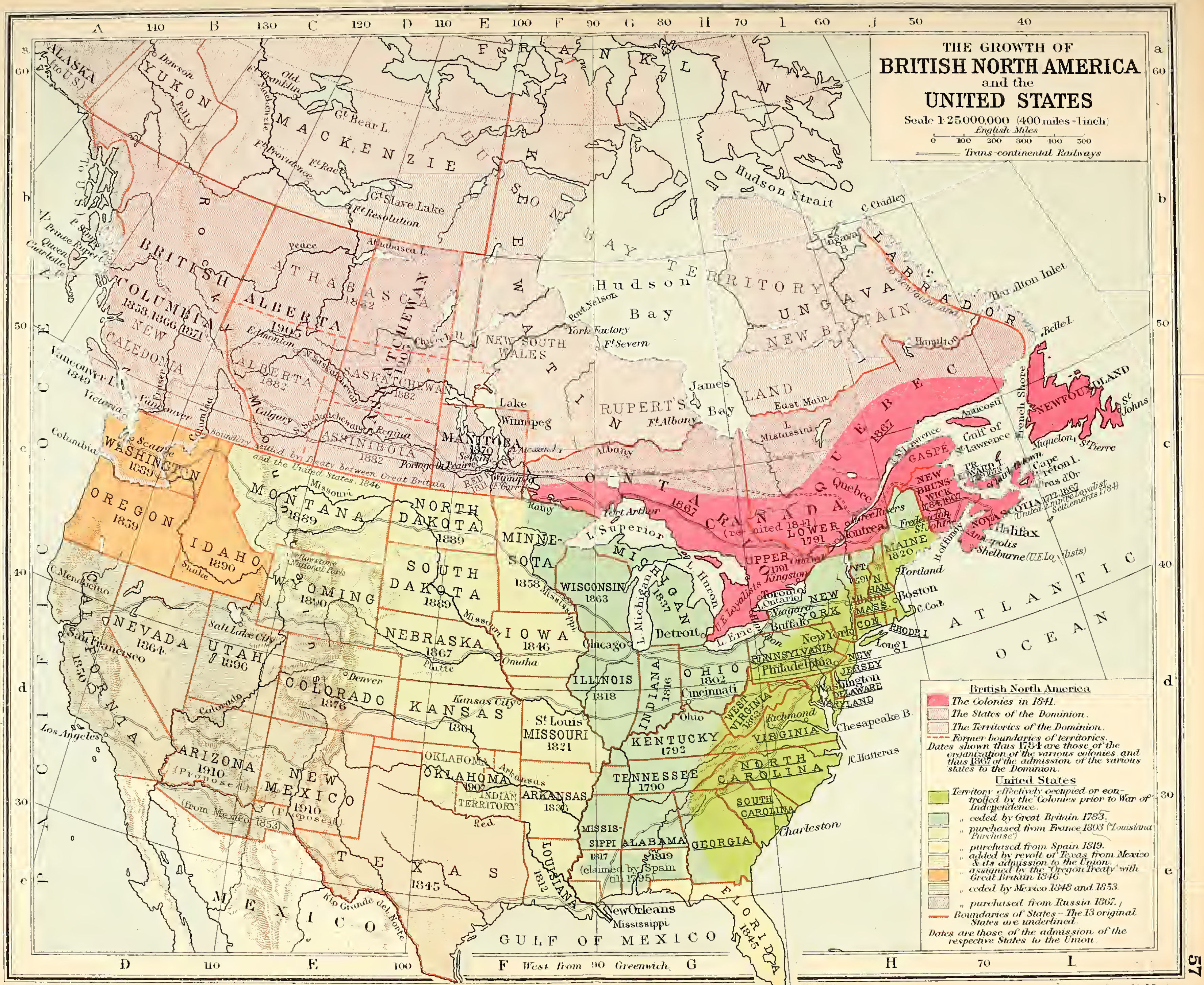

THE GROWTH OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
and the
UNITED STATES

Scale 1:25,000,000 (400 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles

0 100 200 300 400 500

Trans-continental Railways

British North America

- 🟥 *The Colonies in 1841.*
- ▨ *The States of the Dominion.*
- ▨ *The Territories of the Dominion.*
- ---- *Former boundaries of territories.*

Dates shown thus 1784 are those of the organization of the various colonies and thus 1867 of the admission of the various states to the Dominion.

United States

- 🟩 *Territory effectively occupied or controlled by the Colonies prior to War of Independence.*
- 🟩 *„ ceded by Great Britain 1783.*
- ▨ *„ purchased from France 1803 ("Louisiana Purchase")*
- 🟨 *„ purchased from Spain 1819.*
- ▨ *„ added by revolt of Texas from Mexico & its admission to the Union.*
- 🟧 *„ assigned by the "Oregon Treaty" with Great Britain 1846.*
- ▨ *„ ceded by Mexico 1848 and 1853.*
- ▨ *„ purchased from Russia 1867.*
- — *Boundaries of States – The 13 original States are underlined.*

Dates are those of the admission of the respective States to the Union.

A 140 B 130 C 120 D 110 E 100 F 90 G 80 H 70 I 60 J 50 40
a b c d e
60 50 40 30
FRANKLIN
ALASKA (to U.S.)
Dawson
YUKON
Old Ft. Franklin
Gt. Bear L.
MACKENZIE
Ft. Providence
Ft. Rae
Gt. Slave Lake
Ft. Resolution
HUDSON BAY TERRITORY
KEEWATIN
Hudson Strait
C. Chidley
Ungava B.
LABRADOR (to Newfoundland)
Hamilton Inlet
UNGAVA
NEW BRITAIN
Hamilton
Belle I.
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. Johns
French Shore
Anticosti
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Miquelon
St. Pierre
P. Simpson
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte I.
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1858, 1866, 1871
NEW CALEDONIA
Peace
Athabasca L.
ATHABASCA 1882
ALBERTA 1905
ALBERTA 1882
Edmonton
SASKATCHEWAN 1905
SASKATCHEWAN 1882
N. Saskatchewan
S. Saskatchewan
Churchill
Port Nelson
York Factory
Ft. Severn
Hudson Bay
NEW SOUTH WALES
James Bay
RUPERT'S LAND
Ft. Albany
East Main
L. Mistassini
Vancouver I. 1849
Victoria
Vancouver
Fraser
Columbia
Calgary
Regina
ASSINIBOIA 1882
MANITOBA 1870
Lake Winnipeg
Portage la Prairie
Selkirk
Winnipeg
RED R. 1811
Albany
ONTARIO 1867
QUEBEC 1867
CANADA (re-united 1841)
LOWER 1791
UPPER 1791
Quebec
Montreal
Three Rivers
Ottawa
Kingston
Toronto
Niagara
Port Arthur
U.E. Loyalists
GASPÉ
NEW BRUNSWICK 1784, 1867
Fredericton
St. John
PR. EDWARD I. 1873
Ch. town
Cape Breton I.
Bras d'Or
NOVA SCOTIA 1712, 1867 (United Empire Loyalist Settlements 1784)
Halifax
Annapolis
Shelburne (U.E. Loyalists)
B. of Fundy
Boundary settled by Treaty between Great Britain and the United States 1846
Columbia
Seattle
WASHINGTON 1889
OREGON 1859
IDAHO 1890
Snake
MONTANA 1889
Missouri
NORTH DAKOTA 1889
SOUTH DAKOTA 1889
MINNESOTA 1858
Mississippi
Rainy
L. Superior
WISCONSIN 1863
MICHIGAN 1837
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Ontario
L. Erie
Detroit
Chicago
Buffalo
NEW YORK
Albany
VT. 1791
N. HAM.
MAINE 1820
Portland
MASS.
Boston
C. Cod
CON.
RHODE I.
Long I.
New York
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
Washington
Chesapeake B.
Yellowstone National Park
WYOMING 1890
C. Mendocino
CALIFORNIA 1850
San Francisco
Los Angeles
NEVADA 1864
Salt Lake City
UTAH 1896
Colorado
COLORADO 1876
Denver
NEBRASKA 1867
Platte
Omaha
IOWA 1846
ILLINOIS 1818
INDIANA 1816
OHIO 1802
Cincinnati
Ohio
WEST VIRGINIA 1863
VIRGINIA
Richmond
KANSAS 1861
Kansas City
St. Louis
MISSOURI 1821
KENTUCKY 1792
TENNESSEE 1790
NORTH CAROLINA
C. Hatteras
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston
GEORGIA
ARIZONA 1910 (Proposed)
(from Mexico 1853)
NEW MEXICO 1910 (Proposed)
OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA 1907
INDIAN TERRITORY
Arkansas
ARKANSAS 1836
Red
MISSISSIPPI 1817
ALABAMA 1819
(claimed by Spain till 1795)
LOUISIANA 1812
New Orleans
Mississippi
TEXAS 1845
Rio Grande del Norte
MEXICO
FLORIDA 1845
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
D 110 E 100 F West from 90 Greenwich G H 70 I

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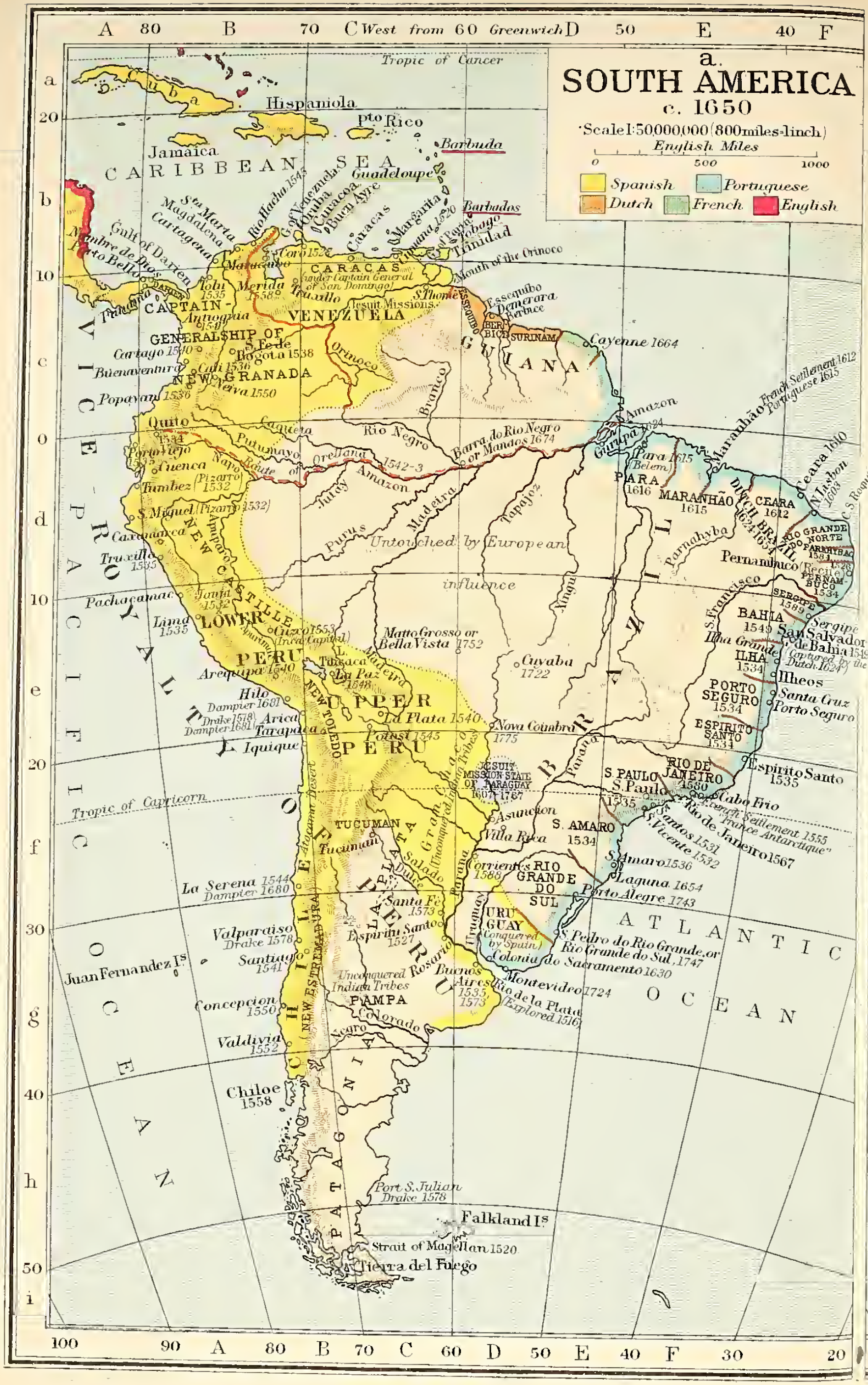
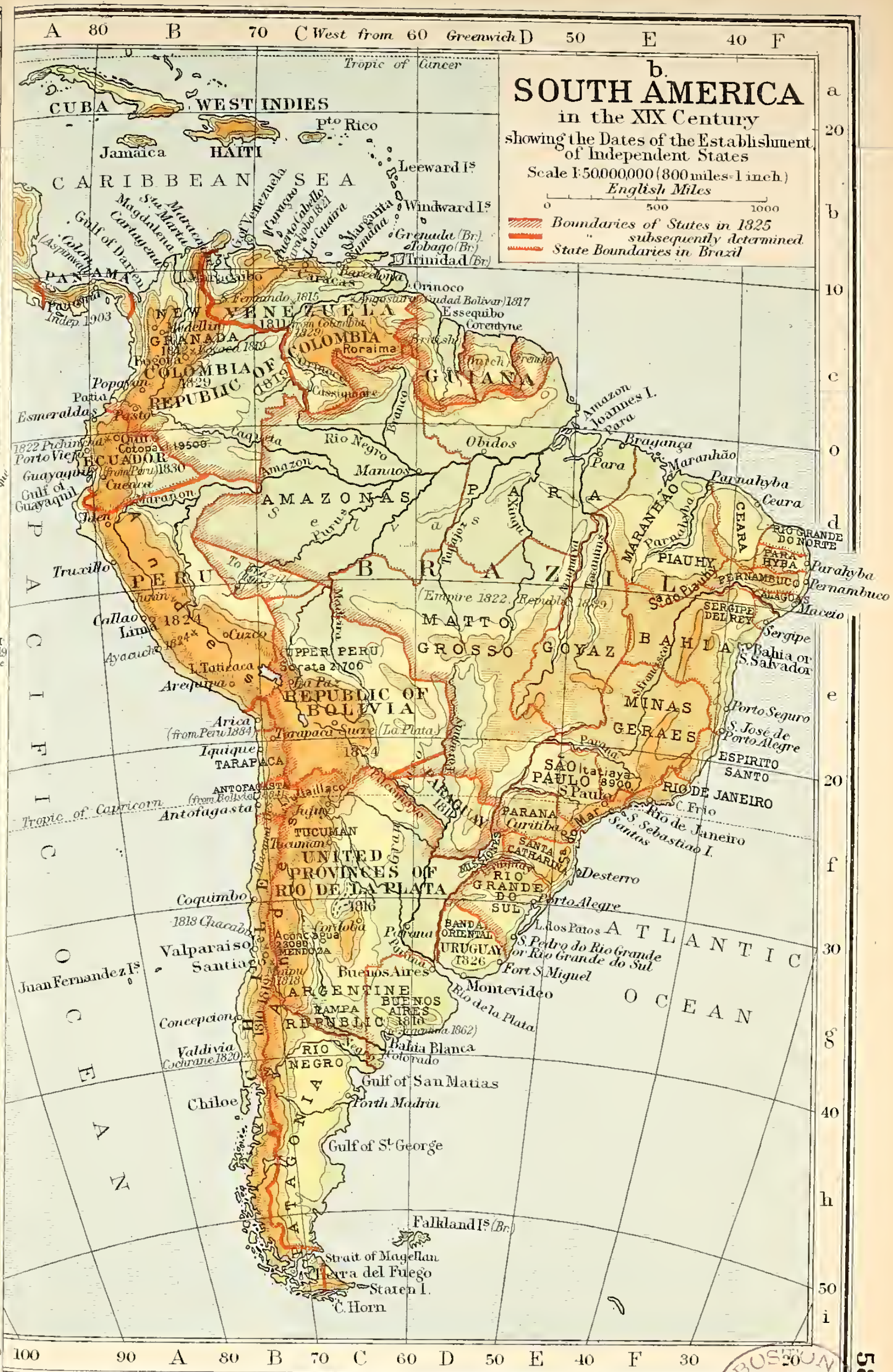


a.

SOUTH AMERICA c. 1650

Scale 1:50,000,000 (800 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
500
1000
🟨 Spanish
🟦 Portuguese
🟧 Dutch
🟩 French
🟥 English
West from 60 Greenwich
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Cuba
Hispaniola
Pto Rico
Jamaica
Barbuda
Guadeloupe
Barbados
Tobago
Trinidad
CARIBBEAN SEA
CARACAS under Captain General of San Domingo
VENEZUELA
Mouth of the Orinoco
Essequibo
Demerara
Berbice
SURINAM
GUIANA
Cayenne 1664
CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP OF NEW GRANADA
Sta Fe de Bogota 1538
Cartagena
Sta Marta
Gulf of Darien
Panama
Porto Bello
Cali 1536
Popayan 1536
Quito 1534
Amazon
Rio Negro
Orellana 1542-3
Madeira
Tapajoz
Xingu
Purus
Untouched by European influence
Barra do Rio Negro or Manaos 1674
PARA 1616
MARANHÃO 1615
CEARA 1612
RIO GRANDE NORTE
PARAHYBA
Pernambuco (Recife)
SERGIPE
BAHIA 1549
S. Salvador de Bahia 1549
ILHEOS 1534
PORTO SEGURO 1534
ESPIRITO SANTO 1534
RIO DE JANEIRO
Rio de Janeiro 1567
S. PAULO
S. AMARO 1534
DUTCH BRAZIL
B R A Z I L
Matto Grosso or Bella Vista 1752
Cuyaba 1722
Nova Coimbra 1775
JESUIT MISSION STATE OF PARAGUAY
Asuncion
Villa Rica
Corrientes 1588
RIO GRANDE DO SUL
Porto Alegre 1743
URUGUAY Conquered by Spain
Colonia do Sacramento 1680
Montevideo 1724
Buenos Aires 1535 1573
Rio de la Plata (Explored 1516)
LOWER PERU
UPPER PERU
La Plata 1540
Potosi 1545
Lima 1535
Cuzco 1553
La Paz 1548
Arequipa 1540
Arica
Tarapaca
Iquique
TUCUMAN
Tucuman
Santa Fe 1573
Santiago 1541
Valparaiso
La Serena 1544
Concepcion 1550
Valdivia 1552
Chiloe 1558
Juan Fernandez Is
Uncouquered Indian Tribes
PAMPA
PATAGONIA
Port S. Julian Drake 1578
Falkland Is
Strait of Magellan 1520
Tierra del Fuego
VICE-ROYALTY OF PERU
NEW ESTREMADURA
NEW TOLEDO
Atacama Desert
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN



b.

SOUTH AMERICA in the XIX Century

showing the Dates of the Establishment of Independent States

Scale 1:50,000,000 (800 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0
500
1000
Boundaries of States in 1825
" subsequently determined
State Boundaries in Brazil
West from 60 Greenwich
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
CUBA
WEST INDIES
HAITI
Pto Rico
Jamaica
Leeward Is
Windward Is
Grenada (Br.)
Tobago (Br.)
Trinidad (Br.)
CARIBBEAN SEA
PANAMA Indep. 1903
NEW GRANADA
VENEZUELA 1811
COLOMBIA
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA 1819
Bogota
Caracas
Orinoco
Angostura (Ciudad Bolivar) 1817
Essequibo
Corentyne
Roraima
British
Dutch
French
GUIANA
Quito
ECUADOR 1830
Guayaquil
Esmeraldas
Tumbez
PERU 1824
Lima
Callao
Cuzco
Arequipa
L. Titicaca
Sorata 21286
Ayacucho 1824
REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA 1825
Sucre (La Plata)
Potosi
Arica (from Peru 1884)
Tarapaca
Iquique
Antofagasta (from Bolivia)
AMAZONAS
Amazon
Obidos
Manaos
Para
Braganca
Maranhão
Parnahyba
Ceara
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE
PARAHYBA
PERNAMBUCO
ALAGOAS
SERGIPE DEL REY
BAHIA
Bahia or S. Salvador
PIAUHY
MARANHÃO
B R A Z I L (Empire 1822, Republic 1889)
MATTO GROSSO
GOYAZ
MINAS GERAES
ESPIRITO SANTO
RIO DE JANEIRO
Rio de Janeiro
SÃO PAULO
S. Paulo
Itatiaya 8900
PARANA
Curitiba
SANTA CATHARINA
Desterro
RIO GRANDE DO SUL
Porto Alegre
PARAGUAY 1811
Asuncion
UNITED PROVINCES OF RIO DE LA PLATA 1816
Tucuman
Jujuy
Cordoba
Aconcagua 23080
Mendoza
URUGUAY
BANDA ORIENTAL 1828
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Bahia Blanca
RIO NEGRO
Gulf of San Matias
Porto Madrin
Gulf of St George
PATAGONIA
CHILE 1818
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
Santiago
Concepcion
Valdivia (Cochrane 1820)
Chiloe
Juan Fernandez Is
Falkland Is (Br.)
Strait of Magellan
Tierra del Fuego
Staten I.
C. Horn
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN

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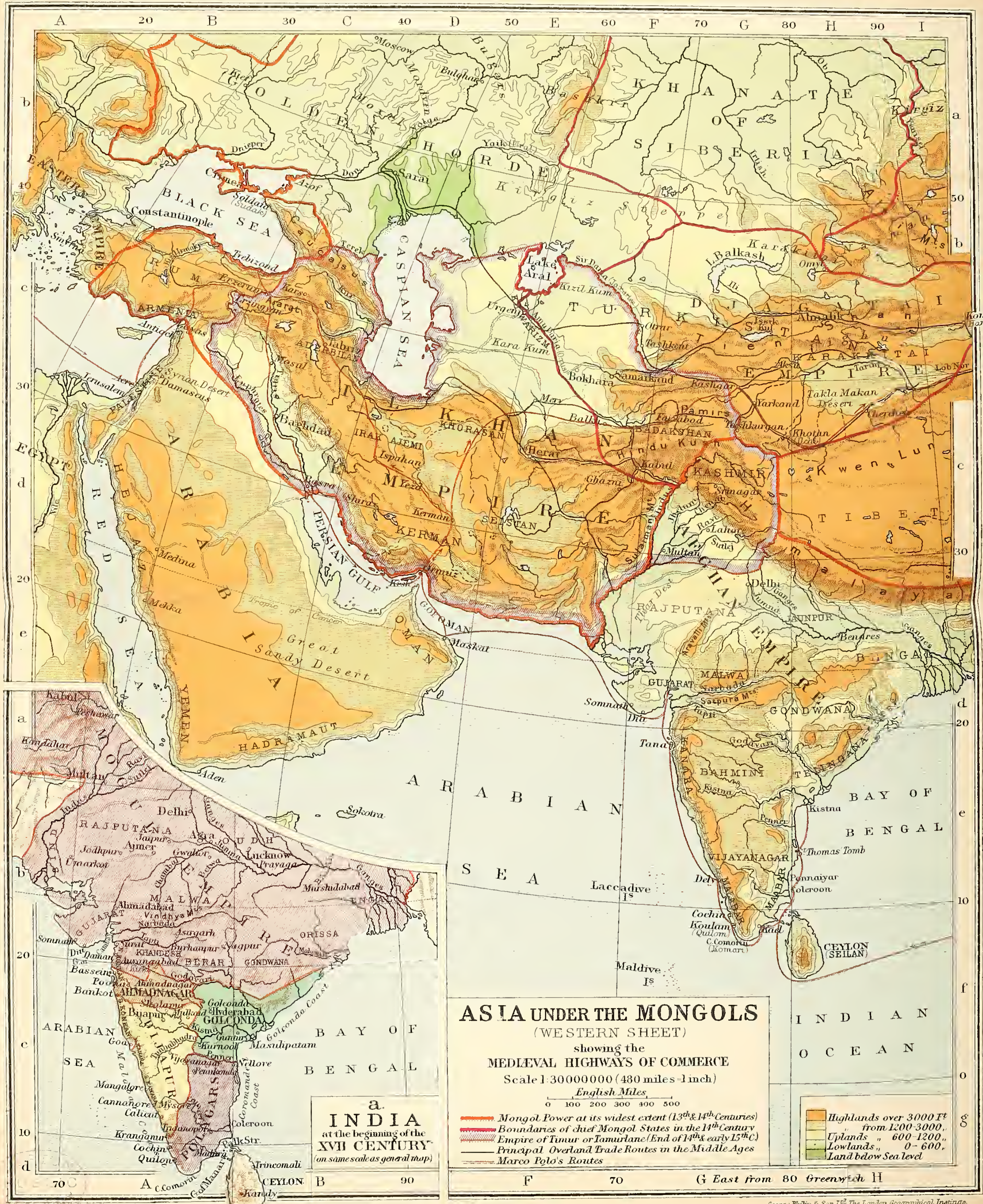

ASIA UNDER THE MONGOLS
(WESTERN SHEET)
showing the
MEDIÆVAL HIGHWAYS OF COMMERCE
Scale 1:30000000 (480 miles = 1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500

- Mongol Power at its widest extent (13th & 14th Centuries)
- Boundaries of chief Mongol States in the 14th Century
- Empire of Timur or Tamurlane (End of 14th & early 15th C.)
- Principal Overland Trade Routes in the Middle Ages
- Marco Polo's Routes

- Highlands over 3000 Ft
- „ from 1200-3000 „
- Uplands „ 600-1200 „
- Lowlands „ 0-600 „
- Land below Sea level

a.
INDIA
at the beginning of the
XVII CENTURY
(on same scale as general map)

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
G East from 80 Greenwich H
GOLDEN HORDE
KHANATE OF SIBERIA
Kirgiz
Moscow
Mordvin
Bulgars
Bulghar
Volga
Kiev
Dnieper
Don
Sarai
Yaik (Ural)
Kirgiz Steppe
Bashkir
Irtish
Ob
Altai Mts
Crimea
Soldaia (Sudak)
Azof
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
EASTERN EMPIRE
Smyrna
Trebizond
RUM
Erzerum
Kars
Ararat
Caucasus
Terek
Kur
ARMENIA
Antioch
Tabriz
ADERBIJAN
CASPIAN SEA
Lake Aral
Sir Daria (Jaxartes)
Kizil Kum
Urgenj
KHWARIZM
Amu Daria (Oxus)
Kara Kum
TURKESTAN
L. Balkash
Karakitai
Omyl
Ili
Otrar
Tashkent
Issik Kul
Almalik
Tien Shan
DIAGATAI EMPIRE
KARAKITAI
Komul (Hami)
Tarim
Lob Nor
Takla Makan Desert
Yarkand
Tashkurgan
Khotan (Ilchi)
Cherchen
Kwen Lun
TIBET
Himalaya
Samarkand
Bokhara
Kashgar
Pamirs
Faizabad
BADAKSHAN
Hindu Kush
Kabul
Balkh
Merv
Herat
KHORASAN
KASHMIR
Srinagar
Ghazni
SEISTAN
Sulaiman Mts
Multan
Lahore
Ravi
Jhelum
Chenab
Sutlej
Indus
ILKHAN EMPIRE
JAGHATAI
Mosul
Baghdad
Euphrates
Tigris
IRAK AJEMI
Ispahan
Yezd
Basra
Shiraz
Kerman
KERMAN
Hormuz
Kish
PERSIAN GULF
GULF OF OMAN
Maskat
OMAN
Tropic of Cancer
Great Sandy Desert
ARABIA
HEJAZ
Medina
Mekka
YEMEN
HADRAMAUT
Aden
Sokotra
RED SEA
EGYPT
Nile
Syrian Desert
Damascus
Jerusalem
PALESTINE
Acre
ARABIAN SEA
Laccadive Is
Maldive Is
Delhi
Jumna
Ganges
JAUNPUR
Benares
BENGAL
RAJPUTANA
Thar Desert
Aravalli Hills
MALWA
GUJARAT
Narbada
Satpura Mts
Tapti
Somnath
Diu
Tana
GONDWANA
Godavari
BAHMINI
Kistna
TELINGANA
KANARA
Penner
VIJAYANAGAR
St Thomas Tomb
Pennaiyar
Coleroon
MALABAR
MABAR
Deli
Cochin
Koulam (Quilon)
C. Comorin (Komari)
Kail
CEYLON (SEILAN)
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
Kabul
Peshawar
Kandahar
Multan
Ravi
Sutlej
MOGUL EMPIRE
Indus
Delhi
RAJPUTANA
Jaipur
Agra
Ajmer
Jodhpur
Umarkot
Gwalior
Chambal
Betwa
OUDH
Lucknow
Prayaga
Ganges
Murshidabad
BENGAL
Ahmadabad
MALWA
Vindhya Mts
Narbada
Asirgarh
Burhanpur
Nagpur
ORISSA
Surat
Daman
Diu
Somnath
KHANDESH
Aurangabad
BERAR
GONDWANA
Godavari
Bassein
Poona
Bankot
AHMADNAGAR
Bidar
Golconda
Hyderabad
GOLCONDA
Sholapur
Bijapur
Mudkal
Kistna
Gunttur
Kurnool
Masulipatam
Golconda Coast
Penner
Nellore
BIJAPUR
Goa
Tungabhadra
Vijayanagar
Penukonda
Coromandel Coast
Malabar Coast
Mangalore
Cannanore
Mysore
Calicut
Coleroon
POLIGARS
Kranganur
Tanjore
Cochin
Quilon
Madura
Palk Str.
G. of Manaar
C. Comorin
Trincomali
CEYLON
Kandy
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL

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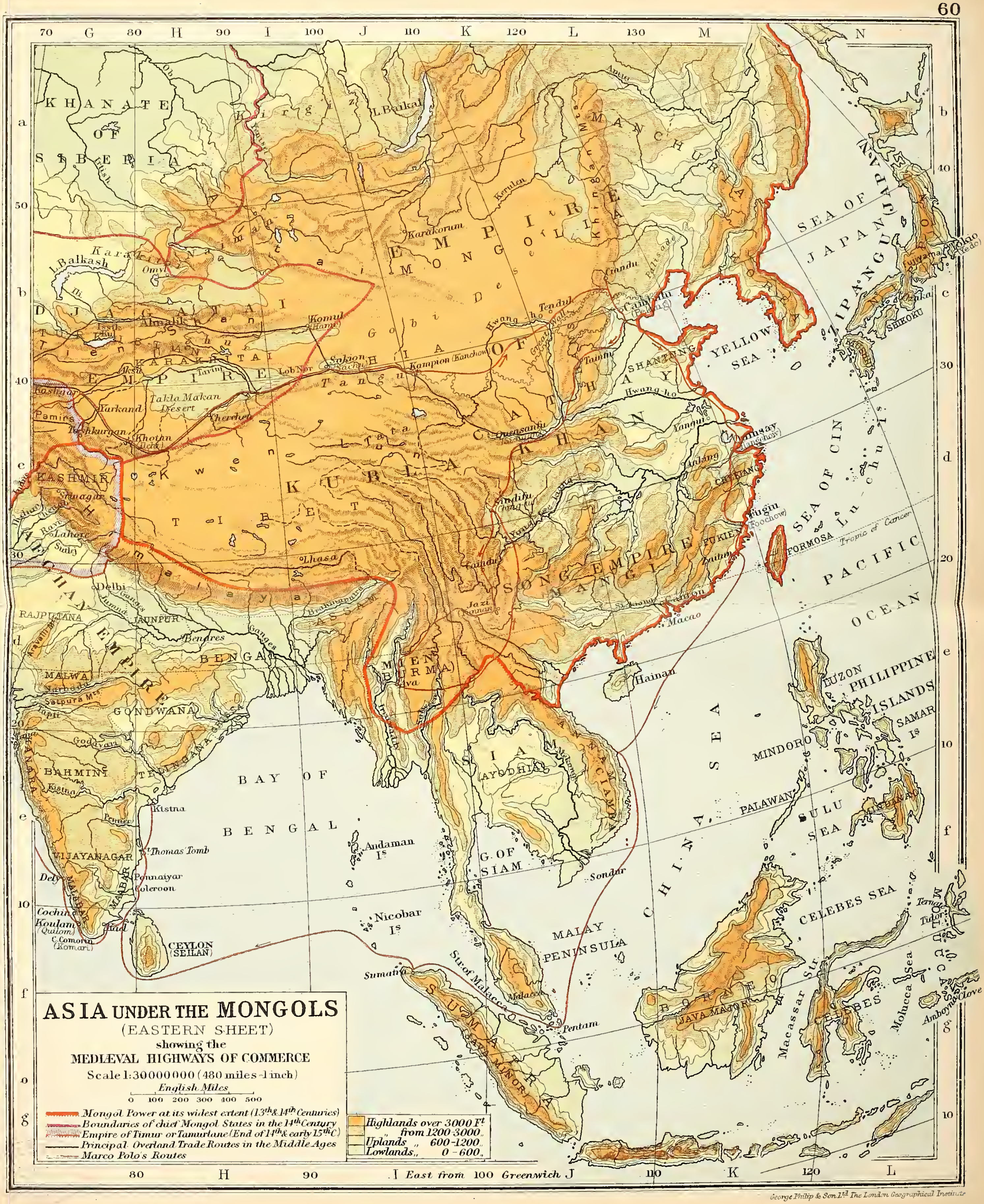

ASIA UNDER THE MONGOLS

(EASTERN SHEET)

showing the

MEDIÆVAL HIGHWAYS OF COMMERCE

Scale 1:30000000 (480 miles = 1 inch)

English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mongol Power at its widest extent (13th & 14th Centuries)
Boundaries of chief Mongol States in the 14th Century
Empire of Timur or Tamurlane (End of 14th & early 15th C.)
Principal Overland Trade Routes in the Middle Ages
Marco Polo's Routes
Highlands over 3000 Ft.
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0 - 600 "
East from 100 Greenwich
KHANATE OF SIBERIA
Kirgiz
L. Baikal
Irtish
Ob
L. Balkash
Ili
Karakirm
Omyl
DJAGATAI
Almalik
Issik Kul
Tien Shan
KARAKHITAI
EMPIRE
Kashgar
Yarkand
Pamir
Tashkurgan
Khotan
Takla Makan Desert
Tarim
Cherchen
Lob Nor
Sakion (Sachu)
Komul (Hami)
Kampion (Kanchow)
Tangut
Gobi Desert
Karakorum
Kerulen
MONGOLIA
EMPIRE OF KUBLAI KHAN
Khingan Mts.
MANCHURIA
Amur
Palisade
Ciandu
Cambaluc (Peking)
Tenduk
Hwang ho
Great Wall
Taianfu
SHANTUNG
CATHAY
Quengianfu
Hwang-ho
Yangui
Quinsay (Hangchow)
Anking
CHEKIANG
Fugiu (Foochow)
FUKIEN
Zaitun
Sindifu (Chengtu)
Yangtse Kiang
Caindu
Jazi (Yunnan)
SONG EMPIRE
MANGI
Canton
Si-kiang
Macao
Hainan
KASHMIR
Srinagar
Indus
Lahore
Ravi
Sutlej
AFGHAN EMPIRE
TIBET
Kwen Lun
Lhasa
Himalaya
Brahmaputra
ASSAM
MIEN (BURMA)
Ava
Irrawaddy
Delhi
Ganges
Jumna
RAJPUTANA
JAUNPUR
Benares
BENGAL
MALWA
Narbada
Satpura Mts.
Tapti
GONDWANA
Godavari
TELINGANA
BAHMINI
Kistna
KANARA
VIJAYANAGAR
Penner
St. Thomas' Tomb
Pennaiyar
Coleroon
MABAR
MALABAR
Dely
Cochin
Koulam (Quilon)
C. Comorin (Komari)
Kael
CEYLON (SEILAN)
BAY OF BENGAL
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
G. OF SIAM
SIAM
AYODHIA
Mekong
ANAM
CIAMBA
Sondur
MALAY PENINSULA
Str. of Malacca
Malacca
Pentam
Sumatra
SUMATRA
JAVA MINOR
CHINA SEA
YELLOW SEA
COREA
SEA OF JAPAN
ZIPANGU (JAPAN)
Fujiyama
Tokio (Yedo)
Osaka
SHIKOKU
KIUSHU
SEA OF CIN
Lu-chu Is.
FORMOSA
Tropic of Cancer
PACIFIC OCEAN
LUZON
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SAMAR Is.
MINDORO
PALAWAN
SULU SEA
MINDANAO
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO
JAVA MAJOR
Macassar Str.
CELEBES
Molucca Sea
MOLUCCAS
Ternate
Tidor
Amboyna
Clove
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
50
40
30
20
10
0

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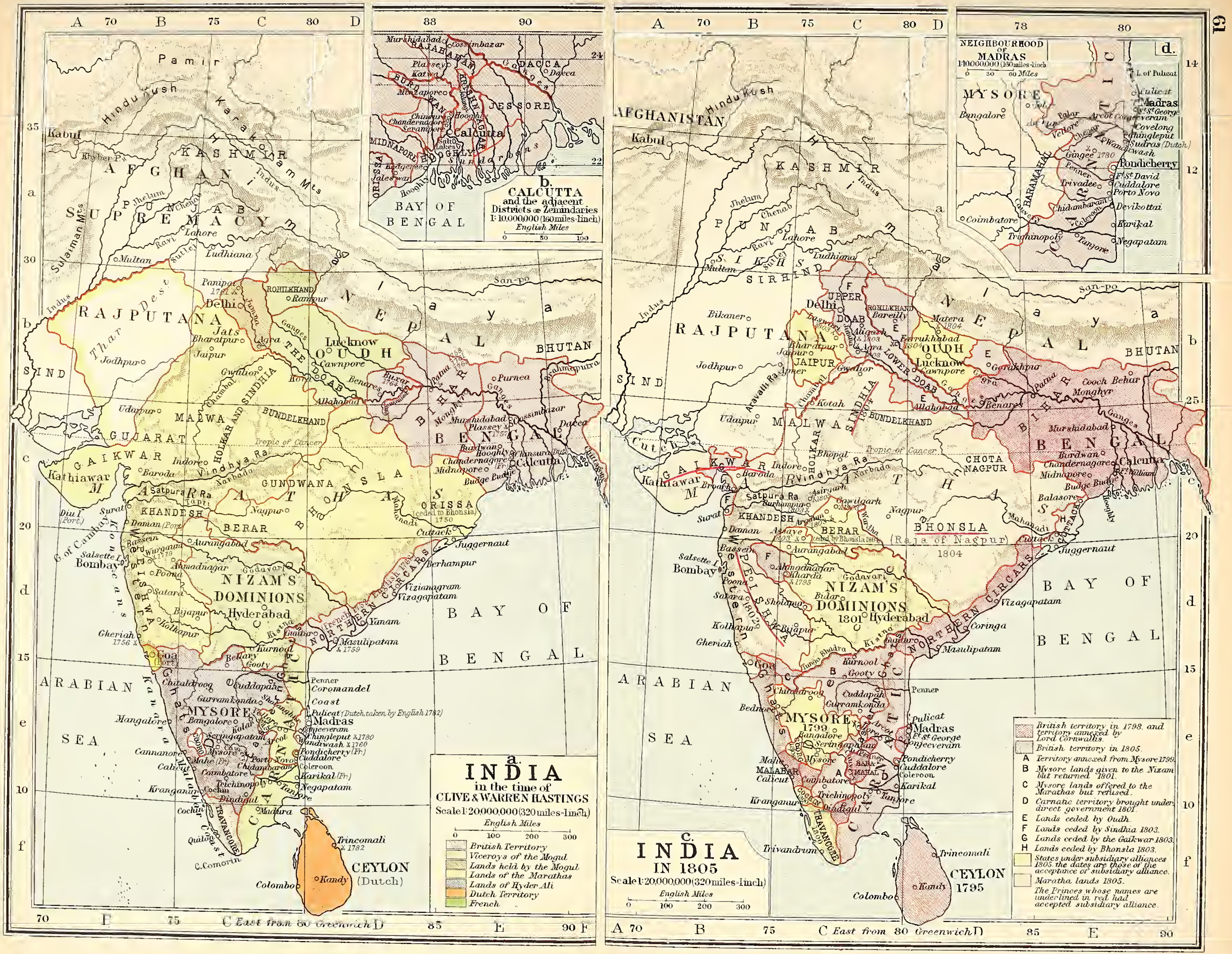

a.
b.
c.
d.
Pamir
Hindu Kush
Karakoram Mts
Kabul
Khyber P.
AFGHANISTAN
AFGHAN SUPREMACY
Sulaiman Mts
KASHMIR
PUNJAB
SIKHS
SIRHIND
Lahore
Ludhiana
Multan
Panipat 1761
Delhi
ROHILKHAND
Rampur
RAJPUTANA
Thar Desert
Jats
Bharatpur
Jaipur
Jodhpur
Agra
Lucknow
OUDH
Cawnpore
THE DOAB
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Himalaya
San-po
Brahmaputra
Ganges
Patna
Buxar 1764
Benares
Allahabad
Purnea
Monghyr
Murshidabad
Plassey 1757
Cossimbazar
Dacca
BIHAR
BENGAL
Calcutta
Hooghly
Chandernagore (Fr.)
Chinsura (Dut.)
Burdwan
Midnapore
Budge Budge
SIND
Udaipur
MALWA
Gwalior
SINDHIA
HOLKAR AND SINDHIA
BUNDELKHAND
Tropic of Cancer
GUJARAT
GAIKWAR
Kathiawar
Baroda
Indore
Vindhya Ra.
Narbada
Satpura Ra.
Tapti
KHANDESH
GUNDWANA
BHONSLA
MARATHAS
Nagpur
BERAR
ORISSA (ceded to Bhonsla) 1750
Cuttack
Juggernaut
Mahanadi
Diu I. (Port.)
Surat
Daman (Port.)
G. of Cambay
Salsette I.
Bombay
Bassein
Wargaum 1779
Konkan
Ahmadnagar
Aurangabad
Poona
Satara
Godavari
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
Hyderabad
Bijapur
Kolhapur
PESHWA
Gheriah 1756
Goa (Port.)
NORTHERN CIRCARS
Berhampur
Vizianagram
Vizagapatam
Yanam
Masulipatam 1759
Kistna
Guntur
Kurnool
Bellary
Gooty
Chitaldroog
Cuddapah
Gurramkonda
MYSORE
Bangalore
Seringapatam
Kolar
Penner
Coromandel Coast
Pulicat (Dutch, taken by English 1782)
Madras
Conjeeveram
Chingleput 1780
Wandiwash 1760
Porto Novo
Pondicherry (Fr.)
Cuddalore
Coleroon
Karikal (Fr.)
Negapatam
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Dindigul
Madura
CARNATIC
Mangalore
Cannanore
Calicut
Mahe (Fr.)
Coimbatore
Kranganur
Cochin
Quilon
TRAVANCORE
Malabar Coast
C. Comorin
Kanara
Ghats
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Trincomali 1782
Kandy
Colombo
CEYLON (Dutch)
Murshidabad
RAJAHAHAR
Cossimbazar
Plassey
Katwa
BURDWAN
Mankapore
Chinsura
Chandernagore
Serampore
Hooghly
Calcutta
Salt Lakes
KRISHNAGAR
DACCA
JESSORE
MIDNAPORE
ORISSA
Balasore
Jaleswar
Sundarbans
BAY OF BENGAL
UPPER DOAB
Bikaner
Bareilly
Farrukhabad 1804
Matera 1804
Aligarh 1803
JAIPUR
Kotah
Gorakhpur
LOWER DOAB
Cooch Behar
CHOTA NAGPUR
Balasore
Fort William
Cutch
Broach
Assaye 1803
Argaum 1803
Asirgarh
Burhanpur
Gawilgarh
BHONSLA (Raja of Nagpur) 1804
Bhopal
Kharda 1795
Sholapur
Bidar
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS 1801
Coringa
Tunga Bhadra
Bednore
MYSORE 1799
Malabar
Ft St George
BARAMAHAL
Trivandrum
TRAVANCORE 1795
CEYLON 1795
NEIGHBOURHOOD of MADRAS
MYSORE
Vellore
Arcot
Palar
Cheyar
L. of Pulicat
Sadras (Dutch)
Covelong
Gingee 1750
Fort St David
Trivadee
Devikottai
Chidambaram
Coimbatore
Cauvery
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
CARNATIC

b.
CALCUTTA
and the adjacent
Districts or Zemindaries
1: 10,000,000 (160 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 50 100

d.
NEIGHBOURHOOD of MADRAS
1:10,000,000 (160 miles-1 inch)
0 30 60 Miles

a.
INDIA
in the time of
CLIVE & WARREN HASTINGS
Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300

- ▨ *British Territory*
- ▭ *Viceroys of the Mogul*
- ▨ *Lands held by the Mogul*
- ▭ *Lands of the Marathas*
- ▨ *Lands of Hyder Ali*
- 🟧 *Dutch Territory*
- 🟩 *French*

c.
INDIA
IN 1805
Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles-1 inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300

- ▨ *British territory in 1798, and territory annexed by Lord Cornwallis.*
- ▭ *British territory in 1805.*
- A *Territory annexed from Mysore 1799.*
- B *Mysore lands given to the Nizam but returned 1801.*
- C *Mysore lands offered to the Marathas but refused.*
- D *Carnatic territory brought under direct government 1801.*
- E *Lands ceded by Oudh.*
- F *Lands ceded by Sindhia 1803.*
- G *Lands ceded by the Gaikwar 1803.*
- H *Lands ceded by Bhonsla 1803.*
- ▭ *States under subsidiary alliances 1805, the dates are those of the acceptance of subsidiary alliance.*
- ▭ *Maratha lands 1805.*

The Princes whose names are underlined in red had accepted subsidiary alliance.

East from Greenwich

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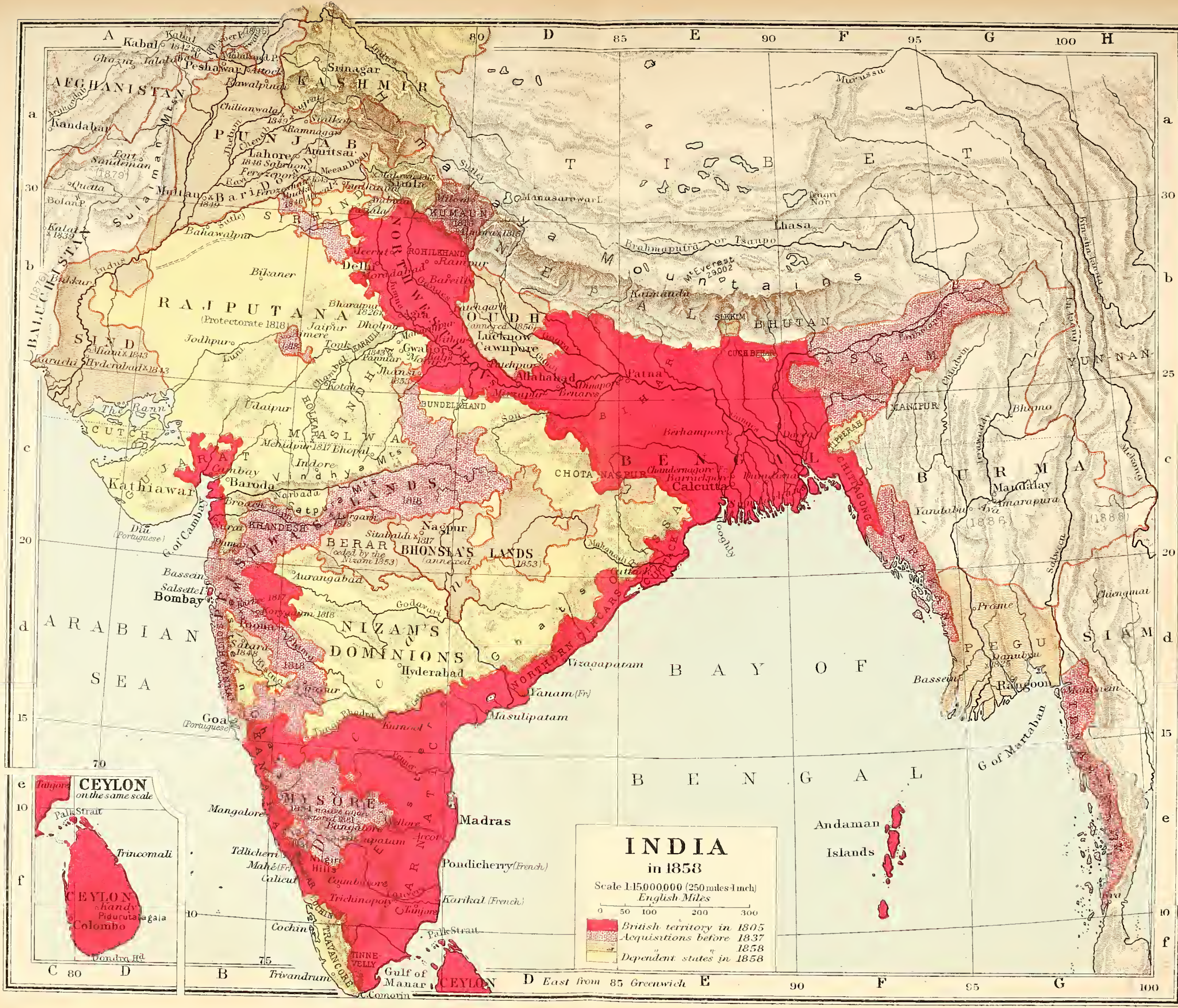

INDIA

in 1858

Scale 1:15,000,000 (250 miles=1 inch)

English Miles

- 🟥 British territory in 1805
- ▨ Acquisitions before 1837
- ▤ " " 1858
- ☐ Dependent states in 1858

CEYLON
on the same scale
0 50 100 200 300
East from 85 Greenwich
A B C D E F G H
a b c d e f
70 75 80 85 90 95 100
30 25 20 15 10
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Ghazni
Jalalabad
Peshawar
Attock
Rawalpindi
Kandahar
Fort Sandeman (1879)
Quetta
Bolan P.
Kalat 1839
BALUCHISTAN (1876)
Bukkur
Indus
Sulaiman Mts
KASHMIR
Srinagar
Chilianwala 1849
Gujrat
Sialkot
Ramnagar
PUNJAB
Lahore
Amritsar
Jhelum
Chenab
1846 Sobraon
Ferozepore
Ravi
Meean Doab
Multan 1849
Bari Doab
Sutlej
SIRHIND
Simla
Patiala
Nabha
Bahawalpur
Kumaun 1815
Almora 1815
Manasarowar L.
RAJPUTANA
(Protectorate 1818)
Bikaner
Jodhpur
Jaipur
Ajmere
Bharatpur 1826
Dholpur
Tonk
Luni
SIND
Miani 1843
Hyderabad 1843
Karachi
The Rann
CUTCH
GUJARAT
Kathiawar
Diu (Portuguese)
G. of Cambay
Cambay
Baroda
Broach
Surat
Udaipur
Kotah
Chambal
MALWA
Mehidpur 1817
Bhopal
Indore
Vindhya Mts
Narbada
Satpura Mts
Gwalior
Jhansi 1853
Maharajpur 1843
Panniar 1843
BUNDELKHAND
Delhi
Meerut
Moradabad
ROHILKHAND
Rampur
Bareilly
Ganges
Jumna
Agra
NORTH WEST PROVINCES
Fatehgarh
OUDH
(annexed 1856)
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Fatehpur
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Dinapore
Patna
Son
BEHAR
BENGAL
Berhampore
Dacca
Chandernagore Fr.
Barrackpore
Calcutta
Hooghly
CHOTA NAGPUR
Cuttack
Mahanadi
COOCH BEHAR
TIPPERAH
CHITTAGONG
ASSAM
MANIPUR
NEPAL
Katmandu
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
Mt. Everest 29002
Himalaya Mountains
TIBET
Lhasa
Brahmaputra or Tsanpo
Tengri Nor
Murussu
Khandesh 1818
Asirgarh
Sitabaldi 1817
Nagpur
BERAR
(ceded by the Nizam 1853)
BHONSLA'S LANDS
(annexed 1853)
SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES 1818
Aurangabad
Godavari
Kirkee 1817
Koregaum 1818
Poona
Satara 1848
Kistna
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
Hyderabad
Ghats
NORTHERN CIRCARS
Vizagapatam
Yanam (Fr.)
Masulipatam
Bassein
Salsette I.
Bombay
Konkan
Goa (Portuguese)
Tungabhadra
Kurnool
CARNATIC
MYSORE
(1831 native ruler restored 1881)
Bangalore
Seringapatam
Vellore
Arcot
Madras
Mangalore
Kanara
Tellicherri
Mahé (Fr.)
Calicut
Nilgiri Hills
Malabar
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Pondicherry (French)
Karikal (French)
Cochin
TRAVANCORE
Trivandrum
TINNEVELLY
C. Comorin
Gulf of Manaar
Palk Strait
CEYLON
Trincomali
Kandy
Pidurutalagala
Colombo
Dondra Hd.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Andaman Islands
BURMA
Mandalay
Amarapura
Ava (1886)
Yandabu
(1888)
Bhamo
Chindwin
Irrawaddy
ARAKAN
PEGU
Prome
Danubyu 1825
Rangoon
Bassein
Moulmein
G. of Martaban
TENASSERIM
Salween
SIAM
Chiengmai
YUN NAN
Mekong
Kinsha Kiang

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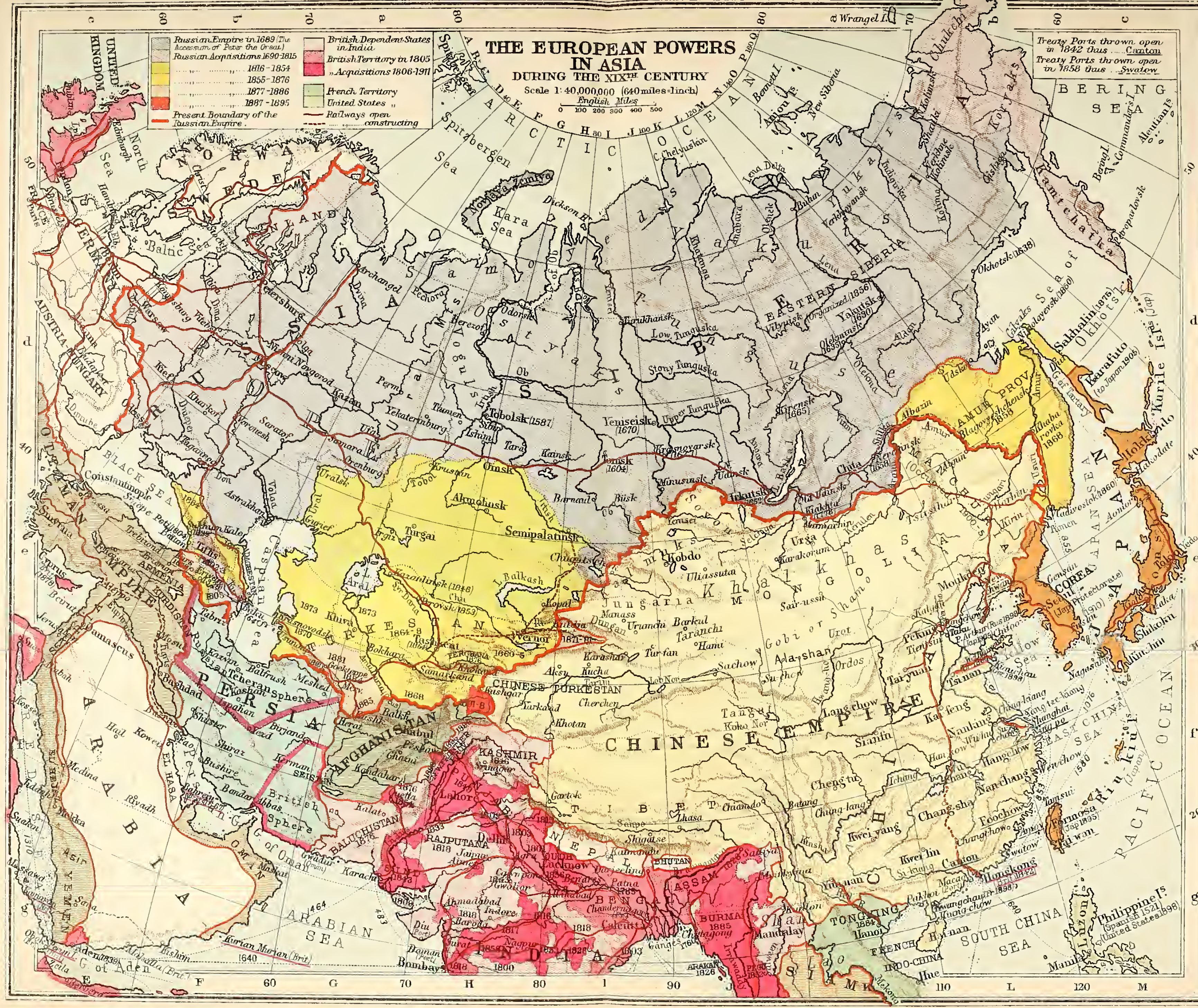
THE EUROPEAN POWERS IN ASIA
DURING THE XIXTH CENTURY
Scale 1: 40,000,000 (640 miles=1inch)
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
Russian Empire in 1689 (The Accession of Peter the Great)
Russian Acquisitions 1690-1815
" " 1816-1854
" " 1855-1876
" " 1877-1886
" " 1887-1895
Present Boundary of the Russian Empire.
British Dependent States in India
British Territory in 1805
" Acquisitions 1806-1911
French Territory
United States "
Railways open
" constructing
Treaty Ports thrown open in 1842 thus ..... Canton
Treaty Ports thrown open in 1858 thus .. Swatow
ARCTIC OCEAN
BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH CHINA SEA
ARABIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
Caspian Sea
Kara Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
EAST CHINA SEA
Yellow Sea
UNITED KINGDOM
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
GERMANY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
EASTERN SIBERIA
AMUR PROV.
TURKESTAN
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
KASHMIR
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
INDIA
RAJPUTANA
BENGAL
TIBET
CHINESE TURKESTAN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
COREA
JAPAN
ARABIA
SIAM
TONGKING
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Philippine Is (Spanish 1521) (United States 1898)
Formosa (Jap. 1895)
Sakhalin (1875)
Karafuto (to Japan 1905)
Kurile Is (Jap.)
Riu kiu Is (Japan)
Kamtchatka

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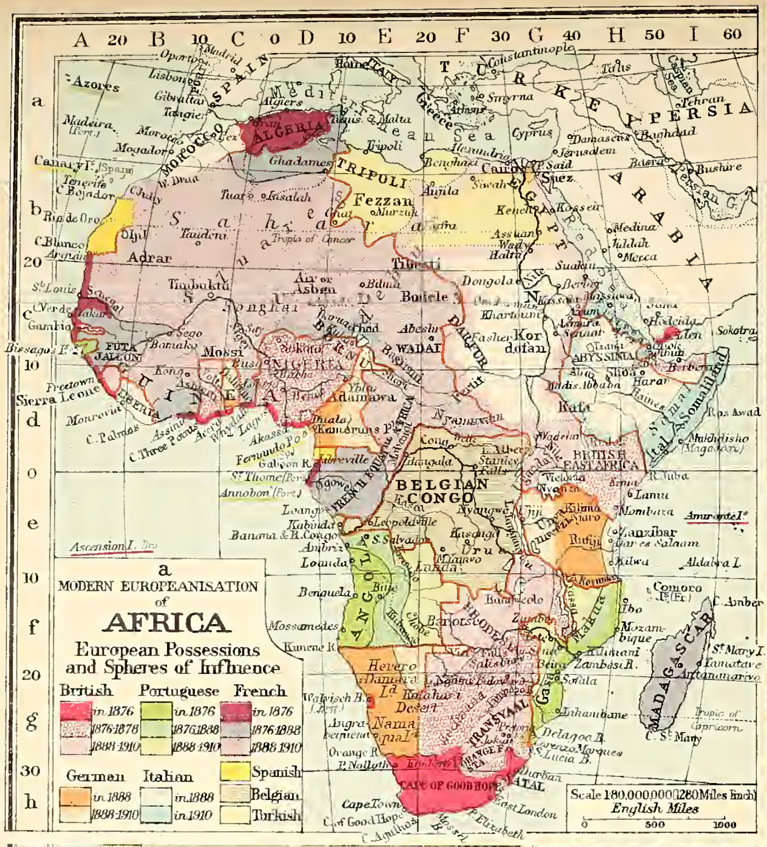
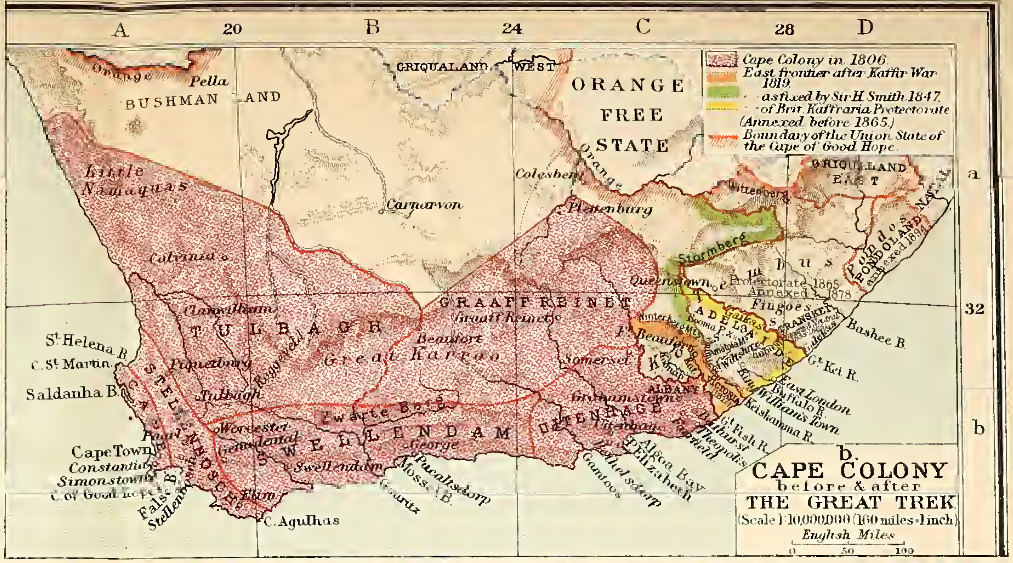

British
in 1876
1876-1878
1888-1910
Portuguese
in 1876
1876-1888
1888-1910
French
in 1876
1876-1888
1888-1910
German
in 1888
1888-1910
Italian
in 1888
in 1910
Spanish
Belgian
Turkish
Scale 1:80,000,000 (1280 Miles 1 inch)
English Miles
0
500
1000
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
EGYPT
ARABIA
PERSIA
NIGERIA
BELGIAN CONGO
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
ANGOLA
MADAGASCAR
TRANSVAAL
NATAL
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

a

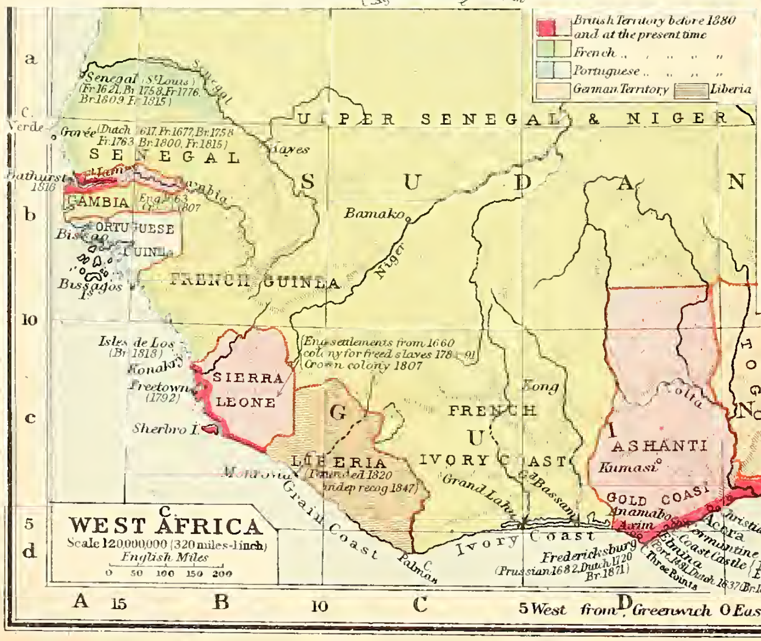
MODERN EUROPEANISATION of AFRICA

European Possessions and Spheres of Influence


Cape Colony in 1806.
East frontier after Kaffir War 1819.
" " as fixed by Sir H. Smith 1847.
" " of Brit. Kaffraria Protectorate (Annexed before 1865.)
Boundary of the Union State of the Cape of Good Hope.
(Scale 1:10,000,000 (160 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0
50
100
ORANGE FREE STATE
BUSHMAN LAND
GRIQUALAND WEST
GRIQUALAND EAST
Little Namaquas
TULBAGH
GRAAFF REINET
Great Karroo
STELLENBOSCH
SWELLENDAM
UITENHAGE
ALBANY
ADELAIDE
Cape Town
C. Agulhas

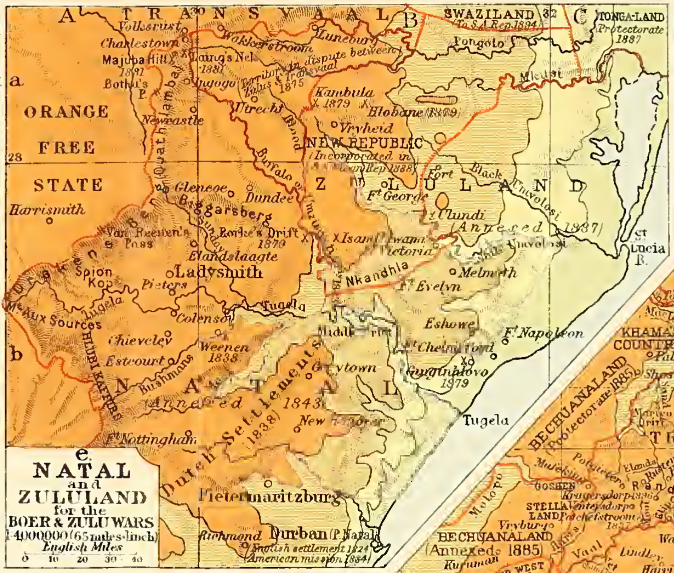
b.

CAPE COLONY before & after THE GREAT TREK


British Territory before 1880 and at the present time
French " " " " "
Portuguese " " " " "
German Territory
Liberia
UPPER SENEGAL & NIGER
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
PORTUGUESE GUINEA
FRENCH GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
FRENCH IVORY COAST
ASHANTI
GOLD COAST
TOGO
DAHOME
NORTHERN NIGERIA
SOUTHERN NIGERIA
SUDAN
Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0
50
100
150
200

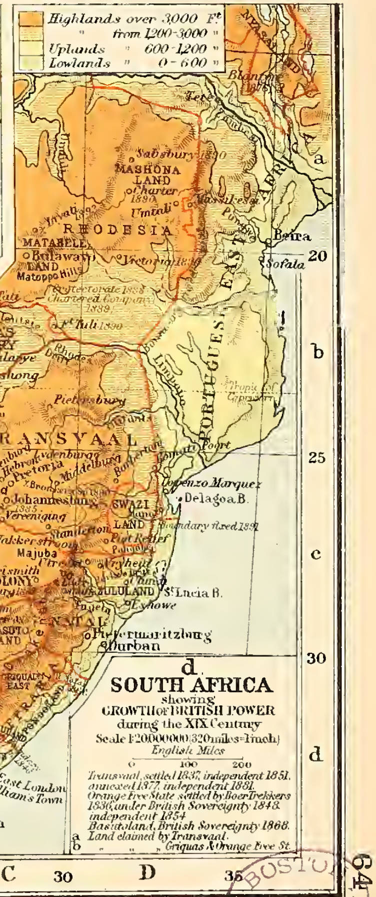
c

WEST AFRICA


TRANSVAAL
ORANGE FREE STATE
SWAZILAND
TONGA-LAND Protectorate 1887
NEW REPUBLIC
ZULULAND
NATAL
Ladysmith
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
1:4,000,000 (65 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0
10
20
30
40

e.

NATAL and ZULULAND for the BOER & ZULU WARS


Highlands over 3,000 Ft.
" from 1,200-3,000 "
Uplands " 600-1,200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
RHODESIA
MASHONA LAND
MATABELE LAND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
TRANSVAAL
SWAZI LAND
ZULULAND
NATAL
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
ORANGE RIVER COLONY
BASUTO LAND
CAPE COLONY
Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles=1 inch)
English Miles
0
100
200

d.

SOUTH AFRICA showing GROWTH of BRITISH POWER during the XIX Century

Transvaal, settled 1837, independent 1851, annexed 1877, independent 1881.
Orange Free State settled by Boer Trekkers 1836, under British Sovereignty 1848, independent 1854
Basutoland, British Sovereignty 1868.
a Land claimed by Transvaal.
b " " " Griquas & Orange Free St.

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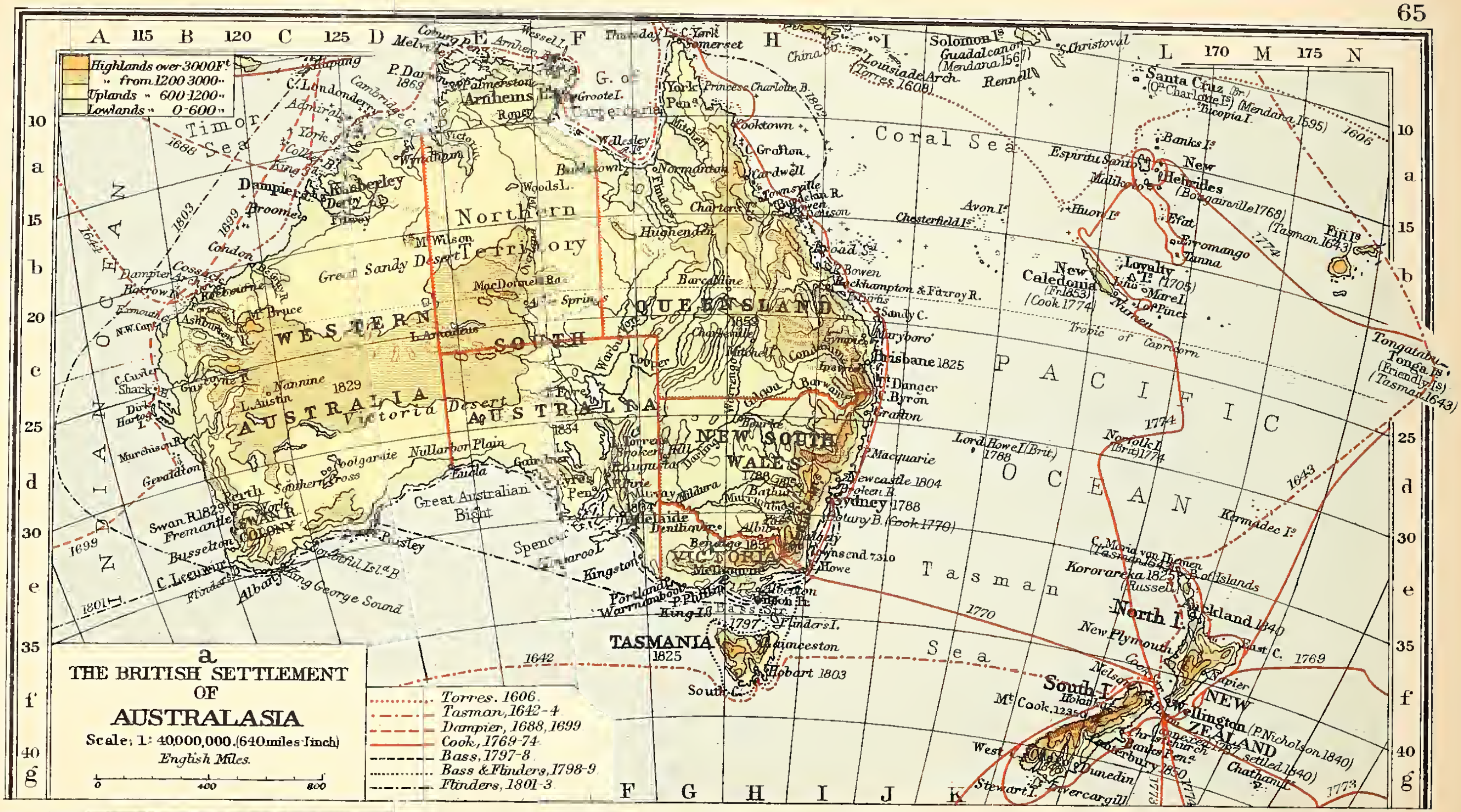
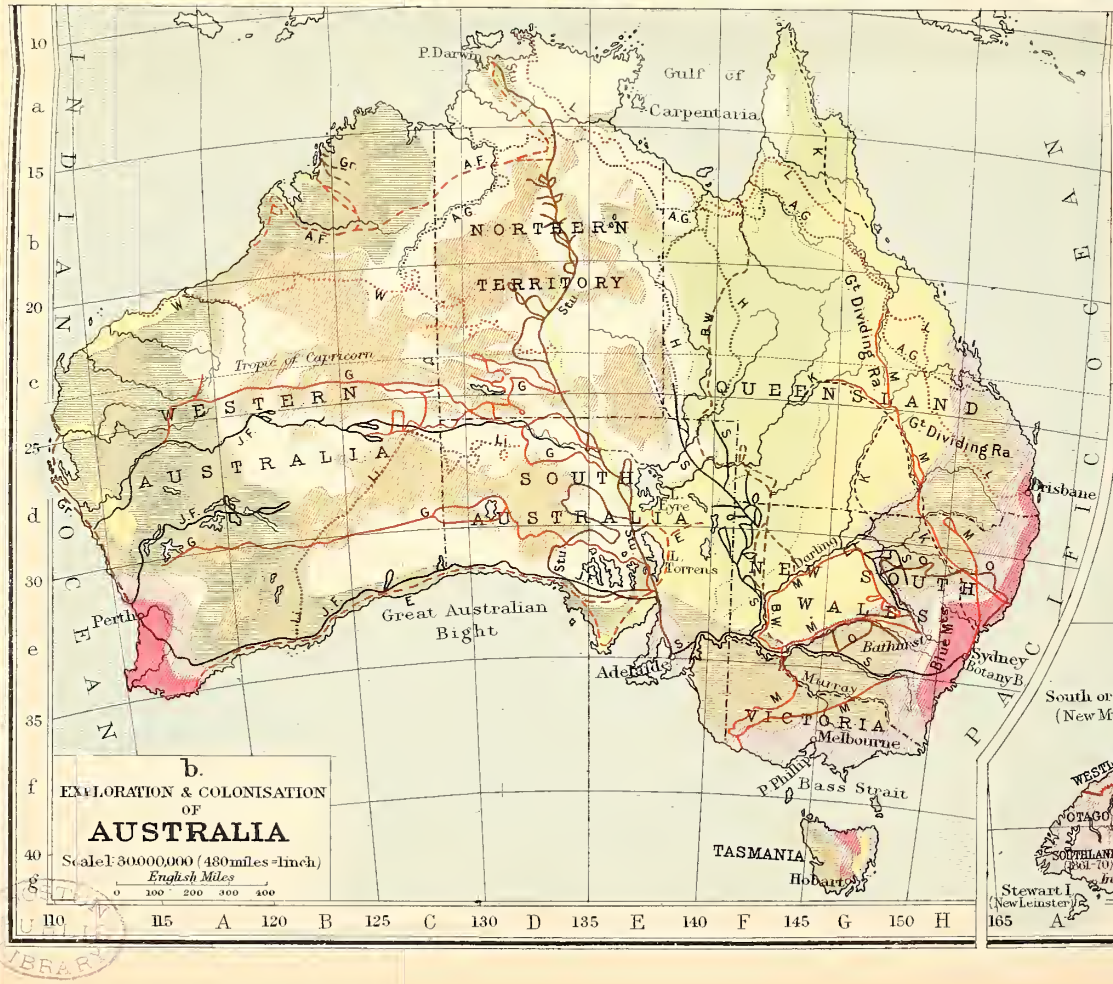


a.
THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF AUSTRALASIA

Scale: 1: 40,000,000. (640 miles 1 inch)

English Miles.

0
400
800
Highlands over 3000 Ft
" from 1200-3000 "
Uplands " 600-1200 "
Lowlands " 0-600 "
Torres, 1606.
Tasman, 1642-4
Dampier, 1688, 1699
Cook, 1769-74
Bass, 1797-8
Bass & Flinders, 1798-9
Flinders, 1801-3
Timor Sea
Coral Sea
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Tasman Sea
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Northern Territory
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA 1825
NEW ZEALAND
North I.
South I.
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Fiji Is
Solomon Is
Swan R. 1829
Brisbane 1825
Sydney 1788
Hobart 1803
Wellington
Auckland 1840



b.
EXPLORATION & COLONISATION OF AUSTRALIA

Scale 1:30,000,000 (480 miles = 1 inch)

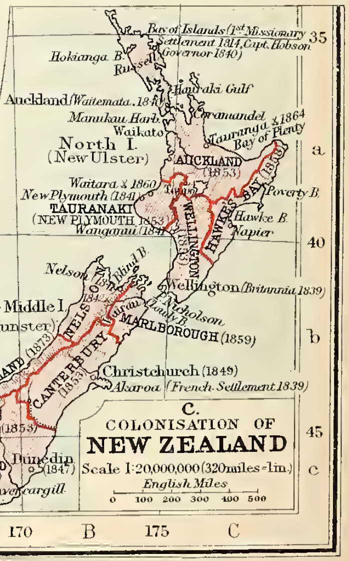
English Miles

0
100
200
300
400
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gulf of Carpentaria
Great Australian Bight
Bass Strait
NORTHERN TERRITORY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
P. Darwin
Perth
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Hobart
Gt Dividing Ra
Blue Mts

🟥	Districts settled in 1830
▨	" " 1831-1850
▨	" " 1851-1860
▨	" " 1861-1875
▨	" " 1876-1900
▨	" " since 1900
▨	Scrub and Arid Regions

Explorers Routes

O	Oxley, 1817, 1818.
S	Sturt, 1828, 1829-30, 1844-6.
M	Mitchell, 1831-2, 1835, 1836, 1845-6.
Gr.	Grey, 1837-8, 1839.
E	Eyre, 1839, 1840-1.
L	Leichardt, 1844-5.
K	Kennedy, 1847, 1848.
A.G.	A.C. Gregory, 1855-6.
Stu.	Stuart, 1858-62
B.W.	Burke & Wills, 1860-1.
J.F.	J. Forrest, 1869, 1870, 1874.
W	Warburton, 1873-4.
A.F.	A. Forrest, 1879.
G	Giles, 1872, 1873-4, 1875-6.
H	Hodgkinson, 1876.
Li	D. Lindsay, 1891-2.



c.
COLONISATION OF NEW ZEALAND

Scale 1:20,000,000 (320 miles = 1 in.)

English Miles

0
100
200
300
400
500
Bay of Islands (1st Missionary Settlement 1814, Capt. Hobson Governor 1840)
North I. (New Ulster)
AUCKLAND (1853)
TARANAKI (NEW PLYMOUTH 1853)
HAWKES BAY
WELLINGTON (1853)
Wellington (Britannia 1839)
Nelson
MARLBOROUGH (1859)
South or Middle I. (New Munster)
CANTERBURY (1853)
Christchurch (1849)
Akaroa (French Settlement 1839)
WESTLAND (1873)
OTAGO (1853)
SOUTHLAND (1861-70)
Dunedin (1847)
Invercargill
Stewart I. (New Leinster)

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INDEX.

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Cc, 22
Aarau, Ca, 21*a*
Aargau, Ca, 21*a* ; De, 22
Abbeville, Ca, 36*b*
Abbeville (U.S.A.), Cc, 56*b*
Abbotsbury, Dg, 37
Abeokuta, Ec, 64*c*
Aberavon, Ee, 43
Aberdeen, Fb, 39 ; Eb, 43
Aberdeenshire, Eb, 43
Aberfeldy, Cb, 40*a*
Aberfoyle, Dc, 39
Abergavenny, Cc, 36*c* ; Bd, 38*b*
Abernethy, Ec, 39
Aberystwyth, Bb, 36*c* ; Dd, 43
Abingdon, Ef, 37 ; Cd, 38*a* ; Fe, 43
Abingdon (U.S.A.), Cb, 56*b*
Abraham, Hts. of, 55*a*
Abrantes, Ac, 19
Abyssinia, Gc, 64*a*
Abus, Fl., Gc, 30
Acadia, Ea, 54*a*
Acajutla, Be, 45*b*
Acapulco, Cc, 53*a*
Accompong, Ec, 53*a*
Accra, Id, 52*a*
Achaia (Principality), Gf, 7 ; Bb, 29*b*
Achill I., Ac, 41
Achonry, Cb, 41
Achusi (Pensacola), Da, 53*a*
Acklin I., Eb, 53*a*
Acre, Syria, Cf, 29*c*
Acton Burnell, Db, 36*c*
Adalia, Gulf of, Dc, 25*b*
Adana, Ec, 25*b*
Adda, River, Bb, 16
Adelaide (C. Colony), Cb, 64*b*
Adelaide (S. Australia), Fe, 65*a*
Aden, Eg, 63
Aderbilan, Dc, 59
Adige, River, Cb, 16
Adirondack Mts., Cb, 56*a*
Admiralty Gulf, Da, 65*a*
Adour, River, Ce, 14
Adrianople, Fe, 28*a*
Adriaticum Mare, Ge, 1
Adwalton Moor, Cc, 38*a*
Ægean Sea, He, 10
Ægina, Dg, 28*a*
Ægyptus, Jh, 1
Æthiopia, Kd, 46*a*
Afghanistan, Ge, 63
Afghan Empire, Gd, 59
Africa, 46–52, 64
Africa, Exarchate of, Cd, 3*a*
Africa, German East, Ke, 52*a*
Africa, German S.W., Jf, 52*a*
Africa, Portuguese E., Db, 64*d*
Agen, Cd, 36*a*
Aghadoe, Bd, 41
Agher, Cc, 43
Aghrim, Galway, Cc, 42*c*
Agincourt, Da, 36*b*
Agmondesham, Fe, 43
Agra, Cb, 62
Agram, Fe, 10
Agulhas, C., Bb, 64*b*
Ahausen, Db, 23*c*
Ahmadabad, Ab, 59*a*
Ahmadnagar, Ac, 59*a* ; Bd, 61*a*
Aidin, Fg, 28*a*
Aigle, Ab, 21*a*
Aigun, Md, 63
Aigues Mortes, Ce, 7
Ailsa Craig, Bc, 40*b*
Airds Moss, Bc, 40*b*
Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Db, 4 ; Cc, 22
Ajaccio, Bd, 18*a*
Ajmer, Bb, 62
Akabah, Df, 63
Akeman Street, Ee, 30
Akerman, Gb, 28*a*
Akmolinsk, Hc, 63
Aksu, Hb, 60
Alabama, Bc, 56*b* ; Gd, 57
Åland Is., Ba, 26*a*
Alani, Kd, 1
Ala-Shan Mts., Kd, 63
Alaska, Aa, 57
Alarcon, Dc, 18*c*
Alba de Tormes, Cb, 19
Alban, Ec, 39
Albania, Be, 28*a*
Albanian Principality, Fe, 7
Albany (U.S.A.), Cc, 56*a*
Albany (C. Colony), Cb, 64*b*
Albany (Australia), Be, 65*a*
Albara, Dc, 29*c*
Albazin, Mc, 63
Alberta, Db, 57
Alberton, Hf, 65*a*
Albi, Ee, 14 ; Gg, 35
Albis, R. (Elbe), Fc, 1
Albret, Bd, 36*a*
Albuera, Bc, 19
Albury, Hf, 65*a*
Alcala, Db, 19
Alcantara, Bc, 19
Alcaroa, Bb, 65*c*
Aldabra Is., Ll, 52*a*
Aldborough, Fc, 43
Aldbury, Ff, 37
Aldeburgh, Gd, 43
Alemtejo, Bc, 19
Alençon, Cb, 14
Aleppo (Haleb.), De, 63 ; Eb, 29*c*
Alessandria, De, 12
Aleutian Islands, Rc, 63
Alexandretta, Db, 29*c*
Alexandria (Egypt), Ig, 1 ; Dc, 29*a*
Alexandria (U.S.A.), Ac, 56*b*
Alford, Cc, 40*a*
Algarve, Ad, 19
Algeciras, 19*a*
Algeria, Da, 64*a*
Algiers, Ce 8 ; 25*c*
Algiers, Sultinate of, Ce, 8
Algoa Bay, Cb, 64*b*
Algonkins, Ca, 54*a*
Alhandra, Ac, 19
Alicante, Ec, 19
Alice Springs, Ec, 65*a*
Aligarh, Cb, 61*c*
Aliwal, Ca, 62
Aljubrarota, Ac, 18*d*
Alkmaar, Db, 20*a*
Allahabad, Db, 61*a* ; Db, 62
Allegheny Mountains, D, 55
Allemania, Dc, 4
Allemanni, Eb, 2
Allen, Bog of, Dc, 41
Allen, L., Db, 41
Aller, R., Db, 22
Allier, River, Ed, 14
Alma, 27*b*
Almalik, Hb, 59
Almanza, Ec, 19
Almaraz, Cc, 19
Almeida, Bb, 19
Almina, C., 19*a*
Almoravides, 18*c*
Alnwick, Db, 36*d*
Alps, 21*b* ; Dd, 12
Alresford, Ee, 34 ; Cd, 38*a*
Alsace, Bb, 23*c* ; Db, 15*c*
Alsen, Ba, 24*b*
Altai Mts., Hb, 59

Altamaha, Cd, 55
Altmark, Cb, 24*a*
Alton, Fe, 34
Altorf, Cb, 21*a*
Alushta, 27*b*
Aluta, River, Ec, 28*a*
Alvarado, Bc, 53*a*
Amadeus, Lake, Ec, 65*a*
Amalfi, Ed, 16
Amarapura, Gc, 62
Amazon, R., Dd, 58*a*, 58*b*
Amazonas, Cd, 58*b*
Amboina (Amboyna), Bb, 49*d*
Amboise, Cc, 15*b*
Amboy, Bd, 56*a*
Amboyna (Amboina), Lg, 60
Ambula, Ca, 62
Ambur, 61*d*
Ameland, Island, Ea, 20*a*
Amelia, Ab, 56*c*
American Civil War, 56*a*, 56*c*
American 7 Years' War, 56*b*
American War of Independence, 56*b*
Amersham, Fe, 34
Amesbury, Bb, 54*b*
Amida, Lf, 1
Amiens, Eb, 14; Db, 36*a*; Bb, 52*b*
Amirante Is., Le, 52*a*
Amisus, Kc, 2*a*
Amorgos, Eg, 28*a*
Amoy, Lf, 63
Amritsar, Ba, 62
Amsterdam, Db, 20*a*
Amu Daria (Oxus), Fb, 59
Amur Province, Nc, 63
Anagni, Dd, 17*b*
Anamaboe (W. Africa), Dc, 64*c*
Anatolia, Dc, 25*b*
Anchu, Cb, 52*c*
Ancona, Dc, 16; Dc, 17*c*
Ancyra, Jd, 2*a*
Andalusia, Cd, 19
Andaman Islands, Fe, 62
Andegavi (Angers), Ce, 31
Anderida (Pevensey), Gf, 30
Anderida Silva, Fe, 30
Andernach, Cc, 22
Andorra, Fa, 19
Andover, Ee, 34; Fe, 43
Andros, Is. (Greece), Eg, 28*a*
Andros Is. (W. Indies), Eb, 53*a*
Andrussof, Ec, 26*a*
Angers, Ce, 14
Angles, Fc, 31
Anglesey, Ba, 36*c*
Angola, Je, 52*a*
Angora, Ef, 26*a*
Angostura (Ciudad Bolivar), Cc, 58*b*
Angoulême, Dd, 14
Angoumois, Ff, 35
Anguilla, Fc, 53*a*
Angus, Fc, 39
Anjou, Cc, 14; Ee, 35
Anjou Island, Oa, 63
Anking, Kc, 60
Annale, River, Db, 42*c*
Annaly, Dc, 41
Annam, Je, 60
Annan, Ec, 43
Annandale, Ed, 39
Annobom, I., Je, 46*a*; De, 64*a*
Annapolis (U.S.A.), Dc, 55
Annapolis (Nova Scotia), Eb, 54*a*
Annecy, Ab, 18*a*
Ansbach, Cd, 24*a*
Anstruther, Cb, 40*b*
Anstruther Easter, Eb, 43
Anstruther Wester, Eb, 43
Antarctic Exploration, 51*c*
Anticosti, Ea, 54*a*
Antictam, Db, 56*b*
Antigua, Fc, 53*a*
Antioch, Kf, 1; Db, 29*c*
Antioch, Principality of, Dc, 29*c*
Antioquia, Bc, 58*a*
Antivari, Bd, 28*a*
Antofagasta, Bf, 58*b*
Antoing, Cd, 20*a*
Antrim, Cc, 43
Antrim, Mts. of, Ea, 41
Antung, Ca, 52*c*
Antwerp, Dc, 20*a*
Aosta, Gd, 14; Ab, 17*c*
Apamea (Famia), Dc, 29*c*
Appenzell, Da, 21*a*
Appin, Cc, 39
Appleby, Db, 34; Ec, 43
Appomatox, Db, 56*b*
Aptar, Dd, 43
Apulia, Ed, 16
Apulia, Duchy of, Fd, 6
Aquae Solis (Bath), De, 30
Aquileia, Db, 16
Aquitaine, Duchy of, Dd, 14
Aquitania, Dd, 1
Arabia, Kg, 5
Aragon, Eb, 19
Aragon, Kingdom of, 18*a*, 18*d*
Arakan, Fc, 62
Aral, Lake, Eb, 59
Aranda, Db, 19
Aran Is., Bc, 41
Aranjuez, Db, 19
Ararat, Mt., Dc, 59
Aras, R., Hg, 27*a*
Aravalli Mts., Gd, 59
Arbroath, Fc, 39; Eb, 43
Archangel, Gb, 27
Arcola, Ec, 11
Arcot, Ce, 61*a*; Ce, 61*c*, 61*d*
Arctic Exploration, 49*b*, 51*b*
Ardagh, Dc, 41
Ardee, Cd, 43
Arden, Forest of, Ed, 30
Ardennes Mts., Fb, 14
Ardfert, Bd, 41; Bd, 43
Ardgour, Cc, 39
Ardnamurchan Pt., Bc, 39
Arequipa, Be, 58*a*
Arezzo, Cc, 17*c*
Argaum, Cc, 61*c*
Argentina, Ff, 52*a*
Argentine Republic, Cg, 58*b*
Argos (Greece), Dg, 28*a*
Argostolion, Cf, 28*a*
Arguin, Ic, 46*a*
Argyll, Cc, 39; Bb, 40*b*
Arica, Be, 58*a*
Arisaig, Bb, 40*b*
Arizona, Dd, 57
Arkaig, L., Cc, 39
Arkansas (River and State Fd, 57
Arkansas Post, Ae, 56*b*
Arklow, Ed, 42*c*
Arlberg Pass, Da, 21*b*
Arles, Fe, 14
Armagh, Eb, 41; Cc, 43
Armagnac, Be, 15*a*
Armenia, Lf, 1; Eb, 29*a* Ee, 63
Armenia, Theme of, Jd, 5
Armentières (Flanders), Bc 20*a*
Armorica, Cd, 1; Cd, 31
Arnay-le-Duc, Ec, 15*b*
Arnhem, Ec, 20*a*
Arnhem Bay, Fa, 65*a*
Arnhems Land, Ea, 65*a*
Arno, River, Cc, 16
Arran, Cd, 39
Arras, Bd, 20*a*; Ea, 14
Arta, Cf, 28*a*
Artenay, Ab, 52*b*
Artois, Bd, 20*a*
Arundel, Ff, 34; Fe, 43
Arzobispo, Cc, 19
Ascalon, Bg, 29*c*
Ascension, I., Ie, 51*a*
Aschaffenburg, Cb, 23*c*
Ashanti, Dc, 64*c*
Ashburton, Cf, 34; Ee, 43
Ashburton, R., Bc, 65*a*
Ashby de la Zouch, Cc, 38*a*
Ashdown, Cc, 32*b*
Ashridge, Ff, 37
Asia, 46–52, 59–63
Asirgarh, Cc, 61*c*; Cc, 62
Askeaton, Cd, 42*c*; Bd, 43
Aspern, Fc, 11
Aspromonte, Ee, 18*b*
Aspropotamus, River, Cf, 28*a*
Assam, Fb, 62
Assandun, Dc, 33
Assanpink, River, Bd, 56*a*
Assaye, Cc, 61*c*
Assiniboia, Eb, 57
Assisi, Dc, 16
Assynt, Ca, 39
Asti, Bb, 17*c*
Astorga, Ba, 19
Astrakhan, He, 27
Asturias, Ba, 19
Asuncion, Df, 58*a*
Atacama Desert, Bf, 58*b*
Ath, Cd, 20*a*
Athabasca, Db, 57
Athabasca, L., Bb, 49*b*
Athboy, Cd, 43
Athelney, Bc, 32*b*; Df, 37
Athenry, Cc, 42*c*; Bd, 43
Athens, Dg, 28*a*

Athens (U.S.A.), Cc, 56*b*
Athens, Duchy of, Gf, 7
Atholl, Dc, 39
Atholl, Forest of, Dc, 39
Athos, Mt., Ee, 28*a*
Athlone, Cd, 43 ; Dc, 41
Athy, Ed, 42*c*
Atlanta, Cc, 56*b*
Atlantic Ocean, N, 45*b*
Atrebates, Ee, 30
Atropatine, Mf, 1
Attalia, Eb, 29*a*
Attock, Ba, 62
Auberoche, Cd, 36*a*
Auckland, Ba, 65*c*
Audastes, Ab, 54*c*
Augsburg, Ed, 22 ; Db, 23*c*
Augusta, Cc, 56*b*
Augusta, L., Fe, 65*a*
Augusta Trevironum, Ed, 31
Auldearn, Cb, 40*a*
Aumâle, Fa, 35
Aurangabad, Cd, 62
Auray, Ac, 36*d*
Aureliani, Dd, 1 ; Dd, 31
Austral Is., Af, 52*a*
Australia, 65
Austrasia, Db, 4
Austria, Gd, 22 ; Db, 23*b* ; Db, 25*a* ; Bd, 26*a* and 26*b*
Austria (Lombardy), CDb, 16
Austria, March of, Bd, 23*a*
Austrian Empire, Fd, 12
Austrian Netherlands, Cb, 10
Autun, Fc, 14
Auvergne, County, Ed, 14
Auxerre, Ee, 14
Ava, Gc, 62
Avalon, Ga, 54*a*
Avars, Fc, 4
Aversa, Ed, 17*a*
Avesnes, Cd, 20*a*
Avignon, Fe, 14, 15*d*
Avondale, Ab, 36*d*
Avranches Cb, 14 ; Ed, 35
Axbridge De, 34
Axim, Dd, 64*c*
Ayacucho, Be, 58*b*
Aylesbury, Cd, 38*a* ; Fe, 43
Ayr, Dd, 39
Ayubites, Empire of the, Ec, 29*a*
Azof, Fd, 26*a* ; Fe, 27
Azof, Sea of, Cc, 27*c*
Azores, Is., Hc, 45*b* ; Hc, 46*a*
Aztec Kingdom, Dc, 46*a* ; Bb, 53*a*

Baalbek (Heliopolis), De, 29*c*
Babylon, Lg, 1
Bacalhaos (Newfoundland), Gb, 47*a*
Bachan, Island, 49*c*
Badajoz, Bc, 19
Badakshan, Gc, 59
Baden (Germany), Ab, 23*d*
Baden (Switzerland,) Ca, 21*a*
Badenoch, Eb, 39
Baetis, River, Bf, 1
Baffin Bay, Da, 49*b*
Baffin Land, Da, 49*b*
Baghdad, Lf, 5 ; Ee, 63
Bahama Islands, Eb, 53*a*
Bahar (Behar, Bihar), Bb, 59*a*
Bahawalpur, Bb, 62
Bahia, Fe, 58*a*
Bahia Blanca, Cg, 58*b*
Bahmini, Ge, 59
Bahrein Is., Ff, 63
Baikal, Lake, Kc, 63
Bakchisarai, 27*b*
Baku, Hf, 27 ; Ed, 63
Balaklava, 27*b*
Balasore, Ec, 61*c*
Balaton, Lake, Db, 25*a*
Balearic Isles, Gb, 19
Balfrush, Fe, 63
Balkan Mts., Ed, 28*a*
Balkan Peninsula, 26, 28
Balkash Lake, Hd, 63
Balkh, Fc, 59 ; Ce, 63
Ballater, Cb, 40
Ballachulish, Bb, 40*b*
Balleny Land, 51*c*
Ballinakil, Cd, 43
Balls Bluff, Db, 56*b*
Ballymore, Dc, 42*c*
Ballyshannon, Bc, 43
Balta, Dd, 26*b*
Baltimore, U.S.A., Bc, 54*a*
Baltimore, Ireland, Be, 43
Baltinglass, Wicklow, Cd, 43
Baluchistan, Gf, 63
Bamberg, Ed, 22
Bamborough, Ea, 34
Bampton, Cc, 32*a*
Banagher, Cd, 43
Banbury, Fd, 43
Banda Is., Cb, 49*d*
Banda Oriental, Dg, 58*b*
Bandar Abbas, Ff, 63
Bandon, River, Cc, 41
Bandon, Bc, 43 ; Ce, 42*c*
Banff, Cb, 40*b* ; Eb, 43
Bangaya Is., Ab, 49*d*
Bangor, Wales, Bd, 37
Bangor, Ireland, Dc, 43
Bankot, Ac, 59*a*
Banks Islands, La, 65*a*
Banks Ld., Aa, 49*b*
Banks Peninsula, Mg, 65*a*
Banks Str., Ba, 49*b*
Bann R., Eb, 41
Bannockburn, Ba, 36*d*
Bannow Bay, Dd, 41
Bantry, Be, 42*c*
Bantry B., Bc, 41
Banyaluka Ac, 28*a*
Bapaume, Ba, 52*b*
Bar (Lorraine), *see* Bar-le-Duc
Bar (Poland), Dd, 26*a*, *b*
Barawa, Ld, 47*a*
Barbados, I., Gc, 53*a*
Barbary, Ic, 49*a*
Barberton, Dc, 64*d*
Barbuda, I., Fc, 53*a*
Barbury Hill, Cc, 32*a*
Barcelona (Spain), Gb, 19
Barcelona, Venezuela, Cc, 58*b*
Barcelona, County of, Fa, 18*c*
Bardney, Fd, 37
Bardstown, Bb, 56*b*
Bareilly, Cb, 62
Barfleur, Bb, 36*a* ; Cc, 45*a*
Bari, Fd, 16
Barka, Bd, 25*b*
Barking, Gf, 37
Barkul, Jd, 63
Bar-le-Duc, Cb, 15*c*
Barnard Castle, Eb, 34
Barnaul, Ic, 63
Barnet, Fe, 34
Barnstaple, Be, 34 ; De, 43
Baroda, Bc, 61*a*
Barra, Ac, 39
Barrackpore, Ec, 62
Barras do Rio Negro (Manaos), Dd, 58*a*
Barrosa, Bd, 19
Barrow, River, Ed, 41
Barrow C., Aa, 49*b*
Barwan River, Id, 65*a*
Bashkir, Ea, 59
Basilicata, Fd, 16
Basing, Cd, 38*a*
Basingstoke, Ee, 34
Basle, Ba, 21*a*
Basle, Bishopric of, Ba, 21*a*
Basra (Bassorah), Dc, 59
Bassein (Bombay), Bd, 62
Bassein (Burma), Fd, 62
Bassorah (Basra), Lf, 5
Bass Rock, Ca, 36*d*
Bass Strait, Hf, 65*a*
Bastarnae, Id, 1
Batalha, Ac, 18*d*
Batanta, Cb, 49*d*
Batavia, Oe, 49*a*
Bath, De, 34 ; Ec, 43
Bath and Wells, Bishopric, Cf, 37
Bathurst, Australia, He, 65*a*
Bathurst, S. Africa, Cb, 64*b*
Bathurst, W. Africa, Ab, 64*c*
Baton Rouge, Ac, 56*b*
Battle Abbey, Gg, 37
Batuchina, 49*c*
Batum, Gf, 27
Baugé, Bc, 36*b*
Bautzen, Ec, 24*b*
Bavaria, Kingdom of, Ec, 11
Bavaria, Fd, 22 ; 23*a*, *b*, *d*
Bayeux, Cb, 14 ; Ed, 35
Baylen, Dc, 19
Bay of Islands, Ba, 65*c*
Bayonne, Ce, 14 ; 15*d*
Bayreuth, Cd, 24*a*
Bazarchik, Fd, 28*a*
Beachy Head, Db, 45*a*
Béarn, 15*a*, *b*, *d*
Beaufort, S. Africa, Bb, 64*b*
Beaufort, Syria, Ce, 29*c*
Beaulieu, Eg, 37
Beauly, Bb, 40*b*
Beaumaris, Ba, 36*c* ; Dd, 43
Beaumont, Cb, 52*b*
Beaune-la-Rolande, Bb, 52*b*
Beauvais, Db, 15*a* ; Bb, 52*b*
Beauvale, Ed, 37
Beaver Cr., Ca, 56*b*

Bec, Fd, 35
Bechuanaland, Cb, 64*d*
Bedale, Dc, 36*d*
Bedford, Fd, 34 ; Fd, 43
Bedr, Jh, 5
Bedwin, Ee, 34
Behaim's Map, 47*b*
Behar (Bahar, Bihar), Eb, 61*a*
Beira (Portugal), Bb, 19
Beira (E. Africa), Da, 64*d*
Beirut (Beyrout), De, 63
Belem, Ed, 58*a*
Belême, Db, 14
Belfast, Fb, 42c
Belfort, De, 52*b* ; Dc, 15c
Belgae, De, 30
Belgian Congo, Fe, 64*a*
Belgium, Cb, 13
Belgrade, Ce, 26*a* ; Cc, 28*a*
Belize, Dc, 53*a*
Bellary, Cd, 61*a*
Belle Isle, Bc, 14 ; Bd, 45*a*
Bellinzona, Ba, 17c
Belluno, Da, 17c
Belmont, Bb, 56*b*
Belturbet, Db, 42*c*
Belvoir, England, Fe, 37 ; Cc, 38
Belvoir, Syria, Cf, 29*c*
Benares, Db, 61*a*
Benavente, Ca, 19
Benbecula, Ab, 39
Benburb, Eb, 42c
Bencoolen, Oe, 49*a*
Bender, Dd, 26*a*, 26*b*
Bendigo (Sandhurst), Gf, 65*a*
Benevento, Ed, 16
Benevento, Duchy of, Fd, 4
Beneventum, Duchy of, Ed, 16
Bengal, If, 63
Benguela, Je, 48*a*
Benin, Fc, 64*c*
Ben Nevis, Cc, 39
Bensington (Eng.), Cc, 32*b*
Bensington (U.S.A.), Eb, 55
Bentheim, County of, Ca, 20c
Bentonville, Ab, 56*b*
Berar, Cc, 61*a*
Berbera, Eg, 63
Berbice, Dc, 58*a*
Bere, Wales, Cb, 36c
Bere (Ireland), Be, 41
Berealston, De, 43
Beresina, Dc, 26*a*
Berezof, Gb, 63
Berg, Duchy of, Cb, 20c ; Db, 11
Bergamo, Bb, 16
Bergen (Norway), Ea, 33
Bergen-op-Zoom (Holland), Dc, 20*a*
Bergerac, Cd, 15*b*
Berhampore, Ec, 62
Bering Island, Qc, 63
Bering Str., Aa, 50
Berkeley, De, 34
Berlin, Db, 24*a*
Bermudas, Fa, 53*a*
Berne, Bb, 21*a*
Bernicia, Ba, 32*b*
Berry, Cc, 15*a*
Bervie, Cb, 40*b*
Berwick-on-Tweed, Cb, 36*d*
Besançon, Dc, 15c
Bessarabia, De, 27 ; Gb, 28*a*
Bessin, Ed, 35
Betanzos, Aa, 19
Bethlehem, Cg, 29c
Bethelsdorp, Cb, 64*b*
Bethune, Bd, 20*a*
Beuthen, Gc, 24*a*
Beverley, Fd, 37 ; Fd, 43
Bewdley, Worcestershire, Ed, 43
Beyrout (Beirut), Ce, 29c
Béziers, Ee, 14
Bhamo, Gc, 62
Bharatpur (Bhurtpore), Cb, 62
Bhopal, Cc, 61c ; Cc, 62
Bhurtpore (Bharatpur), Cb, 62
Bhutan, Fb, 62
Bidar, Cd, 61c
Bideford, Ad, 38*a* ; Ab, 45*a*
Biel, Ba, 21*a*
Bielostok, Cd, 27
Big Bethel, Bb, 56c
Bigorre, Be, 15*a*
Bihar (Bahar, Behar), Province, Eb, 61*a*
Bijapur, Ac, 59*a* ; Cd, 62
Bikaner, Bb, 61c ; Bb, 62
Bilbao, Da, 19
Billungs, March of the, Eb, 22
Billung, M. of, Eb, 6
Binche, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Birjand, Fe, 63
Birkenhead, Bb, 44*b*
Birmingham, Cb, 44*a* and *b*
Birr, Dc, 42c
Birthen, Cc, 22
Biserta, De, 8
Bishop's Castle, Ed, 43
Bissagos, Is., Ab, 64c
Bissão, W. Africa, Ab, 64c
Bithur, Db, 62
Bithynia Ie, 1
Bitolia (Monastir), Ce, 28*a*
Bitsch, Db, 52*b*
Blackburn, Bb, 44*b*
Black River, Dc, 53*a*
Blacksod Bay, Ab, 42c
Blackwater River (Ulster), Eb, 41
Blackwater River (Munster), Cd, 41
Blagovyeshchensk, Mc, 63
Blair Athol, Cc, 40*a*
Blairgowrie, Cb, 40*a*, 40*b*
Blanco, C. (North), Kc, 45*b*
Blanco, C. (South), Je, 45*b*
Blandford, Df, 34
Blankenberghe, Flanders, Cc, 20*a*
Blatum Bulgium (Birrens), Ca, 30
Blenheim, Db, 23c
Blessington, Cd, 43
Bletchingley, Fe, 34 ; Fe, 43
Blind Bay, Bb, 65c
Bloemfontein, Cc, 64*d*
Blois, De, 14
Blore Heath, Dd, 34
Blue Mountains, If, 65*a*
Blue Pt., Bb, 54*b*
Blue Ridge, Cb, 56*b*
Bluestack, Cb, 41
Boderia Aest, Da, 30
Bodmin, Bg, 37 ; Ad, 38*a*
Boggerah Mts., Cd, 41
Bogota, S. Fe de, Bc, 58*a*
Bohemia, Gd, 22 ; Cb, 25*a*
Boisdale, L., Ab, 40
Bois-le-Duc, Ec, 20*a*
Bojador, C., Jd, 45*b*
Bokhara, Fc, 59 ; Ge, 63
Bolan P., Ab, 62
Bolerium Pt., Af, 30
Bolingbroke, Gc, 34
Bolivar, Bb, 56*b*
Bolivia, Republic, Ce, 58*b*
Bologna, Cb, 16 ; Cb, 17c
Bolton, Bb, 44*b*
Bolton Castle (Yorks), Dc,36*d* Cb, 38*a*
Bolton Abbey (Yorks), Ea, 3
Bombay, Bd, 61*a*
Bona, De, 13
Bonacca, Dc, 53*a*
Bonar Br, Bb, 40*b*
Bonavista B. and C., Ga, 54
Boni, Ab, 49*d*
Bonn, Ac, 24*b*
Bonny, Fd, 64c
Boomplats, Cd, 64*d*
Boonville, Ab, 56*b*
Boothia, Ca, 49*b*
Bordeaux, Cd, 14
Bordertown, Bd, 56*a*
Bordesley, Ee, 37
Borisov, Hb, 11
Bormio, Eb, 21*a*
Borneo, I., Kf, 60
Borodino, Fc, 27
Boroughbridge, Eb, 34 ; Fc, 4
Borysthenes, Jd, 1
Bosham, Cc, 32*d*
Boshof, Cc, 64*d*
Bosna, River, Bc, 28*a*
Bosnia, Be, 26*a* ; Ac, 28*a*
Bosporus, Ge, 28*a*
Bossiney, De, 43
Bostra, Df, 29c
Boston (England), Cc, 38*a* ; Fd, 43
Boston (United States), Bb, 54*b*, 55*b* ; Dc, 56*a*
Bosworth, Ed, 34
Botany Bay, If, 65*a*
Botha's Pass, Aa, 64*e*
Bothwell, Bc, 40*b*
Botzen, Da, 21*b*
Bougie, De, 13
Bouillon, Ee, 20*a*
Boulogne, Db, 45*a* ; Da, 14
Bourbon, Ee, 14 ; Ge, 35
Bourbon, Lands of the House of, 15*b*
Bourbon, Island, Lf, 49*a*
Bourges, Ec, 14
Bourke, He, 65*a*

Bouvines, Cd, 20*a*
Bowen, Hb, 65*a*
Bowling Green, Bb, 56*b*; Aa, 56*c*
Boxley, Gf, 37
Boxtel, Ec, 20*a*
Boyaca, Bc, 58*b*
Boyle, Bd, 43
Boyne R., Ec, 41 ; Ec, 42*c*
Brabant, Aa, 23*c*, 20*a* ; Bb, 20*c*
Brackley, Fd., 43
Bradenstock, Ef, 37
Bradford (Yorks), Cc, 38*a* ; Cb, 44*b*
Bradford (Wilts), De, 34
Bradock Down, Ad, 38*a*
Braemar, Cb, 40*b*
Braga, Ab, 19
Bragança (Portugal), Bb, 19
Braganza (Brazil), Ed, 58*b*
Brahmaputra River, Id, 60
Braila, Fc, 28*a*
Bramber, Fe, 43
Brancepeth, Eb, 34
Brandenburg (Germany), Fb, 22 ; Db, 24*a*
Brandenburg (U.S.A.), Bb, 56*b*
Brandenburg, March of, Ca, 23*a*
Brandon Bay, Ad, 42*c*
Brandywine R., Be, 56*a*
Brandy Sta., Aa, 56*c*
Branodunum (Brancaster), Gd, 30
Bras d'Or, Lake, Jc, 57
Brashear City, Aa, 56*b*
Bravoniacum (Kirkby Thore), Db, 30
Brazil, 58*a*
Breadalbane, Dc, 39
Brechin, Fc, 39
Brecon, Cc, 36*c*
Breda, Dc, 20*a*
Breffny, Db, 41
Breisach, Bb, 23*c*
Breisgau, Bb, 25*a*
Breitenfeld, Eb, 9
Bremen, Bb, 24*b* ; Db, 22
Bremenhaven, Bb, 24*b*
Bremetennacum (Ribchester), Dc, 30
Brenner Pass, Da, 21*b*
Brenta, River, Cb, 16
Brentford, Cd, 38*a*
Brescia, Cb, 16
Breslau, Fc, 24*a*
Bresse, Cc, 15*c*
Brest, Ac, 45*a*
Brest Litovsk, Cc, 26*a*
Bretigny, Cb, 36*a*
Bridgetown, Fc, 53*a*
Bridgnorth, Bb, 32*b* ; Dd, 34
Brighton, Cc, 44*b*
Bridlington, Fc, 37
Bridport, Df, 34
Bridgwater, Ce, 34 ; Bd, 38*a*
Brieg (Switzerland), Bb, 21*a*
Brieg (Silesia), Fc, 24*a*
Brigantes, Db, 30
Brihuega, Db, 19
Brill, Dc, 20*a*
Brindisi, Fd, 16
Brisbane, Id, 65*a*
Bristol, Df, 37 ; De, 34 ; Bd, 38*a*
Britain, Roman. 30
British Columbia, Cb, 57
British E. Africa, Gd, 64*a*
British Honduras, Dc, 53*a*
British Isles, 30–49
British New Guinea, Qe, 52*a*
British Somaliland, Ld, 52*a*
Brittany, Bc, 14
Brixen, Ee, 22
Broach, Cc, 61*c*
Broad Sound, Hc, 65*a*
Brocavum (Brougham), Db, 30
Brod, Ac, 28*a*
Broken Bay, Ie, 65*a*
Broken Hill, Ge, 65*a*
Bromsgrove, Dd, 34
Bronkers Sp., Cc, 64*d*
Brookline, 55*b*
Brooklyn, Cd, 56*a*
Broom, Loch, Cb, 39
Broome, Cb, 65*a*
Brosna, River, Dc, 41
Bruce Mt., BC, 65*a*
Bruffe, Cd, 42*c*
Bruges, Cc, 20*a*
Brunanburh, Ba, 32*c* ; Cb, 32*c*
Brundisium, Ge, 1
Brünn, Db, 25*a*
Brunnen, Cb, 21*a*
Brunswick (Germany), Eb, 22 ; Cb, 24*a*
Brunswick (U.S.A.), Cd, 55
Brussa, Cb, 25*b*
Brussels, Dd, 20*a*
Bruttium, Fe, 16
Brythonic Celts, Cd, 31
Bucellas, Ac, 19
Buchan, Fb, 39
Buchanan, Aa, 38*b*
Bucharest, De, 26*a* ; Fc, 28*a*
Buchy, Ab, 52*b*
Buckingham, Fd, 43
Buckland (Somerset), Cf, 37
Buckland (Devon), Bg, 37
Budapest, Db, 25*a*
Budge-Budge, Ec, 61*a*
Buenaventura, Bc, 58*a*
Buen Ayre, Island, Fc, 53*a*
Buenos Aires, Dg, 58*a*
Buffalo, Hc, 57
Buffalo, River, Bb, 64*e*
Bug, River (Poland), Cc, 26*a*
Bug, River (Russia), Dd, 26*a*
Bugey, Cc, 15*c*
Builth, Cb, 36*c*
Bukkur, Ab, 62
Bukovina, Fb, 25*a*
Bulawayo, Cb, 64*d*
Bulgaria, Ed, 28*a*
Bulgarians, Gd, 6
Bulgarians of Kazan, Hd, 27
Bulls Run, Db, 56*b*
Bulun, Ma, 63
Bundelkhand, Cc, 62
Bundoran, Cb, 42*c*
Bungay, Hd, 34 ; He, 37
Bunkers Hill, 55*b*
Burdigala, Ce, 1
Burgdorf, Ba, 21*a*
Burdwan, Ec, 61*a*, and 61*b*
Burford, Cc, 32*a* ; Ee, 34
Burgh on Sands, Bc, 36*d*
Burgos, Da, 19
Burgundi, Gd, 1
Burgundians, Eb, 2*a*
Burgundy, Duchy of, Ec, 14 ; Ab, 23*b*
Burgundy, Free County of, Ec, 15*b* ; Bb, 23*b*
Burgundy, Kingdom of, Fd, 14 ; Bb, 23*a*
Burgundy, Lands of the House of, 15*b*, 23*b*
Burhanpur, Ab, 59*a*
Burkesville, Bb, 56*b*
Burlington, Bd, 56*a*
Burma, Jf, 63
Burntisland, Eb, 43
Burton on Trent, Ee, 37
Buru, Bb, 49*d*
Bury, Bb, 44*a*
Bury St. Edmunds, Gd, 34 ; Ge, 37
Busaco, Ab, 19
Bushire, Ff, 63
Bute, Cd, 39
Butley, He, 37
Buton, Ab, 49*d*
Buxar, Db, 61*a*
Buzancy, Cb, 52*b*
Byblos (Gibelet), Cd, 29*c*
Byland, Ec, 37

Cabo Frio, Ef, 58*a*
Cabot Str., Fa, 54*a*
Cacabellos, Ba, 19
Caconda, Je, 49*a*
Cadiz, Bd, 19
Cadzand, Cc, 20*a* ; Eb, 45*a*
Caerleon, Dc, 36*c*
Caen, Cb, 14
Caergwrle, Ed, 43
Caerlaverock, Bb, 36*d*
Caerphilly, Cc, 36*c*
Caesar Augusta, Ce, 1
Caesarea (Africa), Df, 1
Caesarea (Palestine), Bf, 29*c*
Caesarea (N. Syria), Dc, 29*c*
Caffraria, Ke, 50
Cagliari, Be, 18*a*
Cahokia, Ac, 55
Cahors, Dd, 14
Caicos, Eb, 53*a*
Caindu, Jd, 60
Caipha, Cf, 29*c*
Cairo (Egypt), Ec, 29*a* ; Ea, 64*a*
Cairo (U.S.A.), Bb, 56*b*
Caithness, Da, 39
Calabria, Fd, 16, 17*a*
Calais, Ca, 36*a*
Calatafimi, Df, 18*b*
Calatayud, Eb, 19

Calatrava, Dc, 18c
Calcaria (Tadcaster), Ec, 30
Calcutta, Ec, 61*a*, and 61*b*
Caledonia, Ab, 1
Calgary, Db, 57
Calhoun, Cc, 56*b*
Cali, Bc, 58*a*
Calicut, Ac, 59*a*; Ce, 62
California, Cd, 57
Caliphate, Lf, 5
Callan, Cd, 43
Callander, Bb, 40*b*
Callao (Peru), Be, 58*b*
Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester), Ee, 30
Callington, De, 43
Calne, De, 34
Calvinia, Aa, 64*b*
Camarinal, C., 19*a*
Cambalu (Peking), Pb, 46*a*; Kc, 60
Cambay, and Gulf, Bc, 62
Cambrai, Cd, 20*a*; Ba, 52*b*
Cambridge (England), Cd, 34; Gd, 43
Cambridge, U.S.A., 55*b*; Bb, 54*b*
Cambuskenneth, Ec, 39
Camden, Dc, 55
Camelford, De, 43
Campania, DEd, 16
Campbeltown, Bc, 40*b*
Camp Dick Robinson, Cb, 56*b*
Campêche, Cc, 53*a*
Camperdown, Fa, 45*a*
Camulodunum (Colchester), Ge, 30
Canada, Da, 55
Canara (Kanara), Be, 61*a*
Canary Isles, Bb, 64*a*
Candia, Db, 29*a*; Cb, 29*b*
Canna, Bb, 39
Cannanore, Ce, 61*d*
Canossa, Cb, 17*a*
Canovium, Cc, 30
Canso, C., Ea, 54*a*
Cantabria, Bc, 2*a*
Canterbury (England), He, 34; Hf, 37
Canterbury (New Zealand), Bb, 65c
Cantii, Ge, 30
Canton, Kd, 60; Lf, 63
Cape Breton I. (Ile Royale), Ea, 54*a*
Cape Coast Castle, Dc, 64c
Cape Fear, R., Dd, 55
Cape Town, Ab, 64*b*
Cape Verde Is., He, 45*b*
Capitanata, Ed, 17*a*
Cappadocia, Kf, 1
Capri, Ed, 16
Capua, Ed, 16
Capua, Duchy of, Dd, 17*a*
Caqueta, River, Cd, 58*b*
Carabobo, Cc, 58*b*
Caracas, Cb, 58*a*
Caractonium (Catterick Bridge), Eb, 30
Caramaina, Dc, 25*b*
Carbisdale, Bb, 40*a*
Carbury Hill, Cc, 40*a*
Carcassonne, Ee, 14
Cardiff, Cc, 36c; Ee, 43
Cardigan, Bb, 36c
Carelia, Da, 26*a*; Db, 27
Carham, Fd, 39
Carhaix, Ab, 36*a*
Carinthia, Cb, 25*a*
Carinthia, Duchy of, Ge, 22; Cc, 23*a*
Carinthia, March of, Gd, 22; Cc, 22*a*
Carisbrooke Castle, Cd, 38*b*
Carlingford, Eb, 42c
Carlisle (England), Db, 34; Cc, 36*d*; Dc, 37
Carlisle (U.S.A.), Da, 56*b*
Carlow, Cd, 43
Carlow, Ed, 42c
Carmarthen, Bc, 36c; Be, 34
Carnarvon (Wales), Bc, 34; Ba, 36c
Carnarvon (S. Africa), Ba, 64*b*
Carnatic, The, Cdef, 61*a*
Carnero Pt., 19*a*
Carniola, Gf, 22; Cb, 25*a*
Carnsore Pt., Dd, 41
Carolina (*see* North Carolina, South Carolina)
Caroline Is., Qd, 52*a*
Carpathian Mts., Gc, 4
Carpentaria, Gulf of, Fb, 65*a*
Carrantuohill, Bc, 41
Carrick, Dd, 39
Carrickfergus, Fb, 42c
Carrick-on-Shannon, Cc, 42c
Carrick-on-Suir, Dd, 42c
Carricks Ford, Db, 56*b*
Carrig-a-Foyle, Bd, 42c
Carron, River, Dc, 39
Carse of Gowrie, Ba, 36*d*
Cartagena (Spain), Ed, 19
Cartagena (New Granada), Bb, 58*a*
Cartago, Bc, 58*a*
Carthage (Africa), Fd, 2*a*
Carthage (Missouri), Ab, 56*b*
Carthage (Tennessee), Bb, 56*b*
Carthago, Ff, 1
Carthago Nova (Cartagena), Cf, 1
Cartmel, Cd, 37
Carumnassa, River, Db, 61*a*
Carysfort, Cd, 43
Casale, Bb, 17c
Casco Bay, Cb, 54*a*
Cashel, Dd, 41
Caspian Sea, Eb, 59
Caspium Mare, Ne, 1
Cassel, Bc, 24*a*; Bc, 24*b*
Cassiquiare, River, Cc, 58*b*
Castella Branco, Bc, 19
Castille, Kingdom of, 18c, 18*d*
Castlebar, Bc, 42c
Castle Dermot, Ed, 42c
Castle Douglas, Cc, 40*b*
Castlemartyr, Be, 43
Castlereagh, Cc, 42c
Castle Rising, Gd, 43
Castles, B. of the, Ea, 45*b*
Castleton, Cc, 56*a*
Castres, De, 15*b*
Cat I., Eb, 53
Catalonia, Fb, 19
Catania, Ef, 16
Cateau Cambrésis, Cb, 8
Cathay, Kc, 60
C. Catóche, Db, 53*a*
Catskill Mts., Bc, 56*a*
Cattaro, Bd, 28*a*
Cattegat, Fb, 33
Catuvellauni, Fe, 30
Caucasus Mons, Le, 1
Caucasus Mts., Dc, 27c
Causennae (Ancaster), Fd, 30
Cauvery, Ce, 62
Cavan, Dc, 42c
Cawdor, Eb, 39
Cawnpore, Db, 62
Cawood Castle, Cc, 38*a*
Caxamarca, Bd, 58*a*
Cayenne, Dc, 58*a*
Cayman Is., Dc, 53*a*
Cayoan, 49c
Cayo Ramano, Eb, 53*a*
Cayo de Doce Leguas, Eb, 53*a*
Ceara, Fd, 58*a*
Cedar Creek, Db, 56*b*
Cedar Mountain, Aa, 56c
Celebes, I., Ab, 49*d*
Celle, Cb, 24*a*
Celorico, Bb, 19
Celts, Brythonic, Ccd, 31
Celts, Goidelic, Bc, 31
Central America, 47–53
Cephalonia, Island, Cf, 28*a*
Ceram, Island, Bb, 49*d*
Cerdagne, 15*d*
Cerignola, Fd, 8
Cerigo, I., Dg, 28*a*; Bb, 29*b*
Cerne, Dg, 37
Cervera, Fb, 19
Cetinje, Bd, 28*a*
Ceuta, Cd, 19
Cevennes Mts., Ed, 14
Ceylon (Seilan), 59, 61*a*, 61c, 62
Chabats, Bc, 28*a*
Chacabaca, Bg, 58*b*
Chad, L., Dc, 64*a*
Chagos, Me, 51*a*
Chagres, Dd, 53*a*
Chalcedon, 29*d*
Chaleur Bay, Da, 54*a*
Chalgrove Field, Cd, 38*a*
Chalons Camp, Cb, 52*b*
Chalons-sur-Marne, Fb, 14
Châlon-sur-Saone, Ec, 15*a*
Chambal, River, Cb, 61*a*
Chambersburg, Db, 56*b*
Chambéry, Dc, 11
Chambly, Cb, 56*a*
Champion Hill, Ac, 56*b*
Champagne, Eb, 14
Champigny, Bb, 52*b*
Champlain, Lake, Cb, 56*a*
Chancellorsville, Aa, 56c
Chandernagore, Ec, 61*a*, and 61*b*

Changchow, Lf, 63
Chang-sha, Lf, 63
Changtan, Ba, 52*c*
Channel Islands, Bb, 14
Chapelle St. Lambert, 20*b*
Chard, Bd, 38*a*
Charente, Bd, 36*a*
Charford, Cc, 32*a*
Charleroi, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Charles Cape, Dc, 55
Charleston (N. Hampshire), Cc, 56*a*
Charleston (S. Carolina), Bd, 54*a* ; Cc, 56*b*
Charleston (W. Virginia), Cb, 56*b*
Charlestown (Natal), Aa, 64*e*
Charleville, Bd, 43
Charlottesville, Db, 56*b*
Charlottetown, Ic, 57
Charter, S. Africa, Da, 64*d*
Chartres, Db, 14 ; Ab, 52*b*
Chartreux, Fd, 14
Château Gaillard, Fd, 35
Château Thierry, Bb, 52*b*
Châteaudun, Ab, 52*b*
Châteauroux, Cc, 15*a*
Châtelherault, Fe, 35
Chatham, Db, 45*a*
Chatham Islands, Og, 65*a*
Chattahoochee, River, Bd, 55
Chattanooga, Bb, 56*b*
Chaumont, Cb, 52*b*
Chaves, Bb, 19
Cheadle, Cd, 40*b*, Inset
Chegar, River, 61*d*
Chekiang, Ld, 60
Chelyuskin, Cape, Ka, 63
Chemnitz, Dc, 24*b*
Chenab, River, Ba, 61*a*
Chengtu, Ke, 63
Chepstow, De, 34 ; Dc, 36*c*
Cheraw, Dc, 56*b*
Cherbourg, Cc, 45*a*
Cherchen, Hc, 59
Cheriton, Cd, 38*a*
Chernaya, 27*a*
Chernigof, Ec, 26*a* ; Ed, 27
Cherokees, Cc, 55
Cher, River, De, 14
Cherson, Ie, 7
Chertsey, 37
Chesapeake Bay, Dc, 55
Chester, Dc, 34 ; Dd, 37
Chiamdo, Je, 63
Chiapas, Cc, 53*a*
Chiavenna, County, Db, 21*a*
Chicago, Gc, 57
Chichester, Ff, 34 ; Fg, 37
Chickahominy, Ab, 56*c*
Chickamauga, Bc, 56*b*
Chickasaws, Cc, 55
Chidambaram, 61*d*
Chiem, Lake, Ea, 21*b*
Chiesi, River, Cb, 16
Chieti, Ec, 18*a*
Chieveley, Ab, 64*e*
Chifoo, Me, 63
Chignecto, Ea, 54*a*
Chihuahua, Bb, 53*a*
Chilianwala, Ba, 62
Chile, Bfgh, 58*a*
Chillon, Ab, 21*a*
Chiloe Is., Bh, 58*a*
Chimay, Dd, 20*a*
China, 52*a*, 63
Chinampo, Cb, 52*c*
Chinchowfu, Aa, 52*c*
Chinde, Ke, 52*a*
Chinese Turkestan, Ie, 63
Ching-kiang, Me, 63
Chingleput, 61*d*
Chinon, Cc, 15*b*
Chinsura (Bengal), Ec, 61*a*, and 61*b*
Chioggia, Db, 17*c*
Chios, I., He, 8 ; Ef, 28*a*
Chippenham, Bc, 32*c* ; De, 34
Chipping Norton, Ee, 34
Chirk, Cd, 34 ; Bc, 38*b*
Chita, Lc, 63
Chitaldroog, Ce, 61*d*
Chittagong, Fc, 62
Choctaws, Bd, 55
Choczim, Dd, 26*a*
Cholula, Cc, 53*a*
Chongju, Cb, 52*c*
Chota Nagpur, Dc, 61*c*
Chotusitz, Ed, 24*a*
Christchurch (England), Ef, 34 ; Eg, 37
Christchurch (New Zealand), Bb, 65*c*
Christiania, Aa, 26*a*
Christiansborg, Dc, 64*c*
Christmas I., Oe, 52*a*
Chrysopolis, 29*d*
Chud, Jg, 5
Chugachak, Id, 63
Chukchi, Rb, 63
Chung-king, Kf, 63
Chur, Db, 21*a*
Ciamba, Je, 60
Ciandu, Kb, 60
Cilicia, Kfi, Cb, 29*c*
Cin (Sea of), Ld, 60
Cincinnati, Cb, 56*b*
Circars, Northern, Dd, 61*a*
Circassia, Gf, 27
Circesium, Lf, 1
Cirencester, Cc, 32*b* ; Df, 37 ; Cd, 38*a*
Cirta, Ef, 1
Citatea, Dc, 28*a*
Citeaux, Fe, 14
Citronelle, Bc, 56*b*
City Point, Ab, 56*c*
Ciudad Real, Dc, 19
Ciudad Rodrigo, Bb, 19
Civitate, Ed, 17*a*
Civitavecchia, Cc, 17*c*
Civitella, Dc, 17*c*
Clairvaux, Fb, 14
Clare (Ireland), Cc, 41
Clare, Gd, 34
Clare, Lands of House of, Cc, 36*c*
Clarendon, Ec, 35
Clanwilliam, Ab, 64*b*
Clausentum, Ef, 30
Cleeve, Cf, 37
Clermont (Auvergne), Ed, 14
Clermont (Champagne), Cb, 52*b*
Cleveland (England), Ca, 32*a*
Cleveland (U.S.A.), Cb, 56*b*
Cleves, Fc, 20*a* ; Ac, 24*a*
Cleves, County of, Cb, 20*c*
Clew B., Bc, 41
Clifton, Ac, 40*b*, Inset
Clinton, Cb, 56*b*
Clisson, Bc, 36*a*
Clissow, Cc, 26*a*
Clitheroe, Dc, 34 ; Bc, 38*a*
Clogher, Db, 41 ; Db, 42*c*
Clonakilty, Be, 43
Clonard, Dc, 41
Clones, Db, 42*c*
Clonfert, Cc, 41
Clonmacnoise, Dc, 41
Clonmel, Dd, 42*c*
Clonmines, Cd, 43
Clontarf, Ec, 42*c*
Cloyne, Cc, 41
Cloudy Bay, Bb, 65*c*
Clove Is., Lg, 60
Clun, Cb, 36*c*
Cluny, Fe, 14
Clydesdale, Ed, 39
Coblenz, Ba, 23*c* ; Ac, 24*a*
Cochin, Ad, 59*a* ; Ce, 61*d*
Cockermouth, Cb, 34 ; Ec, 43
Cocos Is., Ne, 52*a*
Cod, Cape, Bb, 54*b*
Coggeshall, Gf, 37
Coiba I., Dd, 53*a*
Coimbatore, Ce 61*d*
Coimbra, Ab, 19
Colchester, Ge, 34 ; Gf, 37
Cold Harbour, Ab, 56*c*
Col de Larche Pass, Bb, 21*b*
Col di Tenda Pass, Bb, 21*b*
Coldingham, Eb, 37
Coldstream, Bb, 38*a* ; Bc, 40*a*
Colenso, Ab, 64*e*
Coleraine, Ea, 42*c*
Coleroon, Ge, 59
Colesberg, Ca, 64*b*
Colima, Bc, 53*a*
Coll, Island, Bc, 39
Collier Bay, Cb, 65*a*
Colmar, Bb, 23*c*
Cologne, Cc, 22 ; Ac, 24*a*
Colombey, Db, 52*b*
Colombia, State, Bc, 58*b*
Colombo, Df, 62
Colonia Agrippina, Ec, 1 ; Ed, 31
Colonsay, Island, Bc, 39
Colorado, River (Argentine Rep.), Cg, 58*b*
Colorado, River (U.S.A.), Dd, 57
Colorado (U.S.A.), Ed, 57
Columbia (Virginia), Dc, 55
Columbia (Kentucky), Bb, 56*b*
Columbia (S. Carolina), Cc, 56*b*
Columbia (Tennessee), Bb, 56*b*
Columbus (Kentucky), Bb, 56*b*
Columbus (Georgia), Cc, 56*b*

Combermere, De, 37
Comeragh Mts., Dd, 41
Commanders Islands, Qc, 63
Comminges, 15*d*
Como, Bb, 17*a*; Bb, 17*c*
Como, Lake, Bb, 16
Comorin, C. (Komari), Gf, 59
Comoro, Le, 52*a*
Compiègne, Eb, 14; Db, 36*b*
Compostella, Santiago de, Aa, 18*c*
Concans (Koncans), Db, 42*c*
Concepcion, Bg, 58*a*
Concord, Cb, 54*a*; Bb, 54*b*
Condamine, River, Id, 65*a*
Condé, Cd, 20*a*
Congo, River, Fd, 64*a*
Congo (Kingdom), Je, 46
Congo (Belgian), Ke, 52*a*; Fe, 64*a*
Conjeeveram, 61*d*
Conn, Lake, Bc, 41
Connacht, Cc, 41
Connaught, Bc, 42*a*
Connecticut, Cb, 54*a*
Connor, Eb, 41
Constance, Da, 21*a*; De, 22
Constance, L. of, De, 22; Da, 21*a*
Constantia, Ab, 64*b*
Constantinople, Cb, 25*b*; Ge, 28*a*
Constantinopolis (Byzantium), Ie, 1
Conway, Cc, 34; Ca, 36*c*
Cooch Behar, Eb, 61*c*
Cook Is., Be, 52*a*
Cook, Mt., Mg, 65*a*
Cook Strait, Mg, 65*a*
Coolgardie, Ce, 65*a*
Coorg, Ce, 61*d*
Copenhagen, Ea, 13; FGc, 33
Coquet, R., Cb, 38*a*
Corbeil, Eb, 14; Bb, 52*b*
Corbridge, Ea, 34
Cordoba (Argentine Rep.), Cg, 58*b*
Cordova (Spain), Cd, 19
Cordova, Caliphate of, Be, 4
Corduba, Cf, 1
Corea, Cb, 52*c*
Corentyne, River, Dc, 58*b*
Corfe Castle, Bd, 38*a*
Corfu, Island, Bf, 28*a*
Corinth, Dg, 28*a*
Corinth (U.S.A.), Bc, 56*b*
Corinium, Ee, 30
Coritavi, Fc, 30
Cork, Cc, 41
Cormantine, Dc, 64*c*
Cornavii, Dd, 30
Coro, Cb, 58*a*
Coromandel Coast (India), De, 61*a*
Coromandel (N. Zealand), Ca, 65*c*
Corpus Christi, Cb, 53*a*
Corrib, Lake, Bc, 41
Corrientes, Df, 58*a*
Corrieyairack, P., Cb, 40*b*
Corsica, Island, Bc, 16
Corstopitum (Corbridge), Eb, 30
Cortenuova, Bb, 17*b*
Cortona, Fe, 16; Cc, 17*c*
Corunna, Aa, 19
Corydon, Bb, 56*b*
Coryell's Ferry, Bd, 56*a*
Cos, Island, Fg, 28*a*
Cosenza, Fe, 16
Cossimbazar, Ec, 61*a* and 61*b*
Costa Rica, Dc, 53*a*
Coteau du Lac, Cb, 56*a*
Cotentin, Bb, 36*a*
Courtrai, Cd, 20*a*; Da, 36*a*
Coutances, Cb, 14
Covelong, 61*d*
Coventry, Cb, 32*d*; Ed, 34; Ee, 37
Covington, Cb, 56*b*
Cowal, Cd, 39
Cowbridge, Ee, 43
Cowpen, Cd, 55
Cozumel, Db, 53*a*
Cracow, Da, 25*a*; Bc, 26*a*, and 26*b*
Crail, Eb, 43
Craiova, Ec, 25*a*; Dc, 28*a*
Cranganore (Kranganur), Ce, 61*d*
Crecy, Ca, 36*a*
Crediton, Bd, 38*b*
Creeks, Bd, 55
Crefeld, Ac, 24*a*
Crema, Bb, 17*c*
Cremona, Cb, 16 and 17*c*
Crespi, Cc, 8
Creta, Hf, 1
Crete, 28, Inset
Crete (Candia), I., Cb, 29*a*
Crevant, Dc, 36*b*
Crewkerne, Bd, 38*b*
Criccieth, Bb, 36*c*
Crickhowell, Dc, 36*c*
Cricklade, Ee, 34; Fe, 43
Crieff, Cb, 40*b*
Crim Tartary, Ea, 25*b*
Crimea, Ed, 26*a*; Ee, 27, and 27*a* and *b*
Crinan, Cc, 39
Croagh Patrick, Bc, 41
Croatia, Db, 25*a*
Croats, Fd, 6
Croceraguel, Bb, 37
Cromarty, Bb, 40*b*
Cronstadt, Ia, 13
Cropredy Bridge, Cc, 38*a*
Crowland, Db, 32*a*; Fe, 37
Crown Point, Cb, 56*a*
Croxton, Fe, 37
Croydon, Cc, 44*b*
Ctesiphon, Lg, 1
Cuba, Eb, 53*a*
Cuddalore, 61*d*
Cuddapah, Ce, 61*c*
Cuenca (Peru), Bd, 58*a*
Cuenca (Spain), Db, 19
Culebra B., Dc, 53*a*
Cullen, Cb, 40*b*
Culpeper, Aa, 56*c*
Cumana, Cb, 58*a*
Cumberland Ford, Cb, 56*b*
Cumberland Gap, Cb, 56*b*
Cumberland G., Da, 49*b*
Cumberland, River, Bc, 55
Cumbria, Ba, 32*a*; Fe, 39
Cumnock, Bc, 40*a*
Cunetio, Ee, 30
Cunningham, Dd, 39
Cupar, Cb, 40*a*; Eb, 43
Curaçoa, Fc, 53*a*
Curitiba, Ef, 58*b*
Cutch, Ac, 62
Cuttack, Ec, 61*a*
Cuxhaven, Bb, 24*b*; Ha, 45*b*
Cuyaba, Brazil, De, 58*a*
Cuzco, Be, 58*a*
Cydnus, River, Ba, 29*c*
Cyprus, Db, 29*b*
Cyrene, Hg, 1
Cythnos, Is., Eg, 28*a*
Czaslau, Ed, 24*a*
Czechs, 4*a*
Czernowitz, Ea, 28*a*

Dacca, Fc, 61*a*, and 61*b*
Dacia, He, 1
Daegsastan, Fe, 39
Daghestan, Hf, 27
Dagö, Island, Cb, 26*a*
Dahomé, Ec, 64*c*
Dal Arridhe, Eb, 41
Dalecarlia, Ea, 8
Dalgety, Hf, 65*a*
Dalkeith, Cc, 40*b*
Dalmatia, Fc, 16 and 17*c*
Dalriada (Ireland), Ea, 41
Dalriada (Scotland), 39*a*
Dalton, Cc, 56*b*
Dalry (Ayrshire), Bc, 40*a*
Dalry (Kirkcudbright), Bc, 40*a*
Dalny, Ab, 52*c*
Daman, Bc, 61*a*
Damascus, Cc, 59; De, 29*c*
Damietta, If, 6; Ec, 29*a*
Damme, Gc, 35; Eb, 45*a*
Damnonii, Bf, 30
Dampier Land, Cb, 65*a*
Dampier Str., Qe, 49*a*
Danger, R., Id, 65*a*
Danishmend, Lands of, Je, 6
Dantsic, *see* Danzig
Danube, R., Gd, 4; Db, 23*c*; C 28*a*
Danubius Fl., Ie, 1
Danubyu, Gd, 62
Danum (Doncaster), Ec, 30
Danville, Db, 56*b*
Danzig, Bc, 26*a*; Ga, 24*a*
Dardanelles, The, Fa, 28*a*
Darjeeling, If, 63
Darien, Ed, 53*a*
Darling, River, Ge, 65*a*
Darmstadt, Bd, 24*b*
Dartford, Gf, 37
Dartmouth (Devon), Cf, 34
Dartmouth (Nova Scotia), Eb, 54*a*
Dauphiné, Ed, 15*a*

Davis Strait, Ea, 49*b*
Dawson, Ba, 57
Dean, Forest of, De, 30
Debateable Land, Fd, 39
Decatur, Bc, 56*b*
Deccan, The, 61*a*, 61*b*, 62
Decies, Dd, 41
Deddington, Ee, 34
Deerfield, Cb, 54*a*
Deganwy, Ca, 36*c*
Deira, Ca, 32*a*
Delagoa Bay, Dc, 64*d*
Delaware, Db, 55
Delaware Bay and River, Bc, 54*c*
Delft, Db, 20*a*
Delhi, Ab, 59*a* ; Cb, 61*a*
Dely, Ge, 59
Demerara, Dc, 58*a*
Demetae, Bd, 30
Demopolis, Bc, 56*b*
Denain, Cb, 10
Denbigh, Ba, 36*c*
Dendermonde, Dc, 20*a*
Denia, Fc, 19
Denmark, Eb, 7, 8, 9, etc.
Denver, Ed, 57
Deorham, Bc, 32*b*
Derbent, Hf, 27
Derby, Cb, 32*c* ; Ed, 34
Derg, L., Cd, 41
Derry (Londonderry), Db, 41 ; Db, 42*c*
Dêshima, Pc, 49*a*
Desmond, Bc, 41
Despoto Dagh Mts. (Rhodope), Ee, 28*a*
Desterro, Ef, 58*b*
Detmold, Bc, 24*b*
Detroit, Cb, 55
Dettingen, Bc, 24*a*
Deva (Chester), Dc, 30
Deventer, Fb, 20*a*
Deveron, R., Fb, 39
Devikottai, 61*d*
Devizes, De, 34 ; Cd, 38*a*
Devonport, Ab, 45*a*
De Witts Ld., Pf, 48*a*
Diaz, Jf, 46*a*
Diedenhofen, Cb, 52*b*
Dieppe, Cb, 15*b*
Dieudacres, Dd, 37
Dijon, Fe, 14
Dinan, Ab, 36*a*
Dinant, Dd, 20*a*
Dinapore, Db, 62
Dindigul, Ce, 61*d*
Dingle, Ad, 42*c*
Dingle B., Ad, 41
Dingwall, Bb, 40*a*
Dinwiddie, Ab, 56*c*
Dirleton, Ca, 36*d*
Dissentis, Cb, 21*a*
Diu, Ab, 59*a* ; Bc, 61*a*
Dixmude, Bc, 20*a*
Djagatai Empire, Hb, 59
Dnieper, R., Cc, 27*c*
Dniester, R., De, 27
Doab, The, Cb, 61*a*
Dobbs Ferry, Cd, 56*a*
Dobruja, Gc, 28*a*
Dobuni, De, 30
Dodinga, 49*c*
Dog Spring, Ab, 56*b*
Dol, Ed, 35
Domfront, Ed, 35
Dominica, Island, Fc, 53*a*
Don, R., Dc, 27*c*
Donauwörth, Db, 23*c*
Doncaster, Cc, 38*b*
Don Cossacks, Ge, 27
Donegal, Bc, 43
Doneraile, Bd, 43
Donetz, R., Cc, 27*c*
Donnington Castle, Cd, 38*b*
Dora Baltea, River, Bb, 21*b*
Dorchester (Bishopric), 37*a*
Dorchester (U.S.A.), 55*b*
Dorchester (Dorset), Dg, 37 ; Df, 34
Dorchester (Oxon.), Ef, 37 ; Ce, 32*a*
Dordogne, River, Dd, 14
Dore, Cb, 32*b*
Dornach, Ba, 21*a*
Dornoch, Bb, 40*a*, 40*b*
Dorpat, Dc, 27
Dort, Dc, 20*a*
Dorylaeum, Ie, 6 ; Eb, 29*a*
Douai, Cd, 20*a*
Doubs, River, Fe, 14
Douglas Castle, Bb, 36*d*
Douglas Dale, Bb, 36*d*
Douro, R., Bb, 19
Dover (England), He, 34 ; Hf, 37
Dover (U.S.A.), Bb, 54*b*
Down, Fb, 41
Downpatrick, Fb, 42*c*
Downs, The, Db, 45*a*
Downton, Ef, 34
Dragashan, Ec, 28*a*
Drave, River, Fc, 4
Drenthe, Fb, 20*a*
Dresden, Dc, 24*a*
Dreux, Cb, 15*b* ; Ab, 52*b*
Drina, R., Bc, 28*a*
Drogheda, Ec, 42*c*
Droitwich, Dd, 34 ; Ed, 43
Dromore, Eb, 42*c*
Drumclog, Bc, 40*b*
Dubienka, Cc, 26*b*
Dublin, Ec, 41 ; Ec, 42*c*
Dübnik, Ed, 28*a*
Dubrae (Dover), He, 30
Dudley, Dd, 34
Duleek, Ec, 41 ; Ec, 42*c*
Dumbarton, Dd, 39
Dumfries, Ed, 39
Düna, River, Bb, 27*c*
Dunadd, 39*a*
Dünaburg, Dc, 27
Dunbar, Fc, 39 ; Cb, 36*d* ; Cc, 40*b*
Dunblane, Cb, 40*b*
Dundalk, Ec, 42*c*
Dundee (Scotland), Cb, 40*b*
Dundee (Natal), Bb, 64*e*
Dundonald Castle, Ab, 36*d*
Dunedin, Bc, 65*c*
Dunfermline, Ec, 39 ; Ba, 36*d*
Dungan, Id, 63
Dungannon, Cc, 43
Dungarvan, Dd, 42*c*
Dungeness, Db, 45*a*
Dunkeld, Cb, 40*b*
Dunkeswell, Cg, 37
Dunkirk, Eb, 45*a* ; Bc, 20*a*
Dunlavin, Ec, 42*c*
Dunleer, Cd, 43
Dunmore Head, Ad, 41
Dunolly, Cc, 39
Dunottar (Castle), Fe, 39
Dunrobin Castle, Cb, 40*b*
Duns, Cc, 40*a*
Dunstable, Ff, 37
Dunstaffnage, 39*a*
Dunstanburgh, Ea, 34 ; Db, 36*d*
Dunster, Bd, 38*a*
Dunvegan, Bb, 39
Dunwich, Db, 32*a* ; Hd, 34, 37*a* ; Gd, 43
Dupplin Moor, Ba, 36*d*
Durance, River, Fe, 14
Durango, Bb, 53*a*
Durazzo, Be, 28*a*
Durban, Bb, 64*e*
Durham, Eb, 34 ; Ec, 37
Durham, Palatinate of, Eb, 34
Durinish, BB, 39
Durness, Da, 39
Durness, Kyle of, Da, 39
Durnovaria (Dorchester), Df, 30
Durocortorum (Remi), Dd, 31
Durobrivae (Rochester), Ge, 30
Durotriges, Df, 30
Durovernum (Canterbury), Ge, 30
Düsseldorf, Ac, 24*b*
Dutch East Indies, Oe, 52*a*
Duxbury, Bb, 54*b*
Dvina, R. (Düna), Da, 27*c* ; Gb, 26
Dyle, River, 20*b*
Dyrrhachium, Ge, 1
Dysart, Eb, 43
Dyserth, Ca, 36*c*

Easter I., Df, 52*a*
Eastern Empire, 4, 6, 7, 29*a*, 29*b*
Eastern Pomerania, Fb, 9 ; Fa, 24*a*
Eastern Rumelia, Ed, 28*a*
East Friesland, Ab, 24*a*
East Grinstead, Fe, 43
Eastham, Cc, 54*b*
East London, Cb, 64*b*
East Looe, De, 43
Eastphalia, Eb, 22
East Prussia, Ha, 24*a*
East Retford (Notts), Fd, 43
Ebro, R., Da, 19
Eburacum (York), Ec, 30
Ecclefechan, Cc, 40*b*
Echallens, Ab, 21*a*
Ecuador (Republic), Bd, 58*b*

Eddisbury, Bb, 32*c*
Eden, R., Cc, 36*d*
Edessa, Fb, 29*a* ; Ea, 29*c*
Edge Hill, Cc, 38*a*
Edgecot, Ed, 34
Edinburgh, Bb, 36*d* ; Ed, 39 ; Cc, 40*a* and 40*b*
Edlington, Df, 37
Edmonton, Db, 57
Eecloo, Cc, 20*a*
Eger, Dc, 24*a* ; Ca, 25*a*
Egremont, Cb, 34
Egripo (Negropont), Df, 28*a*
Egypt, Ig, 5 ; Ed, 29*a* ; Ce, 25*b* ; Gb, 64*a*.
Egyptian Sudan, Kd, 52*a*
Ehrenbreitstein, Ba, 23c
Ehresburg, Db, 4
Eigg, Island, Bc, 39
Eisenach, Da, 23c
Ekaterinoslaf, Ee, 27
Elandslaagte, Ab, 64*e*
Elba Island, Cc, 16
Elbe, River, Ef, 22
Elberfeld, Ac, 24*b*
Elbeuf, Cb, 36*a*
Elbing, Ga, 24*a* ; Bc, 26*a*
Elburz Peak, Dc, 27c
Electoral Palatinate, Bb, 23*b*
Electoral States, 23*b* (*see* reference).
Eleuthera, Eb, 53*a*
El Dorado, Fd, 53*a*
Elgin, Eb, 39 ; Cb, 40*b*
El Hasa, Ef, 63
Elim, Ab, 64*b*
Ellice Is., Re, 52*a*
Elliot Is., Bb, 52c
Elmham, Db, 32*b*
Elmham (Bishopric), 37*a*
Elmet, Cb, 32*a*
Elmina, Dc, 64c
El Morro, Db, 53*a*
El Paso, Dc, 49*a*
Elphin, Cc, 41 ; Cc, 42c
Elster, R., Fc, 22
Elstow, Fe, 37
Elvas, Bc, 19
Ely, Ge, 37
Embrun, Gd, 14
Emden, Ab, 24*a*
Emesa, Dd, 29c
Emilia, Cb, 17c
Emly, Ca, 41 ; Cd, 42*c*
Empingham, Fd, 34
Empire, The, Jb, 46*a*
Ems, River, Cb, 22
Enaghdun, Bc, 41
Enderby Land, 51c
Engadi, Cg, 29c
Engelberg, Cb, 21*a*
Enghien, 20*b*, and Dd, 20*a*
England, 30–38, 43, 44
Englefield, Cc, 32*b*
Enkhuizen, Eb, 20*a*
Ennis, Cd, 42c
Enniscorthy, Ed, 42c
Enniskillen, Db, 42c
Epernay, Bb, 52*b*
Ephesus, Id, 2*a*
Epinal, Db, 52*b*
Epirus, Bb, 29*b*
Epworth, Fd, 37
Erebus Mt. 51c
Erfurt, Eb, 8
Erie, Lake, Cb, 55
Eries (tribe), Ab, 54*a*
Eritrea, Ld, 52*a*
Erivan, Gf, 27 ; Ed, 63
Ermine Street, Fd, 30
Ermland, Hb, 24*a*
Erne, L., Db, 41
Errigal Peak, Ca, 41
Erromango, Lb, 65*a*
Erzerum, Fc, 25*b* ; Gg, 27
Erzingyan, Cc, 59
Eshowe, Bb, 64*e*
Eskdale, Ed, 39
Esmeraldas, Bc, 58*b*
Espinosa, Da, 19
Espirito Santo, Ef, 58*a*
Essequibo, River, Dc, 58*a*
Estcourt, Ab, 64*e*
Este, Lands of the House of, Cb, 17*c*
Este, Cb, 17*c*
Esthonia, Db, 26*a*, 26*b*
Estremadura (Portugal), Ac, 19
Estremadura (Spain), Bc, 19
Etampes, Eb, 14 ; Bb, 52*b*
Etaw Springs, Cd, 55
Ethandun, Bc, 32*b*
Etna, Mt., Ef, 16
Etropol, Ed, 28*a*
Ettrick Forest, Bb, 36*d*
Eu, Db, 14
Eupatoria, 27*b*
Euphrates, River, Lf, 5 ; Dc, 59
Eure, R., Ab, 52*b*
Europa Pt., 19*a*
Europe, 1–13
Everglades, Db, 53*a*
Evesham, Ed, 34 ; Ee, 37
Evora, Bc, 19
Evreux, Db, 14 ; Ab, 52*b*
Exarchate, The, Cb, 16
Exeter, Cf, 34 ; Cg, 37
Exmouth, Gulf, Ac, 65*a*
Eye, Hd, 34
Eylau, Ha, 24*a*
Eyre, Lake, Fd, 65*a*
Eyre's Peninsula, Fe, 65*a*

Faddiley, Bb, 32*a*
Faenza, Cb, 17c
Fairfield, Cb, 64*b*
Fair Oaks, Ab, 56*c*
Faizabad, Gc, 59
Falaise, Cb, 14 ; Ed, 35
Falkirk, Bb, 36*d* ; Cc, 40*b*
Falkland Is., Di, 58*a*
Falmouth (England), Ab, 45*a* ; Ac, 44*a*
Falmouth (U.S.A.), Aa, 56*c*
False Bay, Ab, 64*b*
Famagusta, Eb, 29*a* ; Ac, 29c
Famia (Apamea), Dc, 29c
Fanning I., Bd. 52*a*
Fao, Ef, 63
Fareham, Ef, 34
Farmington, Bc, 56*b*
Farnham, Cd, 38*a*
Faroe Is., Ba, 31
Farrukhabad, Cb, 61*c*
Fars, Mf, 5
Fast Castle, Cb, 36*d*
Fatehgarh, Cb, 62
Fatimite Caliphate, Gg, 6
Faversham, Gf, 37
Fayetteville (Tennessee), B 56*b*
Fayetteville (Missouri), A 56*b*
Fayetteville (N. Carolina Db, 56*b*
Fécamp, Db, 14 ; Dc, 45*a*
Fehmarn Island, Ca, 24*b*
Fehrbellin, Db, 24*a*
Feltre, Ca, 17*c*
Fenghwangcheng, Ca, 52*c*
Feolent, C., 27*a*
Ferghana, Eq, 5 ; Hd, 63
Fermo, Dc, 16 ; Dc, 17*c*
Fermoy, Cd, 42c
Fernando Po, Island, Dd, 64
Ferns, Ed, 41 ; Ed, 42*c*
Ferozepore, Ba, 62
Ferozeshah, Ba, 62
Ferrara, Cb, 16 ; Cb, 17*c*
Ferreus (Orontes), River, Dc 29c
Ferrol, Aa, 19 ; Kb, 45*b*
Ferrybridge, Ec, 34
Fethard, Cd, 43
Fez, Bf, 13
Fez, Sultinate of, Be, 8
Fiesole, Cc, 17*c*
Fife, Ec, 39
Figueras, Ga, 19
Fiji Islands, Nb, 65*a*
Findhorn, Eb, 39
Findon, Cb, 40*b*
Fingoes (Tribe), Ca, 64*b*
Finisterre, C., Aa, 19
Finland, 26*a*, 26*b*
Fishers Hill, Db, 56*b*
Fishguard, Aa, 45*a*
Fishkill, Cd, 56*a*
Fiume, Cb, 25*a*
Five Forks, Ab, 56*c*
Flanders, Bc, 20*a* ; Ea, 14
Flarchheim, Ec, 22
Fleix, Cd, 15*b*
Flensburg, Ba, 24*b*
Fleurus, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Flinders Bay, Be, 65*a*
Flinders Island, Hg, 65*a*
Flinders River, Gb, 65*a*
Flint, Ed, 43
Flodden Field, Cc, 40*a*
Florence, Cc, 16 ; Cc, 17*c* and 17*e*
Flores, Island (Azores), Hc, 45*b*
Flores, Island (Malay Arch.), Ac, 49*d*
Florida, Ge, 57
Flushing, Cc, 20*a* ; Eb, 45*a*
Flüelen, Cb, 21*a*

Fochabers, Cb, 40*a* ; Cb, 40*b*
Focsani, Dd, 26*b*
Foggia, Ed, 17*b*
Fond du Lac, Aa, 55
Fontainebleau, Cc, 11 ; Bb, 52*b*
Fontaine, 20*b*
Fontanet, 4*a*
Fontenoy, Cd, 20*a*
Fontevrault, Ee, 35
Foochow, Lf, 63
Ford, Cg, 37
Fore, Cd, 43
Forfar, Cb, 40*b*
Forli, Db, 17*b*
Formigny, Bb, 36*b*
Formosa, Island, Ld, 60 ; Mf, 63
Fornovo, Cb, 17*c*
Forres, Eb, 39 ; Cb, 40*a*
Forth, Firth of, Fc, 39
Fort Albany, Gb, 57
Fort Alexander (B.N. America), Fb, 57
Fort Alexander (Sebastopol), 27*a*
Fort Anne, Cc, 56*a*
Fort Assomption, Cb, 56*a*
Fort Augusta, Db, 55
Fort Augustus, Bb, 40*b*
Fort Caroline, Da, 53*a*
Fort Chartres, Ac, 55
Fort Chelmsford, Bb, 64*e*
Fort Clinch, Cc, 56*b*
Fort Constantine, 27*a*
Fort Crèvecoeur, Ab, 55
Fort Cumberland, Dc, 55
Fort Donnelson, Bb, 56*b*
Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg), Cb, 55
Fort Edward, Cb, 55 ; Cc, 56*a*
Fort Evelyn, Bb, 64*e*
Fort Frontenac, Db, 55
Fort George (Hudson), Cc, 56*a*
Fort George (Natal), Bb, 64*e*
Fort George (Scotland), Bb, 40*b*
Fort Harris, Bb, 56*b*
Fort Henry, Bb, 56*b*
Fort Independence, Cc, 56*a*
Fort Jackson, Bd, 56*b*
Fort James, Id, 48*a*
Fort la Baye, Bb, 55
Fort Lawrence, Ea, 54*a*
Fort le Boeuf, Cb, 55
Fort McAllister, Cc, 56*b*
Fort Miami, Bb, 55
Fort Mifflin, Be, 56*a*
Fort Monroe, Bb, 56*c*
Fort Moultrie, Dc, 56*b*
Fort Napoleon, Bb, 64*e*
Fort Nassau, 49*c*
Fort Niagara, Db, 55
Fort Nottingham, Ab, 64*e*
Fort Oswego, Db, 55
Fort Pemberton, Ac, 56*b*
Fort Pillow, Bb, 56*b*
Fort Providence, Da, 57
Fort Prudhomme, Bc, 55
Fort Pulaski, Cc, 56*b*
Fort Rae, Da, 57
Fort Randolph, Bb, 56*b*
Fort Resolution, Da, 57
Fortrose, Db, 43
Fort Royal, Fc, 53*a*
Fort St. David, 61*d*
Fort St. Esprit, Aa, 55
Fort St. George, 61*d*
Fort St. Joseph, Bb, 55
Fort St. Miguel, Dg, 58*b*
Fort St. Philip, Bd, 56*b*
Fort Sandeman, Aa, 62
Fort Smith, Ab, 56*b*
Fort Sumter, Dc, 56*b*
Fort Stanwix or Schuyler, Bc, 56*a*
Fort Toronto (York), Db, 55
Fort Victoria, Bb, 64*e*
Fort Washington, Bd, 56*a*
Fort Western, Eb, 55
Fort William (Scotland), Bb, 40*a* ; Cc, 39
Fort William (India), Nc, 50
Fort William Henry, Cc, 56*a*
Fosse Way, Ed, 30
Fotheringhay, Fd, 34 ; Fe, 37
Fougères, Bb, 36*b*
Fountains, Ec, 37
Four Cantons, L. of, Ca, 21*a*
Fowey, Ad, 38*b*
Foyle, L., Da, 41
France, 14, 15, 36*a*, 36*b*
France Antarctique (Brazil), Ef, 58*a*
France, Isle de, Lf, 50
Franche Comté, Dc, 15*c*
Franci, Cc, 1
Francia, Duchy of, Eb, 14
Franco-German War, 52*b*
Franconia, Dc, 22
Frankfort (U.S.A.), Cb, 56*b*
Frankfurt, Dc, 22 ; Bc, 24*a*
Franklin (U.S.A.), Bb, 56*b*
Franklin (B.N.A.), Fa, 57
Franks, Da, 2*a*
Fraserburgh, Cb, 40*b*
Fraxinetum, Ge, 14
Fredericksburg (Virginia), Aa, 56*c*
Fredericksburg (W. Africa), Dd, 64*c*
Fredrickton, Ic, 57
Freetown, Bc, 64*c*
Freiburg, Bc, 23*c*
Fremantle, Be, 65*a*
French Indo China, Od, 52*a*
French, R., Aa, 54*a*
French Broad, R., Cb, 56*b*
French Equatorial Africa, Jd, 52*a*
Frew, Ford of, Bb, 40*b*
Fribourg, Swiss canton and town, Bb, 21*a*
Friedland, Ha, 24*a*
Friesland, Ab, 22
Friesland (East), Ab, 24*a*
Frisian Islands, Ga, 45*a*
Frisians (tribe), Ea, 2*a*
Fritzlar, Dc, 22
Friuli, Da, 16
Frome, Bc, 44*a*
Fronsac, Bd, 4
Froschweiler, Db, 52*b*
Frutigen, Bb, 21*a*
Fuentes de Onoro, Bb, 19
Fugin (Foochow), Kd, 60
Fujiyama, Mc, 60
Fukien, Kd, 60
Fulda, Dc, 22
Funchal, Jc, 45*b*
Furka Pass, Ca, 21*b*
Furnes, Bc, 20*a*
Furness, Cc, 37
Fusan, Me, 63
Fyfield, Cc, 32*d*
Fyrie, Cc, 40*a*

Gabbards, The, Db, 45*a*
Gadara, Cf, 29*c*
Gades, Bf, 1
Gaeta, Dd, 16
Gaikas, Cb, 64*b*
Gainas, Cb, 32*a*
Gaines Mill, Ab, 56*c*
Gainesville, Bc, 56*b*
Gainsborough, Cc, 38*a* ; Cb, 32*d*
Gairloch, Cb, 39
Galapagos Is., Ee, 52*a*
Galar, Dd, 26*b*
Galatia, Jf, 1
Galatz, Fc, 28*a*
Galicia (Spain), Ba, 19
Galicia (Austria), Eb, 25*a*
Galitch, Gc, 27
Gallia, Dd, 1
Gallipoli, Cb, 25*b* ; Fe, 28*a*
Galloway, De, 39
Galty Mts., Cd, 41
Galway, Bc, 42*c*
Gambia, River, Ab, 64*c*
Ganges, River, 62 ; If, 63
Garda, Lake, Cb, 16
Garfagnana, 17*e*
Gargano, Monte, Ed, 16
Garigliano, River, Dd, 16
Garonne, River, 14
Gascony, Ce, 14
Gascoyne, River, Bd, 65*a*
Gaspé, Da, 54*a*
Gaspereau, Ea, 54*a*
Gassentino, 17*e*
Gateshead, Ca, 44*b*
Gatton (Surrey), Fe, 43
Gawilgarh, Cc, 61*c*
Gaza, Bg, 29*c*
Gelderland, EFb, 20*a*
Gembloux, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Genappe, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Geneva, Ab, 21*a*
Geneva, Lake, Ab, 21*a* ; Ba, 21*b*
Genoa, Bb, 16 ; Bb, 17*c*
Gensan, Me, 63
George, Bb, 64*b*
George, Lake, Cc, 56*a*
Georgetown (Delaware), Be, 56*a*
Georgetown (Br. Guiana), Gd, 52*a*
Georgia (Russia), Gf, 27

Georgia (U.S.A.), Cd, 55; Cc, 56b
Georgian B., Ca, 55
Gepidae, Hd, 1; Hb, 2a
German East Africa, Ge, 64a
German South West Africa, Eg, 64a
Germantown, Bd, 56a
German Zollverein, 51d
Germany, 22, 23, 24
Gerona, Gb, 19
Gerstungen, Dc, 22
Gertruidenberg, Dc, 20a
Gesoriacum (Bononia), Dd, 31
Gettysburg, Db, 56b
Ghazni, Fe, 59; Aa, 62
Ghent, Ea, 14; Cc, 20a
Gheriah, Bd, 61a
Gibelet (Byblos), Cd, 29c
Gibraltar, and Str., Cd, 19, and 19a
Giessen, Bc, 24b
Gilolo Island, 49c
Gingee, 61d
Giornico, Cb, 21a
Girardeau, Cape, Bb, 56b
Girgenti, Df, 17a
Girvan, Bc, 40b
Gisburn, Dd, 37
Gisors, Fd, 35
Giurgevo, De, 26b
Glamis, Fc, 39
Glamorgan, Cc, 36c
Glarus, Da, 21a
Glasgow (Kentucky), Bb, 56b
Glasgow (Diocese of), Bb, 37
Glasgow, Dd, 39
Glastonbury, Bc, 32b; Df, 37
Glen Affric, Db, 39
Glen Coe (Scotland), Cc, 39
Glencoe (Natal), Bb, 64e
Glendalough, Ce, 41; Ec, 42c
Glen Finnan, Bb, 40b
Glen Garry, Dc, 39
Glenluce, Bc, 40b
Glen Lyon, Dc, 39
Glen Moriston, Db, 39
Glen Orchy, Bb, 40b
Glen Spean, Dc, 39
Glevum, De, 30
Glogan, Fc, 24a
Gloucester (England), De, 34; Df, 37; Bd, 38a
Gloucester (Massachusetts), Bb, 54b
Gloucester (New Jersey), Be, 56a
Gnesen, Hb, 22; Fb, 24a
Goa, Ac, 59a; Bd, 61a
Gobannium (Abergavenny), Ce, 30
Gobi Desert, Jb, 60
Godavari, River, Ge, 59
Goekteppe, Fe, 63
Gogra, River, Db, 61c
Goidelic Peoples, Bc, 31
Golconda, Ac, 59a
Gold Coast, Dc, 64c
Golden Gate, 29d
Golden Horde, The, Da, 59; Kc, 7
Golden Vale, Cd, 41
Goldsboro, Db, 56b
Golspie, Cb, 40b
Gonave, Ec, 53a
Gondwana, Hd, 59
Good Hope, C. of, Ab, 64b
Goodrich, Dc, 36c
Gooty, Cd, 61a
Gorakhpur, Db, 61c
Gordon Castle, Cb, 40a
Gordonsville, Aa, 56c
Gorée, Ab, 64c
Gorey, Cd, 43
Görlitz, Ec, 24a
Goshen, Cc, 64d
Goslar, Ec, 22
Gosselies, 20b
Göta, R., Gb, 31
Gotha, Cc, 24b
Gothenburg (Goteborg), Ea, 9
Gothland District, Ea, 8
Gotland, Island, Bb, 26a
Göttingen, Bc, 24b
Gower, Bc, 36c
Goyaz, Ee, 58b
Graaff Reinet, Cb, 64b
Gracias á Dios, C., Dc, 53a
Grafton, Id, 65a
Graham Land, 51c
Grahamstown, Cb, 64b
Grain Coast, Bc, 64c
Grammont, Cd, 20a
Grampound, De, 43
Gran, Bd, 26a; Aa, 25b
Granada, Dd, 19
Granada, Emirate of, 18d
Granard, Cd, 43
Gran Chaco, Cf, 58b
Grand Gulf, Ac, 56b
Grand Isle, Cb, 56a
Grand Junction, Bb, 56b
Grand Lahu, Cc, 64c
Grand Pré, Ea, 54a
Grand Tartary, Nb, 48a
Granson, Ab, 21a
Grantham, Cc, 38a
Granville, Cc, 45a
Grauer Bund, Db, 21a
Grave, Ec, 20a
Gravelines, Eb, 45a
Gravelotte, Cb, 52b
Gravesend, Cd, 56a
Graz, Fa, 21b
Great Abaco I., Eb, 53a
Great Bahama I., Eb, 53a
Great Bear Lake, Da, 57
Great Cayman, I., Dc, 53a
Great Exuma, Eb, 53a
Great Fish River, Cb, 64b
Great Inagua, Eb, 53a
Great Kanawha, R., Cb, 56b
Great Karroo, Bb, 64b
Great Marlow, Cd, 38a
Great Ouse, R., Ge, 37
Great Redan, 27
Great St. Bernard Pass, Bb, 21b
Great Slave Lake, Da, 57
Greece, Dg, 28a
Greencastle, Eb, 42c
Greenland, 51b
Greenlaw, Bb, 38a
Greenock, Bc, 40b
Greenville, Cb, 56b
Greifswald, Da, 24b
Grenada, I. (W. Indies), Fc 53a
Grenada (Mississipi), Bc, 56b
Grenadines, Is., Fc, 53a
Grenoble, Fd, 14
Gretna, Cc, 40b
Greytown, Bb, 64e
Grimsby, Fc, 34
Griqualand East, Da, 64b
Griqualand West, Bc, 64d
Griquatown, Bc, 64d
Grinstead, Fe, 34
Grisons, 21a
Grodno, Cc, 26a
Groner Jagerndorf, Gb, 10
Groningen, Fa, 20a
Groote Island, Fa, 65a
Grosswardein, Eb, 25a; Cd, 26a
Gruyères, Bb, 21a
Guadalajara (Mexico), Bb, 53a
Guadalajara (Spain), Db, 19
Guadalquivir, R., Cd, 19
Guadeloupe, Fc, 53a
Guadiana, R., Bd, 19
Guam, Island, Qd, 52a
Guanahani, Island, Fc, 47a
Guanajuato, Bb, 53a
Guastalla, Cb, 17c
Guatemala, Cc, 53a
Guayaquil, Bd, 58b
Guelders, County of, Ba, 20c
Gueldres, Fc, 20a
Guiana, Dc, 58a
Guildford, Fe, 34
Guildford Court Ho, Cc, 55
Guilford (Connecticut), Ac, 54b
Guinea, Id, 46a
Guinea (Portuguese), Bc, 64c
Guingamp, Dd, 35
Gujarat (Guzerat), Gd, 59; Bc, 62
Gujrat (Punjab), Ba, 62
Gundwana, Cc, 61a
Gunterville, Bc, 56b
Guntur, Bc, 59a; Dd, 61a
Gurramkonda, Ce, 61d
Gurupa, Dd, 58a
Guyenne, Cd, 15a
Gwadur, Gf, 63
Gwalior, Cb, 61a; Cb, 62
Gwent, Dc, 36c
Gwynnedd, Ba, 36c

Haarlem, Db, 20a
Habsburg, Ca, 21a
Habsburg, Growth of the House of, 25a
Hackensack, Bd, 56a
Haddington, Fd, 39
Hadramaut, De, 59
Hagenau, Db, 15c; Bb, 23c

Hague, C. de la, Cc, 45*a*
Hague, The, Db, 20*a*
Haichöng, Ba, 52*c*
Hailes, Ef, 37
Hainan, I., Ke, 60 ; Kg, 63
Hainault, County of, Ab, 20*c*
Haiti (Hayti), Ec, 53*a*
Hakodate, Od, 63
Halberstadt, Ec, 22 ; Cc, 24*a*
Haleb (Aleppo), Eb, 29*c*
Halesowen, De, 37
Halidon Hill, Cb, 36*d*
Halifax (England), Cc, 38*a*
Halifax (N. Carolina), Dc, 55
Halifax (Nova Scotia), Eb, 54*a*
Halland, Ab, 26*a*
Halle, Dc, 24*a* ; Cc, 24*b*
Halstenbeck, Bb, 24*a*
Halton, Dc, 34 ; Da, 36*c*
Hamadan, Lf, 5
Hamah, Dc, 29*c*
Hamburg, Db, 22 ; Ha, 45*a* ; Cb, 24*a*
Hami, Jd, 63
Hamilton (Scotland), Bc, 40*a*
Hamilton (Ontario), Hc, 57
Hampton Roads, Bc, 56*c*
Hangchow, Le, 63
Han-kow, Le, 63
Hanoi, Kf, 63
Hanover (Germany), Bb, 24*a*
Hanover (U.S.A.), Db, 56*b*
Harbin, Md, 63
Hardanger Fiord (Norway), Eb, 33
Harenc, Db, 29*c*
Harfleur, Dc, 45*a* ; Cb, 36*b*
Harlech, Bb, 36*c*
Harpers Ferry, Db, 56*b*
Harran, Fb, 29*a*
Harris, Island, Bb, 39
Harrisburg, Da, 56*b*
Harrisonburg, Db, 56*b*
Harrison's Landing, Ab, 56*c*
Harristown, Cd, 43
Hartford, Ac, 54*b* ; Cd, 56*a*
Hartland, Bg, 37
Harwich, Db, 45*a* ; Ge, 43
Hastings, Gf, 34 ; Gg, 37
Haslemere, Fe, 43
Hatteras, C., Bc, 54*a*
Haughmond, De, 37
Havana, Db, 53*a*
Havelberg, Fb, 22
Haverfordwest, Bc, 36*c*
Haverhill, Bb, 54*b*
Havre, Le, Dc, 45*a*
Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Bd, 50
Hawarden, Ca, 36*c*
Hawick, Cb, 36*d* ; Cc, 40*a*
Hawke Bay, Ca, 65*c*
Hay, Cb, 36*c*
Hayti, Ec, 53*a*
Heavenfield, Ba, 32*a*
Hebrides, Islands, Bb, 39
Hebron (Palestine), Cg, 29*c*
Hebron (S. Africa), Cc, 64*d*
Hedgley Moor, Da, 34
Hedon, Fc, 34 ; Fd, 43
Heidelberg, Cb, 23*c*
Heilbronn, Cb, 23*c*
Heiligerlee, Fa, 20*a*
Hejaz, K, 5 ; Cd, 59
Helder, Fa, 45*a*
Heligoland, Island, Aa, 24*a* ; Ga, 45*a*
Heliopolis (Baalbek), De, 29*c*
Hellespont, He, 8
Helluland, Fb, 46*a*
Helmsdale, Ea, 39
Helsingborg, Ea, 10
Helsingfors, Ca, 26*a*
Helston, Af, 34 ; De, 43
Hengest's Dun, Ac, 32*b*
Hennebont, Ac, 36*a*
Henry, C., Cc, 45*b* ; Dc, 55
Heraclea, Da, 29*b*
Herat, Fe, 59 ; Ge, 63
Herculis Pr., Be, 30
Hereford, Dd, 34 ; Db, 36*c* ; De, 37
Hertford, Fe, 34
Heruli, Jd, 1 ; Gb, 2*a*
Herzegovina, Ad, 28*a*
Hessen, Bc, 24*b*
Hexham, Diocese of, 37*a*
Hexham, Cc, 36*d* ; Cd, 37
Heytesbury, Ee, 43
Hia, Jb, 60
Hibernia, Ac, 1
Higham Ferrers, Fd, 43
High Bridge, Bb, 40*b*
Hila, Be, 58*a*
Hildesheim, Db, 22 ; Bb, 24*a*
Hillsborough (U.S.A.), Dc, 55
Hillsborough (Ireland), Cc, 43
Himalaya Mts., Hd, 59
Hindon, Ee, 43
Hindu Kush Mts., Gc, 59
Hippo, Ef, 1
Hispania, Ce, 1
Hispañiola Island, Ec, 53*a*
Hitchin, Ff, 37 ; Cd, 38*a*
Hlobane, Ba, 64*e*
Hobart, Hg, 65*a*
Hochkirch, Dc, 24*a*
Hohenlinden, Ec, 11
Hohenzollern, Ab, 23*d*
Hokianga Bay, Ba, 65*c*
Hokitika, Mg, 65*a*
Hokkaido Island, Od, 63
Holkar, Lands of, Cc, 62
Holkirks Hill, Cd, 55
Holland, Db, 21*a* ; Ba, 21*c*
Holly Springs, Bc, 56*b*
Holme Cultram, Cc, 37
Holme St. Benet, He, 37
Holstein, Ba, 24*b*
Holston, R., Cb, 56*b*
Holt, Bc, 38*b* ; Ed, 43
Holy I., Eb, 37
Holy Roman Empire, Dd, 7*ff*
Homildon Hill, Cb, 36*d*
Honduras, Dc, 53*a*
Honduras, British, Dc, 53*a*
Honfleur, Bb, 15*a* ; Cb, 36*b* ; Dc, 45*a*
Hong-kong, Lf, 63
Honiton, Cf, 34 ; Ee, 43
Honolulu, Ac, 52*a*
Hooghly (zemindary, town and river), Ec, 61*a*, and 61*b*
Hopetown, Bc, 64*d*
Hopton Heath, Bc, 38*a*
Horn, C., Fg, 52*a*
Horn, County of, Bb, 20*c*
Horsham, Fe, 34 ; Cd, 38*b*
Housatonic, R., Ac, 54*b*
Howe, Cape, If, 65*a*
Howth, Ec, 42*c*
Howth Hd., Ec, 41
Hoy, Ca, 40*b*
Huddersfield, Cb, 44*a*
Hudson Bay, Cb, 49*b*
Hudson Bay Company, Eb, 50
Hudson Bay Territory, Fa, 57
Hudson, R., Cd, 56*a*
Hudson Strait, Da, 49*b*
Hue, Kg, 63
Hughenden, Gc, 65*a*
Hull, Kingston upon, Fc, 34 ; Cc, 38*a*
Hulme, Bc, 38*b*
Hulst, Dc, 20*a*
Humber, River, Fc, 34
Humboldt, Bb, 56*b*
Hungary, Fe, 6 ; Gd, 7 ; Fc, 8 ; Db, 25*a*
Hun-ho, Lake, Ba, 52*c*
Hunni, Od, 1
Hunnum, Ea, 30
Huns, Lb, 2*a*
Huntingdon, Fd, 34
Huntly, Cc, 40*a*
Huntsville, Bc, 56*b*
Huon Islands, Kb, 65*a*
Huron, Lake, Cb, 55
Huron Mission, Ab, 54*a*
Hurons, Ab, 54*a*
Hvittramannaland, Fc, 46*a*
Hwang Ho, River, Kc, 60
Hwiccas, Hc, 32*a*
Hyderabad (Sind), Ab, 62
Hyderabad (Deccan), Cd, 62
Hydra, Island, Dg, 28*a*
Hythe, He, 34

Iberian Peninsula, 18, 19
Iberus Fl., Ce, 1
Ibelim, Bg, 29*c*
Iceland, Ia, 46*a*
Iceni, Gd, 30
Icknield Way, Fe, 30
Iconium (Konieh), Ie, 6 ; Eb, 29*a*
Iconium, or Rum, Kingdom, Fb, 29*a*
Idaho, Dc, 57
Ilchester, De, 30 ; De, 34
Ilha Grande, Fe, 58*a*
Ilheos, Fe, 58*a*
Ili, R., Gb, 59
Ilkhan Empire, Ec, 59
Illinois, Gd, 57
Illyrian Province (Fr. Empire), Ec, 11
Illyricum, Gd, 1
Ilmen, L., Ec, 27
Imbros, Island, Ee, 28*a*
Imola, Cb, 17*c*

Inca Kingdom, Fe, 46*a*
Inchcolm, Ca, 37
India, 59, 61, 62
Indiana, Gd, 57
Indianapolis, Bb, 56*b*
Indian Territory, Fd, 57
Indore, Cc, 62
Indus, R., Gc, 59
Ingogo, Aa, 64*e*
Ingolstadt, Db, 23*c*
Ingria, Db, 26*a*
Inis Cathy, Bd, 41
Inistioge, Cd, 43
Inkerman, 27*b*
Innsbruck, Da, 21*b* ; Cb, 25*a*
Inverary, Db, 43
Invercargill, Ac, 65*c*
Invergarry, Bb, 40*b*
Invergordon, Bb, 40*b*
Inver, Loch, Ba, 40*b*
Inverkeithing, Cb, 40*b*
Inverlochy, Bb, 40*b*
Inverness, Db, 39
Inverurie, Cb, 40*b*
Inyati, Ca, 64*d*
Iona, Island, Bc, 39
Ionian Is., Cfg, 28*a*
Ionium Mare, Gf, 1
Iowa, Fc, 57
Iowas, Bb, 55
Ipswich, Hd, 34 ; He, 37
Iquique, Bf, 58*a*
Irak, Lf, 5
Irak Ajemi, Ec, 59
Ireland, 41, 42
Irgiz, Gd, 63
Irishtown, Cd, 43
Irkutsk, Kc, 63
Iron Gate, R. Danube, Dc, 28*a*
Ironton, Ab, 56*b*
Iroquois, Db, 55
Irrawaddy, R., Jg, 63
Irthing, Cc, 36*d*
Irtish, R., Gc, 63
Irun, Ea, 19
Irvine, Dd, 39
Isandhlwana, Bb, 64*e*
Isauria, Jf, 1
Isca (Caerleon), Ce, 30
Isca Damnoniorum (Exeter), Cf, 30
Ischia, Island, Dd, 18*a*
Isère, River, Fd, 14
Ishim, Gc, 63
Isker, River, Dd, 28*a*
Islay, Island, Bd, 39
Ismail, Dd, 26*b* ; Gc, 28*a*
Isongo, River, Db, 16 ; Eb, 21*b*
Ispahan, Ec, 59 ; Fe, 63
Issik Kul, Lake, Gb, 59
Istria, Db, 16
Isurium, Eb, 30
Italia, Fe, 1
Italy, Exarchate of, Ec, 3*a*
Italy, 16, 17, 18
Ituna Aest., Cb., 30
Ivica Island, Fc, 19
Ivory Coast, Cc, 64*c*
Ivry, Cb, 15*b*

Jackson (Mississippi), Ac, 56*b*
Jackson (Ohio), Cb, 56*b*
Jackson (Tennessee), Bb, 56*b*
Jacksonville, Bc, 56*b*
Jaen (Andalusia), Dd, 18*d*
Jaen (Peru), Bd, 58*b*
Jaffa (Joppa), Bf, 29*c*
Jagellon, Lands of the House of, Dab, 23*b*
Jagerndorf, Fc, 24*a*
Jaipur (Jeypore), Cb, 62
Jalangi, River, 61*b*
Jaleswar, 61*b*
James Bay, Gb, 57
James, R., Dc, 55 ; Ab, 56*c*
Jamestown (Ireland), Bd, 43
Jamestown (Virginia), Bc, 54*a*
Jamaica, Island, Ec, 53*a*
Jamaica Bay, Cd, 56*a*
Janina, Cf, 28*a*
Jarnac, Bd, 15*b*
Jaroslav, Gb, 9
Jarratt's, Ac, 56*c*
Jarrow, Ec, 37
Jasper, Cb, 56*b*
Jassy, Dd, 26*a* ; Fb, 28*a*
Jauja, Be, 58*a*
Jaunpur, Hd, 59
Java, Island, Oe, 49*a*
Java Major (Borneo), Od, 46*a*
Java Minor (Sumatra), Ne, 46*a*
Jaxartes (Syr. Daria), Pd, 5
Jazi (Yunnan), Jd, 60
Jedburgh, Cb, 36*d*
Jedisan, Da, 25*b* ; Ed, 26*a*
Jefferson City, Ab, 56*b*
Jemappes, Cd, 20*a*
Jemmingen, Ga, 20*a*
Jena, Cc, 24*b*
Jericho, Cg, 29*c*
Jericho Mill, Ab, 56*c*
Jerusalem, Bg, 29*c* and 29*e*
Jerusalem, Kingdom of, Jf, 6
Jervaulx, Ec, 37
Jessore, 61*b*
Jhansi, Cb, 62
Jhelum, R., Cc, 59; Ba, 61*a*
Jiddah, Df, 63
Joannes Is., Ed, 58*b*
Joannina (Janina), Cf. 28*a*
Jodhpur, Ab, 59*a* ; Bb, 62
Johannesburg, Cc, 64*d*
Joigny, Bb, 52*b*
Jonesboro, Cc, 56*b*
Joppa (Jaffa), Bf, 29*c*
Joscelin, Lordship of, Eb, 29*c*
Juan Fernandez Is., Ag, 58*a*
Juggernaut (Jagganath), Ed, 61*a*
Jujuy, Cf, 58*b*
Juka, Bc, 56*b*
Jülich (Juliers), Ba, 23*c* ; Ac, 24*a*
Juliers, County of, Cb, 20*c*
Jumièges, Dd, 33
Jumna, R., Gd, 59
Jungaria, Id, 63
Junin, Be, 58*b*
Jura Mts., Ba, 21*b*
Jura, Island, Cc, 39
Jurense Regnum, Ge, 14
Jutes, Fb, 31

Kabinda, Je, 51*a*
Kabul, Fc, 59 ; Aa, 62
Kael, Gf, 59
Kaffa, Fd, 26*b*
Kai-feng, Le, 63
Kaiping, Ba, 52*c*
Kairwan, Ee, 4
Kaiserslautern, Bb, 23*c*
Kaiserswerth, Cc, 22
Kalat, Ab, 62
Kalgan, Ld, 63
Kalisz, Bc, 26*a* ; Bd, 27
Kalmuks, Id, 63
Kalpi, Cb, 62
Kaluga, Fd, 27
Kamaran, Island, Eg, 63
Kambalu, *see* Cambalu
Kambula, Ba, 64*e*
Kamchatka, Pc, 63
Kamchik, R., Fd, 28*a*
Kamerun, Dd, 64*a*
Kaminiec, Dd, 26*a*
Kammin, Ca, 23*a*
Kampion (Kanchow), Jc, 60
Kanara (Canara), Ge, 59 ; Be, 62
Kandahar, Aa, 59*a* ; Aa, 62
Kandy, Df, 62
Kangaroo Island, Ff, 65*a*
Kanin Pen., Da, 27*c*
Kansas, Fd, 57
Kappel, Ca, 21*a*
Karachi, Ac, 62
Karakakua B., Bd, 50
Karakhitai, Hb, 59
Karakoram Mts., Ca, 61*a*
Karakorum, Jb, 60 ; Ob, 46*a*
Kara Kum Desert, Eb, 59
Karikal, 61*d*
Karlovo, Ed, 28*a*
Kars, Gf, 27 ; Ed, 63
Karystos, Ef, 28*a*
Kasbek (Peak), Dc, 27*c*
Kashan, Fe, 63
Kashgar, Gc, 59
Kashmir, Gc, 59 ; Ca, 62
Kaskaskia, Bc, 55
Kastamuni, Db, 25*b*
Katmandu, Eb, 62
Kathiawar, Bc, 61*a*
Kattegat, Fb, 31
Katwa, Ec, 61*a*, and 61*b*
Kazach Bay, 27*a*
Kazan, Hc, 27
Kazanlik, Ed, 28*a*
Kazanlinsk, Gd, 63
Kazvin, Ee, 63
Kedgeree, 61*b*
Keewatin, Fb, 57
Kehl, Db, 15*c*
Kei Is., Cc, 49*d*
Keiskamma, R., Cb, 64*b*
Keith, Cc, 40*a*
Kells, Ec, 41

Kelso, Cb, 36d; Fd, 39
Kemp Land, 51c
Kendal, Db, 34
Kenfigg, Ee, 43
Kenilworth Castle, Ee, 37
Kenmare, R., Bc, 41
Kennebec, R., Fb, 55
Kennet Square, Be, 56a
Kentucky, R., Cb, 56b
Kentucky, Gd, 57
Kerch, Fd, 26b; Fe, 27
Kerguelen I., Mg, 52a
Kerman, Ed, 59
Kermadec Is., Ne, 65a
Kerulen, R., Kb, 60
Kevenlys, Ed, 43
Keynsham, Df, 37
Key West, Bd, 45b
Khabarovka, Nd, 63
Khalkhas, Kd, 63
Khandesh, Ab, 59a
Kharda, Cd, 61c
Kharkof, Fd, 27
Khartoum, Gc, 64a
Khazars, Kc, 5
Kherson, Ed, 26a; Ee, 27
Khersonese, C., 27a
Khiva, Gd, 63
Khokan, Hd, 63
Khorasan, Nf, 5; Ec, 59
Khotan, Gc, 59
Khwarizm, Eb, 59
Khyber Pass, Ba, 62
Kiakhta, Kc, 63
Kiauchau (Kiow-chow), Me, 63
Kichinef, Dd, 26b
Kidderminster, Dd, 34
Kidwelly, Bc, 36c
Kief, Ec, 26a; Ed, 27
Kiel, Ca, 24b
Kilbeggan, Cd, 43
Kildare, Ce, 41; Ec, 42c
Kilfenora, Bd, 41
Kilimane, Le, 47a
Kilkenny, Dd, 41; Dd, 42c
Killala, Bb, 41; Bb, 42c
Killaloe, Cd, 41; Cd, 42c
Killarney, Lakes of, Bd, 41
Killiecrankie P., Cc, 40a
Killybegs, Bc, 43
Kilmacduagh, Cd, 41; Cc, 42c
Kilmallock, Cd, 42c
Kilrush, Bd, 42c
Kilsyth, Bc, 40a
Kilwa, Le, 47a
Kimberley, Cb, 65a
Kincardine, Cb, 40b
Kinchow, Ab, 52c
King Edward VII Land, 51c
King George Sound, Be, 65a
Kinghorn, Ec, 39
King Island, Gf, 65a
King's Lynn (see Lynn)
King's Mountain, Cc, 55
King Sound, Cb, 65a
Kingston (Australia), Ff, 65a
Kingston (Canada), Hc, 57
Kingston (Georgia), Cc, 56b
Kingston (Kentucky), Cb, 56b
Kingston and Port Royal (Jamaica), Ec, 53a
Kingston-on-Thames, Cc, 32c
Kingston-upon-Hull (see Hull)
Kingswood, Df, 37
King Wilhelm II Land, 51c
King William's Town, Cb, 64b
Kinross, Cb, 40a
Kinsale, Ce, 42c
Kintore, Cc, 40a
Kintyre, Cd, 39
Kioto, Ne, 63
Kirensk, Kc, 63
Kirgiz, Ia, 59
Kirgiz Steppe, Fb, 59
Kirkcaldy, Eb, 43
Kirkcudbright, Ac, 36d
Kirkee, Bd, 62
Kirkstall, Ed, 37
Kirkstead, Fd, 37
Kirkwall, Fa, 39
Kirman, Mg, 5
Kirriemuir, Cc, 40a
Kish, Island, Ed, 59
Kishenef, Gb, 28a
Kishim, Fg, 63
Kistna, R., He, 59
Kittery, Bb, 54b
Kiung-Chow, Lf, 63
Kiuprili, Ge, 12
Kiushiu Island, Ne, 63
Kizil Irmak, R., Cb, 59
Kizil Kum Desert, Fb, 59
Klagenfurt, Fa, 21b
Klein Schnellendorf, Fc, 24a
Kloster Zeven, Bb, 24a
Knaresborough, Eb, 34
Knapdale, Cd, 39
Knighton, Ed, 43
Knights of St. John, He, 8
Knocke, Bd, 20a
Knockmealdown Mts., Cd, 41
Knocktopher, Cd, 43
Knoidart, Cb, 39
Knox Land, 51c
Knoxville, Cb, 56b
Knucklas, Ed, 43
Kobdo, Jd, 63
Kola Pen., Fa, 27
Kolar, Ce, 61a and 61d
Kolberg, Ea, 24a
Kolhapur, Bd, 61a
Kolin, Ec, 24a
Kolozsvar, Gc, 8
Komati Poort, Dc, 64d
Komul (Hami), Ib, 60
Konakry, Bc, 64c
Koncans (Concans), Bd, 61a
Kong, Dc, 64c
Königgrätz, Ec, 24b
Königsberg, Ha, 24a
Konia (Iconium), Dc, 25b
Kopal, Hd, 63
Kora, Db, 61a
Korea, Lc, 60
Koroni, Cg, 28a
Kororareka, Mf, 65a
Korygaum, Bd, 62
Köslin, Fb, 10
Kosseir, Df, 63
Kostroma, Gc, 27
Kotah, Cb, 61c; Cb, 62
Kottbus, Ec, 24a
Koulam (Quilom), Gf, 59
Kovno, Cb, 26a
Koweit, Ef, 63
Kowpangtze, Aa, 52c
Kraguyevatz, Cc, 28a
Krak (Monreal), Ch, 29c
Krak, Cg, 29c
Kranganur (Cranganore), Ac, 59a; Ce, 61a
Krasnovodsk, Fe, 63
Krasnoyarsk, Jc, 63
Krim Tartars, Fe, 27
Krishnagar, 61b
Krugersdorp, Cc, 64d
Kuban, R., Cc, 27c
Kubla Khan, Empire of, 60
Kuldja, Id, 63
Kulm, Gb, 24b
Kumasi, Dc, 64c
Kumaun, Ca, 62
Kunersdorf, Eb, 24a
Kunlon, Jf, 63
Kupang, Ca, 65a
Kur, R., Dc, 27c
Kurdistan, Ke, 5; Fc, 25b
Kurian Murian Is., Fg, 63
Kurile Is., Od, 63
Kurland (Courland), Cb, 26a; Cc, 27
Kurnool, Cd, 61a
Kursk, Fd, 27
Kuruman, Bc, 64d
Kushk, Ge, 63
Kustenje, Gc, 28a
Küstrin, Eb, 24a
Kutais, Fb, 25b
Kutchuk Kainarji, Hd, 10
Kwantung, Ab, 52c
Kwei-lin, Lf, 63
Kwei-yang, Kf, 63
Kwen Lun Range, Hc, 60
Kyburg, Ca, 21a
Kyle, Dd, 39

Labrador, Ib, 57
Labuan Island, Od, 52a
Laccadive Is., Fe, 59
La Charité, Dc, 15b
La Conception, Ab, 54a
Ladoga, L., Eb, 27
Ladrone Is., Qd, 47a
Ladysmith, Ab, 64e
Lafayetteville, Dc, 55
Lagan, R., Fb, 41
Lagos, Portugal, Ad, 18c
Lagos (W. Africa), Ec, 64c
La Guaira, Cc, 58b
Laguna, Ef, 58a
Lahave, Eb, 54a
La Haye Sainte, 20b
Lahn, R., Dc, 22
Lahore, Ba, 62
Laibach, Ed, 12
Laighin (Leinster), Dd, 41
Laing's Nek, Aa, 64e
La Mancha, Dc, 19

Lambeth, 34a
Lamego, Bb, 19
Lammermuir Hills, Fd, 39
Lampeter, Dd, 43
Lamu, Le, 47a
Lanark, Bb, 36d ; Cc, 40a
Lancaster (England), Db, 34
Lancaster (Pennsylvania), Ad, 56a
Lancaster Sound, Ca, 49b
Landrecies, Cd, 20a ; Ba, 52b
Lanercost, Cd, 37
Lanesborough, Cd, 43
Lang-chow, Ke, 63
Langensalza, Cc, 24b
Langford House, Cd, 38b
Langholm, Cb, 36d
Langobardi, Fc, 1
Langobardia, Fd, 17a
Langport, De, 34 ; Bd, 38b
Langres, Fe, 14
Langside, Bc, 40a
Languedoc, 15a, 15b
Lansdown, Bd, 38a
Lanshankwan, Ba, 52c
Lanthony, Df, 37
Lao, Kg, 63
Laodicea, Cc, 29c
Laon, Eb, 14 ; Bb, 52b
La Paz, Ce, 58a
Lapland, Da, 27
La Plata, Ce, 58a
La Plata, Rio de, Dg, 58b
La Presentation, Db, 55
Larantuka, Ac, 49d
La Réole, Ff, 35
Largs, Dd, 39
Larissa, Df, 28a
La Rochelle, Bc, 15b ; Kb, 45b
La Serena, Bf, 58a
Las Navas de Tolosa, Dc, 18c
Laswari, Cb, 61c
Lathom House, Bc, 38a
Latin States (Greece), Gf, 7
Lauder, Cc, 40b
Lauderdale, Cb, 36d
Lauenburg, Cb, 24a
Laufen, Ba, 21a
Launceston (Cornwall), Bf, 34 ; Bg, 37 ; Ad, 38a
Launceston (Tasmania), Hg, 65a
Laund, Fe, 37
Laupen, Bb, 21a
Laurencekirk, Cb, 40b
Lausanne, Ab, 21a
Lausitz (Lusatia), Fc, 22 ; Ec, 24b
Lauter, R., Db, 52b
Lavatrae, Eb, 30
Lawrenceburg, Cb, 56b
Layas, Cc, 59
Lea, R., Cc, 32c
League of God's House, Db, 21a
League of Ten Jurisdictions, Db, 21a
Leavenworth City, Ab, 56b
Lebanon (U.S.A.), Bb, 56b
Lebanon, Mt. (Syria), Ce, 29c
Lechfeld, Ed, 22
Ledbury, Dd, 34
Leeds (Kent), Gf, 37
Leeds (Yorks), Ec, 34 ; Cc, 38a ; Cb, 44a
Leesburg, Db, 56b
Leeuwarden, Ea, 20a
Leeuwin, Cape, Ae, 65a
Leeward Is., Fd, 52a
Leghorn, 17e
Legnago, Ec, 11
Legnano, Bb, 17b
Le Havre (*see* Havre)
Le Hougue, Cc, 45a
Leicester, Cb, 32c ; Ed, 34 ; Ee, 37
Leicester, Diocese of, 37a
Leiden (*see* Leyden)
Leighlin, Dd, 41
Leighton Buzzard, Cc, 32c
Leinster, 42a and b
Leipzig, Dc, 24a ; Dc, 24b
Leiria, Ac, 19
Leith, Cc, 40b
Leitrim, Cc, 42c
Le Mans, Db, 14
Lemberg, Cd, 26a ; Ce, 27
Lemnos, Island, Ef, 28a
Lena, R., Mb, 63
Lennox, Dd, 39
Lenton, Ee, 37
Leoben, Fa, 21b
Leominster, Dd, 34 ; De, 37
Leon, Ca, 19
Leona, C., 19a
Lepanto, Cf, 28a
Le Puy, Ed, 14
Lerida, Fb, 19
Lerida, Fb, 18c
Lesbos Island, He, 9
Lesser Antilles, Is., Fc, 53a
Lessines, Cd, 20a
Letterkenny, Db, 42c
Leucadia, Gf, 12
Leucas, Island, Cf, 28a
Leuk, Bb, 21a
Leuthen, Fo, 24a
Leven, L., Cc, 39
Levis Pt., 55a
Lewes, Gf, 34 ; Fg, 37
Lewis, Island, Ba, 39
Lewisburg, Cb, 56b
Lexington (Kentucky), Cb, 56b
Lexington (Massachusetts), Dc, 56a
Lexington (Missouri), Ab, 56b
Leyden, Db, 20a
Lhasa, Md, 60 ; Jf, 63
Liao-ho, Ba, 52c
Liao-tung, Ba, 52c
Liaotung, Gulf of, Aa, 52c
Liaoyang, Ba, 52c
Libau, Cc, 27
Liberia, Cc, 64c
Lichfield, Diocese of, 37a
Lichfield, Cb, 32b ; Ed, 34 ; De, 37
Lichtensteig, Da, 21a
Liddisdale, Fd, 39
Liège, Bc, 22 ; Ed, 20a
Liège, Bishopric of, D
20a ; Bb, 20c
Liegnitz, Fc, 24a
Liffey, R., Ce, 41
Lifford, Cc, 43
Liger, Cd, 1
Ligny, 20b and Dd, 20a
Liguria, Bb, 16
Lille, Cd, 20a
Lima, Be, 58a
Limasol, Ec, 29a ; Dc, 29
Limavady, Cc, 43
Limburg, County of, Bb, 2
Limerick, Cd, 41 ; Cd, 42c
Limoges, Dd, 14
Limousin, Dd, 14 ; Cd, 36a
Lincluden, Cb, 37
Lincoln, Fd, 37 ; Fc, 3
Cb, 32a
Lindisfarne, Island, Ca, 32
Eb, 37
Lindisfarne, Diocese of, 37a
Lindiswara, Cb, 32a
Lindley, Cc, 64d
Lindsey, Cb, 32b
Lindum (Lincoln), Fc, 30
Lingen, Ab, 24a
Linlithgow, Bb, 36d ; Cb, 40
Lipari Is., Ee, 16
Lippe, Ed, 31
Lisbon, Ac, 19 ; Ac, 18c
Lisburn, Cc, 43
Lisieux, Db, 14 ; Cb, 36a
Liskeard, Bf, 34 ; Ad, 38b
Lismore, Dd, 41 ; Dd, 42c
Lithuania, Dc, 26a ; Dd, 27
Little Redan, 27a
Little Rock, Ac, 56b
Littus Saxonicum, Gf, 30
Livadia, Df, 28a
Liverpool, Cc, 34 ; Bc, 38a
Livonia, Db, 26a ; Dc, 27
Lixheim, Bb, 23c
Llandaff, Cc, 36c ; Cf, 37
Llandovery, Ce, 34 ; Cb, 36c
Llangollen, Bc, 38b
Llanthony, Cf, 37
Llantrisaint, Ee, 43
Loanda, Je, 50
Loango, Je, 50
Loano, Cb, 21b
Lob Nor, Lake, Ib, 59
Lobositz, Ec, 24a
Locarno, Cb, 21a
Lochaber, Dc, 39
Lochmaben, Bb, 36d
Lochnannagh, Bb, 40b
Lockerbie, Cc, 40b
Lodi, Bb, 17c
Logrono, Ae, 36a
Logtown, Cb, 55
Loigny, Ab, 52b
Loire, River, Cc, 14
Lombards, Ec, 3a
Lombardy, Bb, 25a
Lombardy, Kingdom of, Ec, 11
Lombartzyde, Bc, 20a
Lome, Ec, 64c

Lomond, L., Ba, 37
Londinium, London, Fe, 30
London, Fe, 34, 34*a*; Gf, 37
London, Diocese of, 37*a*
Londonderry, Db, 42*c*
Long I., Cb, 54*a*
Long Island Sound, Cd, 56*a*
Longone, Cc, 18*a*
Longtown, Cc, 33*b*
Longwy, Cb, 15*c*
Lookout Mts., Bc, 56*b*
Loop Hd., Bd, 41
Lorenzo Marquez, Dc, 64*d*
Lorient, Bc, 45*a*
Lorne, Cc, 39
Lorraine, Db, 15*c*
Los, Isles de, Bc, 64*c*
Los Angeles, Dd, 57
Los Diabolos (Bermudas Is.), Fc, 47*a*
Lostwithiel, Bf, 34; Ad, 38*a*; De, 43
Lot, R., Dd, 14
Lotharingia, Bc, 22
Lothian, Fd, 39
Loughbrickland, Eb, 42*c*
Loughrea, Cc, 42*c*
Louisburg, Fa, 54*a*
Louisiade Archipelago, Ia, 65*a*
Louisiana, Bd, 55
Louisville, Bb, 56*b*
Louth, Fc, 34
Louvain, Dd, 20*a*
Lower Palatinate, Dc, 8
Lower Tunguska, River, Jb, 63
Loyalty Islands, Lc, 65*a*
Lübeck, Ca, 23*b*; Cb, 24*b*
Lublin, Cc, 26*a*
Lucca, Cc, 16
Lucca, Rep. of, Cc, 17*c*
Lucera, Ed, 16
Lucerne, Ca, 21*a*
Lu-chu-Is., Ld, 60
Lucknow, Bb, 59*a*; Db, 62
Ludgershall, Ee, 34
Ludhiana, Ca, 62
Ludlow, Dd, 34; Db, 36*c*
Lugano, town and lake, Cb, 21*a*
Lugdunum (Lyons), Dd, 1
Lugnaquilla, peak, Ed, 41
Lugo, Ba, 19
Luguvallium (Carlisle), Db, 30
Lüneburg (Germany), Cb, 24*a*
Luneburg (S. Africa), Ba, 64*e*
Lunenburg, Eb, 54*a*
Luneville, Bb, 23*c*; Db, 52*b*
Lusatia, Mark of (Lausitz), Eb, 6
Lusignan, Ee, 35; Cc, 36*a*
Lussac, Cc, 36*a*
Lutetia Parisiorium, Dd, 31
Lützen, Dc, 24*b*
Luxembourg, Ee, 20*a*; Bb, 23*c*; Db, 15*c*
Luzon, Le, 60
Lydda (St. George), Bg, 29*c*
Lydenburg, Dc, 64*d*
Lydia, If, 1
Lyme Regis, Df, 34; Bd, 38*a*
Lymington, Fe, 43
Lynchburg, Db, 56*b*
Lynn, Gd, 34; Ge, 37
Lyons, Fd, 14
Lys, River, BEd, 20*a*

Maabar, Ge, 59
Maastricht (Maestricht), Bc, 22
Macao, Lf, 63; Oc, 49*a*
Macassar Strait, Kf, 60
McCarthy (clan), Cd, 41
McConkey's Ferry, Bd, 56*a*
Macedonia, De, 28*a*
Maceio, Fd, 58*b*
Macgillicuddys Reeks, Bd, 41
McGillipatrick (clan), Dd, 41
Mackenzie (clan), Da, 57
Mackenzie, R., Aa, 49*b*
Mackinaw, Aa, 54*a*
MacMurrough (clan), Ed, 41
Mâcon (Burgundy), Fe, 14
Mâcon (Georgia), Cc 56*b*
Macroom, Ce, 42*c*
Macziewice, Cc, 26*b*
Madagascar Island, Le, 50
Madeira Island, Jc, 45*b*
Madeira, River, Cd, 58*b*
Madison, Bb, 56*b*
Madras, De, 161*a*; De, 161*c*; 61*d*
Madrid, Db, 19
Madura, Cf, 61*a*
Maeatae, Ca, 30
Maeotis Palus, Kd, 1
Maestricht, Ed, 20*a*
Mafeking, Cc, 64*d*
Mafra, Ac, 19
Magdalen Is., Ea, 54*a*
Magdalena, Bb, 58*a*
Magdalena, R., Bc, 58*b*
Magdeburg, Eb, 22; Cb, 24*a*
Magellan, Strait of, Fg, 47*a*; Bi, 58*a*
Magenta, Bb, 18*b*
Magersfontein, Bc, 64*d*
Maggiore, Lake, Bb, 16
Magnae, Db, 30
Magnolia, Ac, 56*b*
Maguntiacum, Fd, 31
Magus Muir, Cb, 40*a*
Magyars, Hc, 4
Mahanadi, R., Bb, 59*a*
Maharajpur, Cb, 62
Mahé, Ce, 61*d*
Mahon, Gc, 19
Maidenhead, Cd, 38*b*
Maidstone, Ge, 43
Maimachin, Kd, 63
Main, R., Dd, 22
Maine (France), Cb, 14; Fd, 35
Maine (U.S.A.), Cb, 54*a*; Ic, 57
Mainz, Dd, 22; Cb, 23*c*
Maipu, Bg, 58*b*
Majapahit, Oe, 47*a*
Majorca Island, Gc, 19
Majuba Hill, Aa, 64*e*
Makalla, Eg, 63
Makyan, 49*c*
Malabar, Ge, 59
Malabar Coast, Cef, 61*a*
Malacca, Od, 47*a*
Malacca, Str. of, Jf, 60
Malaga, Cd, 19
Malakand Pass, Ba, 62
Malakof, 27
Malay Peninsula, Jf, 60
Malay States, Federated, Od, 52*a*
Malden Is., Be, 52*a*
Maldive Is., Gf, 59
Maldon, Dc, 32*c*; Dd, 33
Malia, Cape, Dg, 28*a*
Malikolo, Lb, 65*a*
Malindi, Le, 51*a*
Malin Hd., Da, 41
Malling, Gf, 37
Mallow, Cd, 42*c*
Malmesbury, De, 34; Df, 37
Maloja Pass, Ca, 21*b*
Malown, Ca, 62
Malpas, Dc, 34; Da, 36*c*
Malplaquet, Cd, 20*a*
Malta, Island, Ef, 12
Malton, Fc, 43
Malton, Fb, 34
Malvasia, Dg, 28*a*; Bb, 29*b*
Malvern, De, 37; Bc, 38*b*
Malvern Hill, Ab, 56*c*
Malwa, Gd, 59; Cc, 61*a*
Mamelon, 27
Mameluke Territory, Hg, 7
Man, I. of, Bb, 34
Manaan, Cc, 31
Manaos, Dd, 58*a*
Manar, Gulf of, Ad, 59*a*
Manassas, Db, 56*b*
Mancha, La, Dc, 19
Manchester, Bb, 44*b*
Manchuria, Lb, 60; Md, 63
Mancunium (Manchester), Dc, 30
Mandalay, Gc, 62; Jf, 63
Mangalore, Be, 62
Mangi, Jd, 60
Maniki Is., Be, 52*a*
Manila, Mg, 63
Manipur, Fc, 62
Manissa, Ff, 28*a*
Manitoba, Fb, 57
Manitoulin, Aa, 54*a*
Mannheim, Cb, 23*c*
Manresa, Fb, 19
Mansurah, Ec, 29*a*
Mantes, Fa, 35
Mantua, Cb, 16
Mantua, Marquisate of, Cb, 17*c*
Manzanares, Dc, 19
Manzikert, Ke, 6
Mar, Fb, 39
Maracaibo, Bb, 58*a*
Maranhão, Ed, 58*a*
Marathas, Territory of the, 61*a*, 61*b*
Marburg, Bc, 24*b*
Marche, Cc, 15*a*; Fe, 35

Marches, The (Papal States), Dc, 17*c*
Marcomanni, Gd, 1
Marengo, Cb, 21*b*
Margarita, Fc, 53*a*
Mariana Is., Qd, 52*a*
Maria van Diemen, Cape, Me, 65*a*
Maridunum (Carmarthen), Be, 30
Marie Galante Island, Fc, 53*a*
Marienburg, Ga, 24*a*
Marienwerder, Gb, 24*a*
Marietta, Cb, 56*b*
Marignano, Bb, 17*c*
Maritza, River, EFde, 28*a*
Mark, County of, Cb, 20*c*; Ac, 24*a*
Market Drayton, Bc, 38*b*
Markland, Fb, 46*a*
Marlborough (England), Ee, 34; Cd, 38*a*
Marlborough (Australia), Bb, 65*c*
Marlow, Fe, 34
Marmara, Sea of, FGe, 28*a*
Marne, R., Eb, 14
Marquesas Is., Ce, 52*a*
Marra, Dc, 29*c*
Marroqui, C., 19*a*
Marseilles, Fe, 14
Marshall, Ac, 56*b*
Mars la Tour, Cb, 52*b*
Marston Moor, Cb, 38*a*
Martaban, G. of, Gd, 62
Martha's Vineyard, Bc, 54*b*
Martigny, Bb, 21*a*
Martinique, Fc, 53*a*
Maryborough (Australia), Id, 65*a*
Maryborough (Ireland), Dc, 42*c*
Maryland, Bc, 54*a*
Mascarenhas Islands, Lf, 47*a*
Maserfield, Bb, 32*a*
Mashona Land, Da, 64*d*
Maskat, Ff, 63
Mask, L., Bc, 41
Masolonghi (Missolonghi), Cf, 28*a*
Massachusetts, Bb, 54*b*
Massawa, Dg, 63
Massilia, Ee, 1
Masulipatam, Dd, 61*a*
Matabele Land, Ca, 64*d*
Matagorda Bay, Cb, 53*a*
Matamoros, Cb, 53*a*
Matanzas, Db, 53*a*
Matapan, Cape, Dg, 28*a*
Matatana, Lf, 47*a*
Matera, Db, 61*c*
Matoppo Hills, Cb, 64*d*
Mattapony, Ab, 56*c*
Matto Grosso, Ce, 58*a*
Maubeuge, Cd, 20*a*
Maumain, Ac, 31
Mauretania, Cg, 1
Mauritia, He, 48*a*
Mauritius, Island, Lf, 52*a*
Mawddach, Bb, 36*c*
Maxen, Dc, 24*a*
May, C., Be, 56*a*
May, I. of, Ca, 36*d*
Maybole, Bc, 40*b*
Mayence, *see* Mainz
Mayenne, Bc, 8
Maynooth, Ec, 42*c*
Mayo, Bc, 41
Mazagan, Ic, 10
Mearns, Fc, 39
Meaux (France), Db, 15*b*
Meaux (England), Fd, 37
Mecca, Jl, 5
Mechanicsville, Ab, 56*c*
Mechlin, Dc, 20*a*
Mecklenburg, Db, 24*a*
Medellin (Spain), Cc, 19
Medellin (Colombia), Bc, 58*b*
Medina, Jh, 5
Medina de Rio Seco, Cb, 19
Mediolanum, Ed, 1
Mediterranean Sea, Ee, 6
Meean Doab, Ca, 62
Meerut, Cb, 62
Mehadur, Ce, 26*b*
Mehidpur, Cc, 62
Meissen, March of, Fc, 22
Mekka (Mecca), Cd, 59
Mekong, R., Je, 60
Melandra Castle, Ec, 30
Melbourne, Hf, 65*a*
Melcombe, Ee, 43
Melfi, Ed, 17*a*
Melinde, Le, 47*a*
Melite, Ff, 1
Melmoth, Bb, 64*e*
Melrose, Cc, 40*a*
Melun, Eb, 14; Bb, 52*b*
Melville I., Ea, 65*a*
Melville Sd., Ba, 49*b*
Memel (town and river), Cc, 27
Memphis (Egypt), Jh, 1
Memphis (U.S.A.), Ab, 56*b*
Menado, Aa, 49*d*
Mendoza, Cg, 58*b*
Menin, Cd, 20*a*
Menteith, Dc, 39
Meonwara, Cc, 32*a*
Meran, Ee, 22
Mercator's Map, 48*b*
Mercia, Cb, 32*b*
Mere, De, 34
Merida (New Granada), Bc, 58*a*
Merida (Spain), Bc, 19
Meridian, Bc, 56*b*
Merioneth, Cb, 36*c*
Merivale, Ee, 37
Meroe, Kd, 46*a*
Merrimac River, Bb, 54*b*
Merse, The, Fa, 39
Merseburg, Ec, 22
Merseburg, March of, Fc, 22
Merton, Cc, 32*b*; Ff, 37
Merv, Fc, 59; Ge, 63
Meshed, Fe, 63
Mesopotamia, Lf, 1
Messana, Gf, 1
Messina, Ee, 16
Mesta, River, Ee, 28*a*
Metaris Aest. (The Wash), 30
Methone, Bb, 29*b*
Mettis, Ed, 31
Methuen, Ba, 36*d*
Metz, Db, 15*c*; Cd, 22; 52*b*
Meuse, R., 20*a*
Meux, Bb, 52*b*
Mexico, Bb, 53*a*
Mexico, Gulf of, Ad, 56*b*
Mézères, Cb, 52*b*; Cb, 15 De, 20*a*
Miamis, BB, 55
Miani, Ab, 62
Michigan, Lake, BB, 55
Michigan, State, Gc, 57
Michillimackinac, Ca, 55
Micmacs, Da, 54*a*
Middelburg (Netherlands), C 20*a*
Middelburg (Transvaal), C 64*d*
Middle drift, Bb, 64*e*
Middleham, Eb, 34
Middleton (Cork), Be, 43
Middletown (Connecticut), Cd, 56*a*
Midhe (Meath), Bc, 31; Dc. 4
Midhurst, Ff, 34; Fe, 43
Midnapore, Ec, 61*a* and 61*b*
Mien, Id, 60
Milan, Bb, 17*c*; Bb, 16
Milazzo, 18*a*
Milborne Port, Ee, 43
Mildura, Ge, 65*a*
Milford, Ac, 36*c*
Milledgeville, Cc, 56*b*
Millen, Cc, 56*b*
Millikens Bend, Ac, 56*b*
Mill Springs, Cb, 56*b*
Milos, Island, Eg, 28*a*
Minas Geraes, Ee, 58*b*
Mincio, R., Cb, 16; Db, 21*b*
Mindanão, Island, Lf, 60
Minden, Bb, 24*a*
Mindoro, Island, Le, 60
Minehead, Ee, 43
Mingrelia, Gf, 27
Minho, R., Ba, 19
Minnesota, Fc, 57
Minorca, Island, Gc, 18*c*; Gb, 19
Minsk, Dd, 27
Minusinsk, Jc, 63
Miquelon, Island, Fa, 54*a*
Mirabel (France), Ff, 35
Mirabel (Syria), Bf, 29*c*
Miramichi Bay, Da, 54*a*
Miranda (Spain), Da, 19
Miranda (Portugal), Bb, 19
Mirandola, Cb, 17*c*
Mirzapur, Db, 62
Misol, Island, Bb, 49*d*
Missenden, Ff, 37
Mississippi, R., AB, 55
Mississippi, State, Fd, 57
Missolonghi (Mesolonghi), Cf, 28*a*

Missouri, R., Fc, 57
Missouri, State, Fd, 57
Mistassini, L., Hb, 57
Mitchell, Hd, 65a
Mitchell R., Gb, 65a
Mitchelstown, Cd, 42c
Mittelmark, Db, 24a
Mitylene, Island, Ff, 28a
Mizen Hd., Be, 41
Mobile, Bc, 56b
Modena, Duchy of, 18a, 18b
Modena, Cb, 16 ; Cb, 17c
Moesia, Gc, 3a
Moffat, Cc, 40a
Mogador, Af, 13
Mogul Empire, Ab, 59a
Mohacs, Bd, 26a
Mohawk, R., Bc, 56a
Mohilef, Ec, 26a
Moidart, Cc, 39
Mold, Ca, 36c
Moldavia, Fb, 28a
Mollwitz, Fc, 24a
Molucca (Spice) Islands, 49d
Molucca Sea, Lg, 60
Mombasa, Ke, 52a
Momonia, Bd, 41
Mona, Bc, 30
Mona Passage, Fc, 53a
Monaco, Ac, 18a
Monaghan, Eb, 42c
Monapia, Bb, 30
Monastir (Bitolia), Ce, 28a
Moncontour, Ab, 15b
Mondego, Ab, 19
Mondovi, Bb, 21b
Monghyr, Eb, 61a
Mongolia, Jb, 60
Mongols, Asia under the, 59, 60
Monk's Bretton, Ed, 37
Monmouth, Dc, 36c
Monmouth Court Ho., Ba, 56a
Monomotapa, Kf, 49a
Monreal (Krak), Ch, 29c
Monrovia, Bc, 64c
Mons, 20b and Cd, 20a
Montacute, Df, 34
Montana, Dc, 57
Montaperto, Cc, 17b
Montauban, Dd, 14 ; Cd, 15b
Mont Cenis Pass, Bb, 21b
Mont Genèvre Pass, Bb, 21b
Monte Cassino, Dd, 16
Montenegro, Bd, 28a
Montenotte, Cb, 21b
Montepulciano, 17e
Monterey, Bc, 53a
Montevallo, Bc, 56b
Monte Video, Dg, 58a
Montferrat, Marquisate of, Bb, 17c
Montgomery (U.S.A.), Bc, 56b
Montgomery (Wales), Cb, 36c
Montlhéry, Db, 15b
Montmedy, Cb, 52b
Montmorenci, Falls of, 55a
Montpellier, De, 15a
Montpensier, Dc, 15b
Montreal, Ca, 54a ; Cb, 56a
Montrose, Fc, 39
Mont St. Michel, Ed, 35
Montserrat, Fc, 53a
Monza, Bb, 17c
Mook, Ec, 20a
Moorfoot Hd., Bb, 36d
Moradabad, Cb, 62
Morant, Ec, 53a
Morar, L., Cc, 39
Morar, Cb, 62
Morat, Bb, 21a
Morava, River, Cc, 28a
Moravia, Hd, 22 ; Bd, 26a
Mordvin, Da, 59
Morea, Peninsula, Dg, 28a
Morganton, Cb, 56b
Morgarten, Ca, 21a
Moriah, 29e
Morlaix, Ab, 36a
Moro, 49c
Morocco, Ca, 64a
Morpeth, Fc, 43
Morristown, Bd, 56a
Mortain, Bb, 15a ; Ed, 35
Mortie, Ba, 49a
Mortimer, Lands of House of, Cb, 36c
Mortimer's Cross, Dd, 34
Morven, Cc, 39
Moscow, Fb, 26a ; Fc, 27
Moselle, R., Cd, 22
Moskow, Principality of, Jb, 7
Moskva, R., Cb, 27c
Mosquito Coast, Dc, 53a
Mossel Bay, Bb, 64b
Mostar, Ad, 28a
Mosul, Ke, 6 ; Gb, 29a
Motien-lin Pass, Ba, 52c
Motir, Island, 49c
Moukden, Ba, 52c
Moulmein, Gd, 62
Mount Badon, Cc, 32a
Mt. Desert I., Db, 54a
Mount Grace, Ec, 37
Mount Holly, Be, 56a
Mount Jackson, Db. 56b
Mountmellick (Queen's Co.), Dc, 42c
Mount Wilson, Dc, 65a
Mourne Mts., Eb, 41
Moxel, Da, 59
Moydart, Bb, 40b
Mozambique, Lo, 47a
Muck, Island, Bc, 39
Mudki, Ba, 62
Mugello, 17e
Mühlberg, Eb, 8
Muiden, Eb, 20a
Muilrea, Bc, 41
Mülhausen, Dc, 15c ; Bc, 23c
Mulkaid, Ac, 59a
Mull Island, Cc, 39
Mullingar, Dc, 42c
Multan, Ba, 62
Mumha (Momonia, Munster), Cd, 41
Munich (München), Cb, 23b
Munkacs, Cd, 26b
Münster, Ac, 24a
Mur, River, Fa, 21b
Murchison River, Ad, 65a
Murcia, Ec, 19
Murfreesboro, Bb, 56b
Muri, Ca, 21a
Murray River, Ge, 65a
Murrumbidgee River, He, 65a
Murshidabad, Ec, 61a and 61b
Murus Hadriani, Cb, 1
Muscat, Nh, 5
Muscovy, Fc, 27
Musselburgh, Cc, 40b
Mysia, If, 1
Mysore, Ce, 61a ; Ce, 61c
Myton, Dc, 36d

Naarden, Eb, 20a
Naas, Ec, 42c
Nafels, Da, 21a
Nagasaki, Me, 63
Nagpur, Cc, 61a
Naiman, Hb, 59
Nairn, Cb, 40b
Najera, Ae, 36a
Namur, 20b and Dd, 20a
Nan-chang, Lf, 63
Nancy, Db, 15c ; Db, 52b
Nanking, Le, 63
Nannine, Bd, 65a
Nantes, Ce, 14
Nantucket, Cc, 54b
Nantwich, Bc, 38b
Napier, Ca, 65c
Naples, Ed, 16
Napo, River, Bd, 58a
Narbada, R., Gd, 59
Narberth, Bc, 36c
Narbonne, Ee, 14
Narenta, River, Ad, 28a
Narrow Seas, 45a
Narwa, Dc, 27
Nase, The, Eb, 33
Naseby, Cc, 38b
Nashville, Bb, 56b
Nassau (Germany), Bc, 24b
Nassau (W. Indies), Eb, 53a
Natal, Ab, 64e
Natchez, Ad, 55
Nauplia, Dg, 28a
Navan, Ec, 42c
Navarino, Cg, 28a
Navarre, Ea, 19
Navarrete, Da, 18d
Naxos, Duchy of, Hf, 7
Naxos, Isl., Eg, 28a
Naze, The, Db, 45a
Neagh, Lough, Eb, 41
Neapolis, Fe, 1
Neath, Cc, 36c
Nebraska, Ec, 57
Neckar, R., Dd, 22
Negapatam, 61d
Negroponte, Island, Ef, 28a
Neisse, Fc, 24a ; Bc, 26b
Neisse, River, Fe, 24a
Neiva, Bc, 58a
Nelson, Bb, 65c
Nemirof, Dd, 26b
Nen River, Cc, 31
Nenagh, Cd, 42c

Nepal, Db, 62 ; If, 63
Nephin, Mtn., Bb, 41
Nerchinsk, Lc, 63
Ness, Loch, Db, 39
Netherby, Cb, 36*d*
Netherlands, 21*a*, 21*c*
Neu Breisach, Db, 52*b*
Neuchâtel (Canton, town and lake), Ab, 21*a*
Neufchâteau, Ab, 23*c*
Neuhäusel, Bd, 26*a*
Neumark, Eb, 24*a*
Neumarkt, Da, 21*b*
Neuss, Fc, 20*a*
Neustria (France), Cc, 4
Neustria (Lombardy), Bb, 16
Neva, R., Bb, 27*c*
Nevada, Dd, 57
Nevers, Ee, 14 ; Dc, 36*b*
Neville's Cross, Dc, 36*d*
Nevis, Island, Fc, 53*a*
Nevjansk, Kc, 27
New Albion, Dc, 48*a*
New Amsterdam (New York), Ac, 54*b*
Newark (England), Cc, 38*a*
Newark (U.S.A.), Bd, 56*a*
New Berne, Db, 56*b*
New Britain, Island, Qe, 49*a*
New Brunswick, Ic, 57
Newburn, Cb, 38*a*
Newbury, Cd, 38*a*
New Caledonia, Island, Rf, 52*a*
New Caledonia, N. America, Cb, 57
New Carthage, Ac, 56*b*
New Castile (Spain), Dc, 19
New Castille (S. America), Bde, 58*a*
Newcastle (Australia), Ie, 65*a*
Newcastle (Dublin), Cd, 43
Newcastle (Limerick), Bd, 42*c*
Newcastle (Natal), Aa, 64*e*
Newcastle (Northumberland), Eb, 34
Newcastle (U.S.A.), Be, 56*a*
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Bc, 38*b* ; Ed, 43
New-chwang, Md, 63
New Coimbra, De, 58*a*
New East Prussia, Hb, 24*a*
New England, Ac, 54*c*
New Estremadura, Bg, 58*a*
Newfoundland, I., Fa, 54*a*
New France, Fb, 49*a*
New Galicia, Bb, 53*a*
New Galloway, Dc, 43
New Granada, Fd, 49*a*
New Guinea, Island, Qe, 49*a*
New Hampshire, Bb, 54*b* ; Cc, 56*a*
New Hanover (Natal), Bb, 64*e*
Newhaven (Connecticut), Ac, 54*b*
New Hebrides, Islands, Lb, 65*a*
New Holland (Australia), Pf, 50
New Jersey, Bd, 56*a*
New Lisbon, Fd, 58*a*
New London, Ac, 54*b*
New Madrid, Bb, 56*b*
Newmarket, Dc, 38*b*
New Mexico, Ed, 57
New Navarre, Aa, 53*a*
New Netherlands, Cb, 54*c*
New Orleans, Ae, 55 ; Ac, 56*b*
New Plymouth, Ba, 65*c*
Newport (Connecticut), Bc, 54*b*
Newport (Cornwall), De, 43
Newport (I. of Wight), Ef, 34
Newport Pagnell, Cc, 38*a*
Newport News, Bb, 56*c*
New Providence, Eb, 53*a*
New Radnor, Ed, 43
New Republic, Ba, 64*e*
New Romney, Ge, 43
New Ross, Ed, 42*c*
Newry, Down, Eb, 42*c*
New Schleswig, Da, 22
New Shoreham, Fe, 43
New Siberia, Oa, 63
New Siberian Is., 51*b*
New Silesia, Gc, 24*a*
New South Wales (Australia), 65*a*
New South Wales (N. America) Fb, 57
New Spain, Dd, 49*a*
New Sweden, Bc, 54*c*
New Toledo, Ce, 58*a*
Newton (Lancs), Ed, 43
Newton (U.S.A.), Be, 56*b*
Newtown (Isle of Wight), Fe, 43
Newtown Ards, Fb, 42*c*
Newtown Butler, Fermanagh, Db, 42*c*
New Windsor, Bd, 56*a*
New York, Cb, 54*a* ; Cd, 56*a*
New Zealand, 65*c*
Niagara, Hc, 57
Nicaea, Da, 29*a*
Nicaea (Empire), Cb, 29*b*
Nicaragua, Dc, 53*a*
Nice, Ac, 17*c*
Nicobar, Is., If, 60
Nicomedia, Da, 29*a*
Nicopolis, Ed, 28*a*
Nied, Db, 52*b*
Niemen, R., Bb, 27*c*
Nieuport, Bc, 20*a*
Nigeria, Fc, 64*c*
Nigritia, Jd, 49*a*
Nijni Kamchatsk, Qb, 49*a*
Nijni Kolimsk, Qb, 63
Nijni Novgorod, Gc, 27
Nijni Udinsk, Jc, 63
Nikolayevsk, Oc, 63
Nile, R., Jg, 5 ; Gb, 64*a*
Nîmes, Fe, 14
Nimwegen (Nijmegen), Ec, 20*a*
Ning-po, Me, 63
Ninus, Lf, 1
Niort, Ee, 35
Nippon, Mc, 60
Nishni Novgorod, Gc, 27
Nish (Nissa), Cd, 28*a*
Nisibis, Lf, 1
Nith, River, Cb, 37
Nithsdale, Ed, 39
Nivelles, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Nivernais, Dc, 15*a*
Nizam's Dominions, Cd, 61*a* ; Cd, 61*c*
Nogent, Bb, 52*b*
Noisseville, Db, 52*b*
Nombre de Dios, Ea, 53*a*
Nordgau, Ed, 22
Nordheim, Dc, 22
Nördlingen, Db, 23*c*
Nordmark, Fb, 22
Nore, Db, 45*a*
Norham, Cb, 36*d* ; Bb, 38*a*
Noricum, Fd, 1
Normanton, Gb, 65*a*
Norfolk (England), Gd, 34
Norfolk (U.S.A.), Bc, 54*a* ; Bc, 56*c*
Norfolk I., Ld, 65*a*
Normandy, Duchy of, Cb, 14
Norsemen, Fa, 31
Northallerton, Eb, 34 ; Dc, 36*d*
North America, 46–52, 55–57
Northampton, Fd, 34 ; Fe, 37
North Anna R., Ab, 56*c*
North Aran, I., Ca, 41
North Berwick, Eb, 43
North Carolina, Db, 56*b* ; Gd, 57
North Channel, Fa, 41
North Dakota, Ec, 57
North Devon, Island, Ca, 49*b*
North Foreland, Db, 45*a*
North Gyrwas, Cb, 32*a*
North Kanara, Ac, 59*a*
North Konkan, Ac, 59*a*
North Pole, 51*b*
North Ronaldsay, Island, Ca, 40*b*
North Sea, Ca, 6 ; Db, 31
North Uist, Island, Ab, 39
Northumbria, Ca, 32*b*
North Wales, 37*a*
North West Cape, Ac, 65*a*
North West Frontier Province, He, 63
North West Passage, Search for, 49*b*
Norway, 33
Norwich, Hd, 34 ; He, 37
Notley, Ff, 37
Nottingham, Cb, 32*c* ; Ed, 34 ; Cc, 38*a*
Nouart, Cb, 52*b*
Novae, Hc, 2*b*
Novara, Bb, 17*c*
Nova Scotia, Ea, 54*a*
Novaya Zemlya, I., 51*b*
Novempopulana, 4*b*
Novgorod, Eb, 26*a* ; Gb, 27
Novi, Cb, 21*b*
Novibazar, Cd, 28*a*
Nubia, Kc, 46*a*
Nullarbor Plain, De, 65*a*
Numea, Lc, 65*a*
Nuneaton, Ee, 37

Nuremberg (Nürnberg), Ed, 22 ; Cb, 23*a* ; Db, 23*c*

Oakham, Fd, 34
Oaxaca, Cc, 53*a*
Ob, R., Ha, 60 ; Hb, 63
Obidos, Dd, 58*b*
Obok, Eg, 63
Obotrites, Eb, 22
O'Brien Clan, Ca, 41
Ocaña, Dc, 19
O'Carroll, clan, Db, 41
Oceanus Atlanticus, Ad, 1
Oceanus Germanicus, Db, 1
Ockley, Cc, 32*b*
O'Connor, clan, Cc, 41
Ocrinum Pr., Af, 30
Octapitarum Pr., Ae, 30
O'Dempsey, clan, Dc, 41
Oder, R., Fb, 4
Odessa, Ed, 26*b* ; Ee, 27
Odiham, Fe, 34
Odoacer, Kingdom of, Fc, 2*a*
O'Dowd clan, Bb, 41
Offaly, Dc, 41
Offa's Dyke, Bb, 32*b*
O'Flaherty, clan, Cc, 41
Oglio, River, Cb, 16 ; Db, 21*b*
Ohio, State, Gc, 57
Ohio, R., Bc, 55
Oirghealla, Db, 41
Oise, River, Eb, 14
Ojibways, Aa, 55
Oka, R., Gc, 27
Okehampton, Bf, 34 ; De, 43
O'Kelly, clan, Cc, 41
Okhotsk, Oc, 63
Okhrida, Ce, 28*a*
Oklahoma, Fd, 57
Oland, Island, Fa, 8
Old Castile, Db, 19
Oldenburg, Db, 13 ; Bb, 24*b*
Oldham, Bb, 44*b*
Old Leighlin, Cd, 43
Old Providence I., Dc, 53*a*
Old Sarum, Fe, 43
Old Udinsk, Kc, 63
Olekminsk, Mb, 63
Oléron, I. de, Cd, 14
Olicana (Ilkley), Ec, 30
Olmütz, Fd, 24*a* ; Db, 25*a*
Oltenitza, Fc, 28*a*
Olympus, Mt., De, 28*a*
Omagh, Db, 42*c*
Oman, Nh, 5 ; Ed, 59 ; Ff, 63
Oman, G. of, Ed, 59
Ombai, Ac, 49*d*
Omsk, Hc, 63
Omyl, Hb, 59
Onega, L., Ca, 27*c*
Oneida, L., Bc, 56*a*
O'Neill, clan, Db, 41
Ontario, Lake, Db, 55
Oodeypore (Udaipur), Bc, 61*a*
Oporto, Ab, 19
Oran, Be, 13 ; Be, 8
Orange (Albany), Ca, 54*c*
Orange (France), 15*d*
Orange Free State (Orange River Colony), Cc, 64*d*
Oranmore, Cc, 42*c*
Orbitello, Cc, 18*a*
Orchies, Cd, 20*a*
Ordovices, Cd, 30
O'Reilly, clan, Dc, 41
Orenburg, Jd, 27
Oregon, Cc, 57
Orford, Hd, 34
Orina, River, Bc, 28*a*
Orinoco, River, Cc, 58*b*
Orissa, Ec, 61*a*
Orkney Is., Cb, 31 ; Fa, 39
Orleans, De, 14
Orleans, Isle of, 55*a*
Orleans, Lands of the House of, 15*b*
Ormond, Cd, 41
Ormskirk, Bc, 38*a*
Ormuz, Ng, 5 ; Ed, 59
Orontes (Ferreus), Dc, 29*c*
O'Rourke, clan, Db, 41
Orsova, Ce, 26*b* ; Dc, 28*a*
Ortegal, C., Aa, 19
Orthèz, Bd, 11
Oruba, Fc, 53*a*
Orvieto, Dc, 17*c*
Osage, Ab, 56*b*
Ösel, Island, Cc, 27
O'Shaughnessy, clan, Cc, 41
Osnabrück, Db, 22 ; Ab, 24*a*
Ossa, Mt., Df, 28*a*
Ossory, Dd, 41
Ostend, Bc, 20*a*
Ostia, Dd, 16
Ostmark, Fc, 22
Ostrogothi, Id, 1
Ostyaks, Hb, 63
Oswestry, Cb, 36*c*
Otago, Ab, 65*c*
Otaheite, Island, Be, 51*a*
Otchakof, Ed, 26*b*
O'Toole, clan, Ed, 41
Otranto, Fd, 17*a*
Otrar, Fb, 59
Ottawa, Hc, 57
Otterburn, Cb, 36*d*
Ottery St. Mary, Cg, 37
Ottoman Empire, Growth of, 25*b*
Ottoman Turks, Hf, 7
Oudenarde, Cd, 20*a*
Oudh, Db, 61*a*, 61*b*, 62
Oujitsa, Bd, 28*a*
Ourcq, R., Bb, 52*b*
Ourique, Ad, 18*c*
Ouse, Great, R., Cc, 31
Ouse, River, Cc, 31
Overyssel, Province, Fb, 20*a*
Oviedo, Ca, 19
Ox Mts., Cb, 41
Oxford (England), EE, 34 ; Ef, 37 ; Dc, 32*d* ; Cd, 38*a*
Oxford (Virginia), Ab, 56*c*
Oxus, R. (Amu Daria), Oe, 5
Ozaka, Mc, 60 ; Ne, 63

Pacaltsdorp, Bb, 64*b*
Pachacamac, Be, 58*a*
Padang, Oe, 49*a*
Paderborn, Db, 4 ; Dc, 22 ; Bc, 24*a*
Padua, Cb, 16 ; Cb, 17*c*
Paducah, Bb, 56*b*
Paisley, Bc, 40*b*
Pakhoi, Kf, 63
Palapye, Cb, 64*d*
Palar, River, 61*d*
Palatinate, The, Bb, 23*b*
Palatinate, Lower, Dc, 8
Palawan, I., Le, 60
Palermo, De, 16
Palestine, 29*c* ; Cc, 59
Palk Strait, Cf, 62
Palmas, C., Cd, 64*c*
Palmerston, Ea, 65*a*
Palmyra I., Ad, 52*a*
Palmyra (Tadmor), Kg, 1
Pamiers, 15*d*
Pamirs Mts., Gc, 59
Pamphylia, Jf, 1
Pamplico Sd., Dc, 55
Pamplona, Ea, 19
Pamunky, Ab, 56*c*
Panama, Ed, 53*a* ; Bc, 58*a*
Panipat, Cb, 61*a*
Panniar, Cb, 62
Pannonia, Gd, 1
Papal States, 17*a*, *b*, *c*, 18*a*, *b*
Paphlagonia, Je, 1
Para, Ed, 58*a*
Paraguay, R., Df, 58*b*
Paraguay, Jesuit Mission State of, Df, 58*a*,
Parahyba (Brazil), Fd, 58*a*
Paramaribo, Ef, 45*b*
Parana, Cg, 58*b*
Parana, River, Df, 58*b*
Parenzo, Db, 17*b*
Parga, Cf, 28*a*
Paris, Eb, 14, 15*e*
Parisii, Fc, 30
Parkersburg, Cb, 56*b*
Parma, Cb, 16 ; Cb, 17*c*
Parma, Duchy of, 18*a*, 18*b*
Parnahyba, Ed, 58*b*
Paros, Is., Eg, 28*a*
Parret, R., Bc, 32*b*
Parry Is., Ba, 49*b* ; 51*b*
Passamaquoddy, Da, 54*a*
Passarowitz, Ce, 26*a*
Passau, Fd, 22
Pasto, Bc, 58*b*
Patagonia, Bh, 58*d*
Patay, Cb, 36*b*
Patiala, Ca, 62
Patna, Eb, 61*a*
Patras, Cf, 28*a*
Patzinaks, Hc, 6
Pau, 15*d*
Paumotu Is., Ce, 51*a*
Pavia, Bb, 16 ; Bb, 17*c*
Pawtucket, Bc, 54*b*
Peace, R., Bb, 49*b*
Pearl I., Ea, 53*a*
Pea Ridge, Ab, 56*b*
Pecsaetan (tribe), Cb, 32*a*
Peckskill, Cd, 56*a*
Peebles, Ec, 43
Pegu, Gd, 62

Pei-ho, R., Ld, 63
Peipus, L., Bb, 27*c*
Peking, Kc, 60 ; Le, 63
Pelew Is., Qd, 52*a*
Pella, Aa, 64*b*
Peloponnesus, Ge, 4
Pelusium, Ec, 29*a*
Pemaquid, Cb, 54*b*
Pembroke, Bc, 36*c*
Peniscola, Fb, 18*c*
Penner, R., Ge., 59, 61*d*
Pennsylvania, Bb, 54*a* ; Hc, 57
Penobscot (R. and bay), Ca, 54*b*
Penrhyn, Be, 52*a*
Penrith, Db, 34
Penryn, Ad, 38*a* ; De, 43
Pensacola, Bd, 55
Penselwood, Bc, 32*d*
Pentam, Jf., 60
Pentapolis, Dc, 16
Pentland Hills, Ed, 39
Penukonda, Ac, 59*a*
Perche, Fd, 35
Perekop, Ee, 27
Pergamum, Db, 29*a*
Perigord, Cd, 15*a* ; Cd, 36*a*
Perigueux, Dd, 14
Perim Island, Eg, 63
Perm, Jc, 27
Pernambuco (Recife) Fd, 58*a*,
Peronne, Eb, 14 ; Bb, 52*b*
Perovsk, Gd, 63
Perpignan, 15*d*
Persarum Regnum, Ng, 1
Perryville, Cb, 56*b*
Pershore, Dd, 34 ; De, 37
Persian Gulf, Mg, 5 ; Dd, 59
Perth (Scotland), Ec, 39
Perth (W. Australia), Be, 65*a*
Peru (Republic), Bd, 58*b*
Peru, Viceroyalty of, 58*a*
Perugia, Dc, 16 ; Dc, 17*c*
Pesaro, Dc, 16 ; Dc, 17*c*
Peschana Bay, 27*a*
Peshawar, Ba, 62 ; Ge, 63
Peterborough, Fe, 37
Peterhead, Dc, 40*a*
Petersburg (Virginia), Ab, 56*c*
Petersburg (Russia) (*see* St. Petersburg)
Petersfield, Ff, 34
Peterwardein, Bd, 26*a*
Petropavlovsk, Pc, 63
Pevensey (Anderida), Dc, 32*a*
Philadelphia, Bb, 54*a* ; Da, 56*b*
Philiphaugh, Bb, 38*b* ; Cc, 40*a*
Philippeville, Dd, 20*a*
Philippine Is., Le, 60 ; Mg, 63
Philippopolis, Ed, 28*a*
Philippsburg, Eb, 15*c* ; Cb, 23*c*
Philipstown, Dc, 42*c*
Phœnix Is., Ae, 52*a*
Phrygia, If, 1
Piacenza, Bb, 16 ; Bb, 17*c*
Piauhy, Ed, 58*b*
Piave, River, Eb, 21*b*
Pichincha, Bd, 58*b*
Pickawillany, Cb, 55
Pickering, Fb, 34
Picton, Mg, 65*a*
Picts, Cb, 31
Piedmont, 18*a*, 18*b*
Pietermaritzburg, Bb, 64*e*
Pieters, Bb, 64*e*
Pietersburg, Cb, 64*d*
Piet Retief, Dc, 64*d*
Pilcomayo, River, Cf, 58*b*
Pilot Knob, Ab, 56*b*
Pinar del Rio, Db, 53*a*
Pindus Mts., Cef, 28*a*
Pinerolo, Ab, 17*c*
Pineville, Ab, 56*b*
Pingyang, Cb, 52*c*
Pinkie, Cc, 40*a*
Pinos, Isle de, Db, 53*a*
Pinsk, Dd, 27
Piombino, Cc, 17*c*
Piræus, Dg, 28*a*
Pirna, Ec, 24*a*
Pirol, Dd, 28*a*
Pisa, Cc, 16 ; Cc, 17*c*
Piscataqua Bay, Bb, 54*b*
Piscataqua, R., Cb, 54*a*
Pisidia, Jf, 1
Pitcairn I., Cf, 51*a*
Pitsewo, Bb, 52*c*
Pittenweem, Eb, 43
Pittsburg, Da, 56*b*
Pittsburg Landing, Bb, 56*b*
Placentia (Newfoundland), Ga, 54*a*
Plasencia, Bb, 19
Plassey, Ec, 61*a* ; and 61*b*
Plancenoit, 20*b*
Pleasant Hill, Ac, 56*b*
Plenty, Bay of, Ca, 65*c*
Pleshey, Ge, 34
Plettenburg, Ca, 64*b*
Plevna, Ed, 28*a*
Plock, Gb, 24*a*
Plymouth (Devon), Bf, 34
Plymouth (Massachusetts), Bc, 54*b*
Plympton, Bf, 34 ; Bg, 37
Po, R., 16, 21*b*
Podlesia, Dc, 26*a*
Podolia, Dd, 26*a*
Poggihonsi, 17*e*
Poissy, Db, 15*b* ; Db, 36*a*
Poitiers, De, 14 ; Fe, 35
Poitou, Ce, 14 ; Ee, 35
Pola, Db, 16
Poland, Fb, 6 ; Gc, 7 ; Gb, 8 ; 26*a* ; Bd, 27
Poland, Little, Cc, 26*a*
Polotsk, Db, 26*a* ; Dc, 27
Poltawa, Ed, 26*a*
Polygars, Ac, 59*a*
Pombal, Ac, 19
Pomerania, Hb, 22 ; Eb, 24*a*
Pomerania, Eastern, Fa, 24*a* ; Fb, 9
Pondicherry, Ce, 61*a* ; Ce, 61*c* ; 61*d*
Pondoland, Da, 64*b*
Ponferrada, Ba, 19
Pont-a-Mousson, Cb, 52*b*
Pont Audemer, Ab, 52*b*
Pontefract, Ed, 37 ; Ec, 34 ; Cc, 38*a*
Pontevedra, Aa, 19
Ponthieu, County of, Da, 14 ; Ca, 36*a*
Pontigny, Dc, 36*a*
Pontus, Jf, 1
Pontus Euxinus, Je, 1
Pontvallain, Bc, 36*a*
Poole, Cd, 38*a* ; Cb, 45*a*
Pool's Prairie, Ab, 56*b*
Poona, Bd, 61*a* ; Bd, 62
Popayan, Bc, 58*a*
Port Adams, Bb, 52*c*
Portadown, Eb, 42*c*
Portage la Prairie, Fb, 57
Port Antonio, Ec, 53*a*
Portarlington, Dc, 42*c*
Port Arthur (Asia), Le, 63
Port Arthur (Canada), Gc, 57
Port Darwin, Ea, 65*a*
Port Elizabeth, Cb, 64*b*
Portendick, Id, 49*a*
Porth Madrin, Ch, 58*b*
Port Hudson, Ac, 56*b*
Portland (Australia), Gf, 65*a*
Portland (Maine), Cb, 54*a* ; Hc 57
Port Macquarie, Ie, 65*a*
Port Mahon, Ce, 10
Port Nicholson, Bb, 65*c*
Porto Alegre, Df, 58*a*
Porto Bello, Ea, 53*a* ; Bc, 58*a*
Port of Spain, Fc, 53*a*
Porto Novo, 61*d*
Port Phillip, Gf, 65*a*
Porto Praya, He, 45*b*
Porto Rico, Island, Fc, 53*a*
Porto Seguro, Fe, 58*a*
Porto Viejo, Ad, 58*a*
Portree, Bb, 39
Port Royal (Nova Scotia), Eb, 54*a*
Port Royal (S. Carolina), Cd, 55
Port Royal (Jamaica), Ec, 53*a*
Port Said, Kc, 52*a*
Port St. Julian, Ch, 58*a*
Port Simpson, Bb, 57
Portsmouth (England), Ef, 34 ; Cb, 45*a*
Portsmouth (Virginia), Dc, 55
Portsmouth (Maine), Cb, 54*a*
Portsoy, Cb, 40*b*
Portugal, County of, 18*c*
Portugal, Kingdom of, 19
Portuguese East Africa, Db, 64*d*
Portus Itius, Dd, 31
Portus Lemanae (Lymne), He, 30
Portus Magnus, Ef, 30
Posen, Fb, 24*a* ; Bc, 26*a*
Potchefstroom, Ec, 64*d*
Potgieter, Cc, 64*d*
Poti, Gf, 27
Potomac, R., Dc, 55
Potosi, Peru, Ce, 58*a*

Potsdam, Db, 24*a*
Pottstown, Bd, 56*a*
Poughkeepsie, Cd, 56*a*
Pound Fk., Cb, 56*b*
Poverty Bay, Ca, 65*c*
Powell, R., Cb, 56*b*
Powhatan, Ab, 56*c*
Powick Bridge, Bc, 38*a*
Powys, Cd, 34; Cb, 36*c*
Prague, Eb, 8; Eb, 11; Gc, 22; Ca, 25*a*
Prairie Grove, Ab, 56*b*
Prato, Cc, 17*c*
Pravadi, Fd, 28*a*
Prayaga, Bb, 59*a*
Presqu'ile, Cb, 55
Pressburg, Hd, 22; Db, 25*a*
Prester John, Kd, 47*a*
Preston, Dc, 34; Bc, 38*a*
Prestonpans, Cc, 40*b*
Pretoria, Cc, 64*d*
Preveza, Cf, 28*a*
Priegnitz, Db, 24*a*
Prince Edward I. (Isle de St. Jean), Ea, 54*a*; Ic, 57
Prince George Court House, Ab, 56*c*
Prince Regent Inlet, Ca, 49*b*
Prince Rupert, Bb, 57
Princess Charlotte Bay, Ga, 65*a*
Princeton, Bd, 56*a*
Principe, Island, Jd, 46*a*
Pripet, R., Bb, 27*c*
Prome, Gd, 62
Prosperous, Ec, 42*c*
Provence, County of, Ee, 15*a*
Provence, Marquisate of, Ed, 15*a*
Providence, Bc, 54*b*; Dd, 56*a*
Provinciæ Regnum, Fe, 14
Prussia, 24*a*, 24*b*
Prussians, Gb, 6
Pruth, R., Bc, 27*c*; Fb, 28*a*
Puerto Caballo, Cc, 58*b*
Puerto Principe, Eb, 53*a*
Pularoon, Bb, 49*d*
Pulaski, Bb, 56*b*
Pulaway, Bb, 49*d*
Pulicat, 61*d*
Punjab, Ba, 61*c*; Ba, 62
Purnea, Eb, 61*a*
Purus, River, Cd, 58*b*
Puster Thal, DEa, 21*b*
Putumayo, River, Bd, 58*a*
Pwllheli, Dd, 43
Pyrenæi Mts., De, 1
Pyrenees Mts., 19
Pyretus, R. (Pruth), Id, 1

Quadi, Gd, 1
Quatre Bras, 20*b*, and Dd, 20*a*
Quebec, Ca, 54*a*, 55*a*; Da, 56*a*
Quedlinberg, Ec, 22
Queenborough, Ge, 43
Queen Charlotte Island, Bb, 57
Queensferry, Ec, 43
Queenstown, Ca, 64*b*
Quensanfu (Si-ngan) Jc, 60
Quensay, Pc, 46*a*
Quercy, Cd, 15*a*; Ff, 35
Quetta, Aa, 62
Quiberon, Bd, 45*a*
Quilon, Ad, 59*a*
Quimper, Ac, 45*a*; De, 35
Quimperlé, Ac, 36*b*
Quincy, Ab, 56*b*
Quinsay (Hangchow), Lc, 60
Quito, Bd, 58*a*

Rabat, Af, 13
Raby, Eb, 34; Dc, 36*d*
Race, C., Eb, 45*b*
Radcot Bri, Ee, 34
Radnor, Cd, 34
Radom, Cc, 26*a*
Raglan, Bd, 38*a*
Ragusa, Rep. of, Ed, 10
Rajahahan, 61*b*
Rajputana, Gd, 59; Bb, 62
Raleigh, Dc, 55; Db, 56*b*
Ramapo, Bd, 56*a*
Ramillies, Dd, 20*a*
Ramleh, Bg, 29*c*
Ramnagar, Ba, 62
Rampur, Cb, 62
Ramsey, Fe, 37
Rangoon, Gd, 62
Raphoe, Db, 41; Db, 42*c*
Rapidan, R., Aa, 56*c*
Rappahannock, R., Dc, 55
Rapperswyl, Ca, 21*a*
Raslawice, Cc, 26*b*
Ratae (Leicester), Ed, 30
Rathcormac, Bd, 43
Rathfarnham, Ec, 42*c*
Rathlin I., Ea, 41
Rathmines, Ec, 42*c*
Ratisbon, Fd, 22
Ratoah, Cd, 43
Ravenglass, Cb, 30
Ravenna, Dh, 16; Db, 17*c*
Ravenspur, Gc, 34
Ravenstein, Ec, 20*a*
Ravi, R., Gc, 59
Rawalpindi, Ba, 62
Reading (England), Fe, 34; Ff, 37
Reading (Pennsylvania), Bd, 56*a*
Recife (Pernambuco), Fd, 58*a*
Redesdale, Cb, 36*d*
Red R. (N. America), Ac, 56*b*
Red R. (Tong-king), Kf, 63
Red River Colony, Fb, 57
Red Russia, Cc, 26*a*
Red Sea, Jh, 5
Ree, L., Dc, 41
Reggio, Ee, 16; Cb, 17*c*.
Regni, Ff, 30
Regnum (Chichester), Ff, 30
Regulbium (Reculver), He, 30
Rehdaniya, Dd, 25*b*
Reigate, Fe, 34
Reims, Ef, 14; Cb, 52*b*
Renfrew, Dd, 39
Rennes, Bb, 36*a*
Reno, R., Db, 21*b*
Requena, Ec, 19
Resaca, Cc, 56*b*
Resolution I., Da, 49*b*
Retford, Cc, 38*a*
Rethel, Eb, 36*b*; Cb, 52*b*
Réunion, Island, Lf, 52*a*
Reval, Cb, 26*a*
Rha, R. (Volga), Md, 1
Rhaetia, Fd, 1
Rhayader, Ed, 43
Rhé, Ile de, Ce, 14
Rheims (*see* Reims)
Rheinfelden, Ba, 21*a*
Rhenus, R., Ed, 1
Rhine, R., CD, 22
Rhine, Confederation of the, Eb, 11
Rhine Province, Ac, 24*b*
Rhodanus fl., Ee, 1
Rhode I., Bc, 54*b*
Rhodes Drift, Cb, 64*d*
Rhodes, island, Hf, 7; Cb, 29*b*; Cc, 25*b*; Gg, 28*a*
Rhodesia, Ca, 64*d*
Rhodope Mts. (Despoto Dagh) DE, 28*a*
Rhône, R., Fd, 14
Rhuddlan, Cc, 34; Ca, 36*c*
Riazan, Fd, 27
Ribble, R., Dc, 34
Richelieu, R., Cb, 56*a*
Richmond (Natal), Bb, 64*e*
Richmond (Virginia), Bc, 54*a*; Ca, 56*b*
Richmond (Yorks), Eb, 34; Dc, 36*d*; Cd, 38*b*
Rieti, Dc, 18*b*
Riga, Cc, 27
Rimini, Db, 16; Db, 17*c*
Ringmere, Db, 32*d*
Rio de Janeiro, Ef, 58*a*
Rio Grande do Norte, Fd, 58*a*
Rio Grande do Sul, Dg, 58*a*
Rio Hacha, Bb, 58*a*
Rio Negro, Cd, 58*b*
Ripon, Eb, 34; Ec, 37
Ripuarii Franci, Ec, 1
Riu-kiu Islands, Mf, 63
Rivaulx, Ec, 37
Rivière du Loup, Da, 54*a*
Rivoli (Piedmont), Bb, 21*b*
Rivoli (Venetia), Db, 21*b*
Roanoke I., Bc, 54*a*
Roanoke, R., Dc, 55
Robertsbridge, Gf, 37
Rochdale, Bb, 44*a*
Roche, Ed, 37
Rochefort, Bc, 11; Kb, 45*b*
Rochelle, La, Ce, 14
Rochester, Ge, 34; Gf, 37
Rochester, diocese of, 37*a*
Rockhampton, Ic, 65*a*
Rockingham, Fd, 34
Rockingham Forest, Fd, 30
Rocroy, Cb, 15*c*; De, 20*a*
Rodez, Dd, 36*a*
Roebourne, Bc, 65*a*
Roger's Rock, Cc, 56*a*
Rohilkhand, Cb, 61*a*
Rolla, Ab, 56*b*

Rolling Fork, Bb, 56b
Roma, Fe, 1
Romagna, Dc, 17c
Roman Britain, 30
Roman Empire, Eastern, 2–7
Holy Roman Empire, 7, 8
Romaniola, Cb, 17b
Rome, 16a and Dd, 16
Rome (Georgia), Bc, 56b
Romney (Kent), Gf, 34; Db, 45a
Romney (W. Virginia), Db, 56b
Romsey, Eg, 37
Roncaglia, DF, 22
Roncesvalles, Bd, 4
Ronda, Cd, 19
Rorke's Drift, Bb, 64e
Rosas, Ga, 19
Roscommon, Cc, 41; Cc, 42c
Roscrea, Dd, 42c
Ross (Cork), Bc, 41; Ce, 42c
Ross (Hereford), De, 34
Ross (Wicklow), Cd, 43
Rossbach, Cc, 24a
Rosslyn, Cb, 37
Rostock, Da, 24b
Rostof, Fc, 27
Rothesay, Bc, 40a
Rotomagus (Rouen), Dd, 31
Rotterdam, Dc, 20a
Rouen, Db, 14; Fd, 35; Cb, 36a; Ab, 52b
Rouergue, Dd, 15a; De, 36a
Roundway Down, Cd, 38a
Roussillon, 15d
Rouvray, Cb, 36b
Rovigno, Db, 17b
Rowton, Bc, 38b
Roxburgh, Cb, 36d; Fd, 39
Roxbury, 55b
Royale, Ile (C. Breton I.), Ea, 54a
Rufford, Ed, 37
Rügen I., Fa, 22; Da, 24b
Rugii, Fc, 1
Rullion Green, Cc, 40b
Rum island, Bc, 39
Rum, or Iconium (Kingdom), Fb, 29a; Cc, 59
Rumania, Ee, 28a
Rumelia, Eastern, Ed, 28a
Runcorn, Bb, 32c
Runnymede, Fe, 34
Rupert's Land, Ba, 54a; Gb, 57
Ruppin, Db, 24a
Ruremonde, Ec, 20a
Ruschuk, De, 26a; Ed, 28a
Russell, Ba, 65c
Russia, 26a and b, 27
Russian Empire, 63
Russian States, Jb, 7
Russo-Japanese War, 52c
Rustenburg, Cc, 64d
Rutherglen, Bc, 40b
Ruthin, Cc, 34; Ca, 36c
Rütli, Cb, 21a
Rntupiae (Richborough), He, 30
Rye, Ge, 43
Ryknield Way, Ed, 30
Rymnik, Dd, 26b

Saale, R., Ec, 22
Saanen, Bb, 21a
Saar, R., Db, 52b
Saarbrücken, Db, 52b
Saarlouis, Db, 52b
Saarunion Db, 52b
Saba Is., Fc, 53a
Sabancuy, Cc, 53a
Sable I., Eb, 45b
Sabraon, Ba, 62
Sabrina Aest., (Severn), Ce, 30
Sabugal, Bb, 19
Saco Bay, Bb, 54b
Sacramento, Gf, 48a
Sadiya, Jf, 63
Sadowa, Ec, 24b
Saginaw Bay, CB, 55
Sagitta (Sidon), Ce, 29c
Sagres, Ic, 46a
Saguenay, R., Ca, 54a
Sahagun, Ca, 19
Sahara, Jc, 46a
Saimatsi, Ca, 52c
St. Albans, Fe, 34; Ff, 37
St. Amand (Brabant), 20b
St. Amand (Flanders), Cd, 20a
St. Andrew I., Dc, 53a
St. Andrews, Diocese of, Da, 37
St. Andrews, Ca, 36d; Fc, 39
St. Anna, Ab, 56c
St. Ann's, Ec, 53a
St. Asaph, Cd, 37
St. Augustine, Db, 53a
St. Austell, Ad, 58b
St. Avold, Db, 52b
St. Bartholomew, I., Fc, 53a
St. Bee's, Cc, 37
St. Bernard Passes (Great and Little), Bb, 21b
St. Blaze, Ad, 38b
St. Cast, Bc, 45a
St. Charles, Ab, 56b
St. Clair, Ab, 54a
St. David's, Ac, 36c; Af, 37
St. Denis, Db, 15b
St. Die, Db, 52b
St. Dizier, Cb, 52b
Saintes, Cd, 14; Bd, 36a
St. Eustatius, Island, Fc, 53a
St. Gallen, Canton and town, Da, 21a; De, 22
St. George (Lydda), Bg, 29c
St. George, Str. of, 29d
St. Germain, Bb, 15c
St. German's, Bg, 37
St. Gothard, Hungary, Bd, 26a
St. Gotthard Pass, Ca, 21b
St. Helena Island, Ie, 51a
St. Helena Bay, Ab, 64b
St. Helen's, Cb, 45a
St. Ives (Cornwall), De, 43
St. Ives (Huntingdon), Cc, 38a
St. Jean d'Angely, Bd, 15b
St. Jean, Ile de (Prince Edward I), Ea, 54a
St. John, Bb, 54a; Ic, 57
St. John's I., Cc, 56b
St. John's (Newfoundland), Ga, 54a
St. John's (Richelieu), Cb, 56a
St. John's Town (Londonderry), Cc, 43
St. Johnstown (Longford), Cd, 43
St. Joseph, Bb, 54a
St. Joseph I, Aa, 54a
St. Juan de Ulloa, Cc, 53a
St. Kitt's, Island, Fc, 53a
St. Lawrence R., Ca, 56a
St. Lazaro Arch, Pd, 47a
St. Lo, Bb, 36a
St. Louis (U.S.A.), Ac, 55; Ab, 56b
St. Louis (W. Africa), Ba, 64c; Id, 52a
St. Louis Fort (Nova Scotia), Eb, 54a
St. Lucia Island, Fc, 53a
St. Malo, Bc, 45a
St. Martin, Fc, 53a
St. Martin, C., Ab, 64b
St. Mary (Canada), Bc, 54a
St. Mary (Maryland), Ac, 54c
St. Mawes, De, 43
St. Michael, De, 43
St. Neot's, Fe, 37
St. Omer, Bd, 20a
Saintonge, Cd, 14; Ef, 35
St. Osyth, Hf, 37
St. Petersburg, Eb, 26b; Ec, 27
St. Pierre, Island, Eb, 45b; Fa, 54a
St. Pol, Artois, Bd, 20a
St. Pol de Léon, Cd, 35
St. Quentin, Db, 15a; Bb, 52b
St. Sauveur, Db, 54a
St. Symeon (Seleucia), Cb, 29c
St. Thomas, Island, Fc, 53a
St. Thomas' Tomb, He, 59
St. Thomé, Island, De, 64a
St. Trond, Ed, 20a
St. Valery, Ca, 36a; Dc, 45a
St. Vast, Bb, 36a
St. Vincent, Island, Fc, 53a
St. Vincent C., Ad, 19
Sakhalin, Island, Oc, 63
Sakion (Sachu), Ib, 60
Saladin and the Ayubites, Empire of, Ec, 29a
Salamanca, Cb, 18c; Cb, 19
Saldanha, Ca, 19
Saldanha Bay, Ab, 64b
Salem, Ohio, Bb, 56b
Salem (Massachusetts), Bb, 54b
Salerno, Ed, 16
Salerno, Duchy of, Ed, 17a
Salford, Bb, 44b
Salian Franks, Da, 2a
Salisbury (Rhodesia), Da, 64d
Salisbury (Wilts), Ee, 34; Ef, 37

Salmon Falls, Cb, 54*a*
Salona, Ge, 1
Salonica, De, 28*a*
Salonica, Kingdom of, Ba, 29*b*
Salsette Is., Bd, 61*a*
Saltillo, Bb, 53*a*
Salt Lake City, Dc, 57
Saluzzo, Marquisate of, Ab, 17*c*
Salweed, R., Ie, 60
Salzach, River, Ea, 21*b*
Salzburg, Fe, 22
Salzburg, Archbishopric, Cb 25*a*
Samana, C., Fc, 53*a*
Samar Is., Le, 60
Samara, Id, 27
Samarkand, Pe, 5; Fc, 59; Ge, 63
Sambre, River, Dd, 20*a*
Samminiato, 17*e*
Samoa Is., Ae, 52*a*
Samos, Island, Fg, 28*a*
Samosata, Kd, 2*a*
Samothrace, Island, Ee, 28*a*
Samoyeds, Ia, 63
Sana, Eg, 63
San Amaro, Ef, 58*a*
San Apollinaris in Classe, Db, 17*a*
San Blas, G. of, Ed., 53*a*
Sancerre, Dc, 15*b*
San Christobal, Cc, 53*a*
San Christoval, Ka, 65*a*
Sandal, Ec, 34; Cc, 38*b*
Sandalwood Island, Ac, 49*a*
Sandarbans, 61*b*
Sanday Island, Ca, 40*b*
San Domingo Island, Ce, 53*a*
Sandomir, Cc, 26*b*
Sandwich, He, 34; Db, 45*a*
Sandwich Is., Bc, 50
Sandy Cape, Ic, 65*a*
San Fernando, Cc, 58*b*
San Francisco, Cc, 52*a*
San Francisco, R., Ee, 58*b*
San Germano, Dd, 17*b*
San Gimignano, 17*e*
Sangir Is., Ba, 49*d*
San José, Dd, 53*a*
San Juan, Fc, 53*a*
San Juan de Nicaragua, Dc, 53*a*
San Juan de los Remedios, Eb, 53*a*
San Juan de Ullao, Cc, 53*a*
San Luis, Ge, 48*a*
San Luis Potosi, Bb, 53*a*
San Miguel, Ad, 58*a*
San Paulo, Ef, 58*a*
San Pedro de Rio Grande, Dg, 58*a*
Sanpo, River, If, 63
Sanquhar, Cc, 40*b*
San Roque, 19*a*
San Salvador, Island, Dc, 53*a*
San Salvador, Eb, 53*a*
San Salvador de Bahia, Fe, 58*a*
San Sebastian, Da, 19
Santa Barbara Is., Cc, 48*a*
Santa Cruz (Brazil), Fe, 58*a*
Santa Cruz Is. (Australasia), La, 65*a*
Santa Cruz (Canary Is.), Jd, 45*b*
Santa Cruz Is. (W. Indies), Fc, 53*a*
Santa Fe de Bogota, Bc, 58*a*
Santa Marta, Bb, 58*a*
Santander, Da, 18*d*; Da, 19
Santiago de Compostella, Aa, 18*c*
San Thomé (Orinoco), Cc, 58*a*
San Thomé, I. (W. Africa), Jd, 46*a*
Santiago de Cuba, Ec, 53*a*
Santiago, (Spain), Aa, 19
Santiago (Chile), Bg, 58*a*
Santorin, Is., Eg, 28*a*
Santos, Ef, 58*a*
San Vicente, Ef, 58*a*
Saragossa, Eb, 18*c*; Eb, 19
Sarai, Db, 59
Saraiyevo, Bd, 28*a*
Saranac, R., Cb, 56*a*
Saratof, Hd, 27
Saratoga, Eb, 55
Saratoga Springs, Cc, 56*a*
Sardinia (Island), Bd, 16
Sardinia, Kingdom of, 18*a*, 18*b*
Sargans (district and town), Da, 21*a*
Sarmatia (Slavonic Peoples), Jc, 1
Sarthe, River, Bc, 14
Saskatchewan, Eb, 57
Sassbach, Cb, 23*c*
Satara, Bd, 62
Satpura Mts., Gd, 59
Saulte St. Marie, Aa, 54*a*
Saumur, Ce, 14
Savannah (Georgia), Ad, 54*a*; Cc, 56*b*
Savannah (Tennessee), Bb, 56*b*
Save, R., Fc, 4
Savona, Bb, 17*c*
Savoy, Bb, 23*a*; Ab, 18*a*
Saxons, Da, 3*a*; Fc, 31
Saxony, Db, 22; Ba, 23*a*; Ca, 23*b*; Ba, 23*d*
Saybrook, Ac, 54*b*
Scandia, Fa, 1
Schaffhausen, Ca, 21*a*
Scandalion, Ce, 29*c*
Scania, Ab, 26*a*
Scarborough, Fb, 34
Schelde, River, 20*a*
Schenectady, Ca, 54*c*; Cc, 56*a*
Schleswig Holstein, Ba, 24*a*
Schlettsladt, Db, 52*b*
Schmalkalden, Eb, 8
Schober Pass, Fa, 21*b*
Schöner's Map of the World, 47*c*
Schonwen, Island, Cc, 20*a*
Schuylkill, R., Bb, 54*c*; Bd, 56*a*
Schwarzenburg, Bb, 21*a*
Schweidnitz, Fc, 24*b*
Schweinfurt, Da, 23*c*
Schwerin, Cb, 24*b*
Schwyz, (Canton and town), Ca, 21*a*
Scodra, Fd, 6
Scone, Ba, 36*d*; Ec, 39
Scoti, Cb, 1
Scotland, 39, 40
Scots, Eb, 41
Scutari, Bd, 28*a*
Scyros, Island, Ef, 28*a*
Seaford, Ge, 43
Seattle, Cc, 57
Sebaste, Cf, 29*c*
Sebastopol, 27*a* and *b*
Sedalia, Ab, 56*b*
Sedan, Cb, 15*c*; Cb, 52*b*
Sedgmoor, Bd, 38*b*
Segedunum (Walls End), Ea, 30
Segestan, Nf, 5
Segontium (Carnarvon), Bc, 30
Segovia, Cb, 19
Seilan (Ceylon), Nd, 46*a*
Seine, R., Db, 14
Seistan, Fc, 59; Ge, 63
Selby, Ed, 37; Gc, 38*a*
Seleucia (Asia Minor), Eb, 29*a*
Seleucia (St. Symeon), Syria, Cb, 29*c*
Seljuk Empire, Ke, 6
Seljuk, Km. of Rum or Iconium, Ie, 6
Seljuk Turks, If, 7
Selkirk (Manitoba), Fb, 57
Selkirk (Scotland), Cb, 36*d*; Cc, 40*a*
Selma, Bc, 56*b*
Selsey, Diocese of, 37*a*
Selsey, Ed, 37
Semendria, Ce, 26*b*; Cc, 28*a*
Semipalatinsk, Ic, 63
Semlin, Ce, 26*b*; Cc, 28*a*
Semmering Pass, Fa, 21*b*
Semoy, River, Ee, 20*a*
Sempach, Ca, 21*a*
Sempringham, Fe, 37
Seneffe, Dd, 20*a*
Senlis, Eb, 14; Db, 36*b*
Senne, River, 20*b*
Sens, Eb, 14
Seoul, Me, 63
Septimania, Dc, 2*a*; Ee, 14
Serampore, 61*b*
Serbs, Fd, 6, 28*b*
Sereth, River, Fb, 28*a*
Sergipe, Fe, 58*a*
Seringapatam, Ce, 61*d*
Seriphos, Is., Eg, 28*a*
Servia, Cd, 28*a*
Servian Princes, Ge, 7
Sesia, River, Cb, 21*b*
Seteia Aest., Cc, 30
Sevastopol, 27*a* and *b*
Severn, River, Dd, 34
Seville, Bd, 19; Cd, 18*d*
Seychelles, Is., Le, 52*a*
Shaftesbury, De, 34; Df, 37

Sha-ho, Ba, 52*c*
Shan States, Jf, 63
Shanghai, Me, 63
Shannon, R., Cc, 41
Shantung, Kc, 60
Shap, Dc, 37
Shar Dagh Mts., Cd, 28*a*
Shark Bay, Ad, 65*a*
Shawnees, Bc, 55
Sheen, Ff, 37
Sheerness, Cb, 10
Sheffield, Ec, 34
Shelburne, Ic, 57
Shelbyville, Bb, 56*b*
Shenandoah, R. and Mts., Db, 56*b*
Sherborne, Diocese of, 37*a*
Sherborne, Dg, 37
Sherbro' I., Bc, 64*c*
Sherburn, Cc, 38*b*
Sheriffmuir, Cb, 40*b*
Sherston, BC, 32*d*
Sherwood Forest, Ec, 30
Shetland Isles, Ca, 33
Shiel, L., Cc, 39
Shigatse, If, 63
Shikoku Island, Mc, 60 ; Ne, 63
Shiliho, Ba, 52*c*
Shilka, River, Lc, 63
Shiloh, Bb, 56*b*
Shipka Pass, Ed, 28*a*
Shiraz, Mg, 5 ; Ed, 59 ; Fe, 63
Sholanghur, Ce, 61*d*
Sholapur, Cd, 61*c*
Shoreham, Ff, 34
Shoshong, Cb, 64*d*
Shreveport, Ac, 56*b*
Shrewsbury, Dd, 34 ; De, 37
Shumla, Fd, 28*a*
Shuster, Ee, 63
Sialkot, Ba, 62
Siam (Ayodhia), Je, 60
Sianfu, Ke, 63
Siberia, 63
Siberia, Khanate of, Ga, 59
Sibir, Ma, 47*a* ; Gc, 63
Sibton, He, 37
Sicilia, Ff, 1
Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, 18*a*, 18*b*
Sicily, DEf, 16
Sidnacester, 37*a*
Sidon (Sagitta), Ce, 29*c*
Siena, Cc, 16
Siena, Republic of, Cc, 17*c*
Sierra Leone, Bc, 64*c*
Si-kiang, River, Kd, 60 ; Kf, 63
Sikkim, Eb, 62
Silesia, Gc, 22 ; Fc, 24*a*
Silistria, De, 26*a* ; Fc, 28*a*
Silures, Ce, 30
Simferopol, 27*b*
Simla, Ca, 62
Simonstown, Ab, 64*b*
Simplon Pass, Ca, 21*b*
Simsport, Ac, 56*b*
Sinaloa, Bb, 53*a*
Sind, Ab, 62
Sindifu (Ching-tu), Jc, 60
Singapore, Od, 52*a*
Singidunum, Hc, 2*a*
Sinigaglia, Dc, 17*c*
Sinkailin Pass, Ca, 52*c*
Sin-kai-lin, P., Ba, 52*c*
Sinmintun, Ba, 52*c*
Sinope, Jd, 5
Sinus Arabicus, KL, 1
Sion, Bb, 21*a*
Sipontum, Ed, 16
Sir Daria (Jaxartes) Fb, 59
Sirhind, Bb, 61*c* ; Bb, 62
Sirmium, Fc, 2*b*
Sistova, Ed, 28*a*
Sitabaldi, Cc, 62
Siu-yen, Ba, 52*c*
Sivas, Ec, 25*b*
Skager Rak, Fb, 31
Skaw, The, Fb, 33
Skelton, Eb, 34 ; Dc, 36*d*
Skenesborough, Cc, 56*a*
Skibbereen, Be, 42*c*
Skipton, Bc, 38*b*
Skoplie (Uskub), Ce, 28*a*
Skye, Island, Bb, 39
Slane, Ec, 42*c*
Slaney, Ea, 41
Slave Coast, Ec, 64*c*
Slavinia, Ca, 23*a*
Slavonic Peoples, Ha, 2*a* ; Ib 5
Sleat, Cb, 39
Slieve Bloom, Mts., Dc, 41
Slieve League, Mts., Cb, 41
Sligo, Cb, 42*c*
Slivnitza, Dd, 28*a*
Sluys, Cc, 20*a* ; Da, 36*a* ; Eb, 45*a*
Smerwick, Ad, 42*c*
Smithland, Bb, 56*b*
Smith Sound, 51*b*
Smolensk, Ec, 26*a* ; Ed, 27
Smyrna, He, 13 ; Cc, 25*b* ; Bc, 59 ; Ce, 63
Society Is., Be, 51*a*
Sofala, Db, 64*d*
Sofia, Dd, 28*a*
Sogne Fiord, Ea, 31
Soignies, 20*b*, and Dd, 20*a*
Soissons, Eb, 14 ; Bb, 52*b*
Sokotra Island, Ee, 59
Solor, Island, Ac, 49*d*
Soldaia (Sudak), Cb, 59
Sole Bay, Da, 45*a*
Soleure (Solothurn), Ba, 21*a*
Solferino, Cb, 18*b*
Solomon Is., Ja, 65*a*
Solothurn (Soleure), Swiss canton, Ba, 21*a*
Solway Firth, Ee, 39
Solway Moss, Cc, 40*a*
Somerset (Australia), Ga, 65*a*
Somerset (England), De, 34
Somerset (New Jersey), Bd, 56*a*
Somerset (S. Africa), Cb, 64*b*
Somme, R., Eb, 14
Somnath, Gd, 59
Somosierra, Db, 19
Sonchön, Cb, 52*c*
Sondersheim, Dc, 22
Sondur, Jf, 60
Song Empire, Jd, 60
Sonora, Ab, 53*a*
Sorbiodunum (Salisbury), Ee, 30
Soria, Db, 19
Sorrento, Ed, 16
Sound, The, Cb, 33
South America, 47–52, 58
Southampton, Ef, 34
South Carolina, Ad, 54*a*
South Dakota, Ec, 57
Southern Cross, Ce, 65*a*
South Kanara, Ac, 59*a*
South Konkans, Bd, 62
Southland, Ac, 65*c*
South Molton, Ce, 34
South Prussia, Fb, 24*a*
South Ronaldsay, I., Ca, 40*b*
South Shetland Is., 51*c*
South Uist Island, Ab, 39
Southwark, Fe, 34 ; 34*a*
Southwell, Fd, 37
Southwold, Da, 45*a*
Soyon, Jc, 63
Spalding, Fe, 37
Spanish Main, Ec, 53*a*
Spanish Town, Ec, 53*a*
Spanish Netherlands, Cb, 9
Sparta, Dg, 28*a*
Spartel, C., 19*a* ; Kc, 45*b*
Spencer Gulf, Fe, 65*a*
Sperrin Mts., Db, 41
Spey, R., Eb, 39
Speyer, Dd, 22 ; Cb, 23*c*
Spezia (Italy), Dd, 11
Spezzia (Island), Dg, 28*a*
Spice Islands (Moluccas), Pe, 49*a*, 49*d*
Spichern, Db, 52*b*
Spithead, Cb, 45*a*
Spitzbergen, 51*b*
Splügen Pass, Ca, 21*b*
Spoleto, Dc, 16 ; Dc, 17*c*
Sporades Islands, DEf, 28*a*
Spotsylvania, C. H., Aa, 56*c*
Springfield (Illinois), Bb, 56*b*
Springfield (Kentucky), Bb, 56*b*
Springfield (Massachusetts), Cc, 56*a* ; Ab, 54*b*
Springfield (Missouri), Ab, 56*b*
Spring Hill, Bb, 56*b*
Squillace, Fe, 16
Srinagar, Gc, 59 ; Ba, 62
Staaten Land (New Zealand), Rf, 48*a*
Stade, Bb, 24*a*
Stafford, Dd, 34
Stamford, Cb, 32*c* ; Fd, 34 ; Fe, 37
Standerton, Dc, 64*d*
Stanz, Cb, 21*a*
Star Fort, 27*a*
Staten I. (N. York), Bd, 56*a*
Staten Island (Tierra del Fuego), Ci, 58*b*
Staufen, Bb, 23*a*

Staunton, Db, 56*b*
Stavanger, Eb, 33
Stavropol, Hd, 27
Steenkerque, Dd, 20*a*
Stella Land, Bc, 64*d*
Stellenbosch, Ab, 64*b*
Stelvio Pass, Da, 21*b*
Stendal, Cb, 24*a*
Stettin, Eb, 24*a*; Ac, 26*a*
Steubenville, Ca, 56*b*
Stewart Island, Ac, 65*c*
Steyning, Fe, 43
Stillwater, Cc, 56*a*
Stirling, Ec, 39
Stockach, Ca, 21*b*
Stockbridge, Fe, 43
Stockholm, Bb, 26*a*
Stonehaven, Cb, 40*b*
Stony Creek, Ac, 56*c*
Stormberg, Ca, 64*b*
Stornoway, Aa, 40*b*
Stourbridge Fair, Db, 44*a*
Strabane, Db, 42*c*
Stralsund, Da, 24*a*
Stranraer, Bc, 40*b*
Strassburg, Bb, 23*c*; Db, 15*c*; Cd, 22; Db, 52*b*
Stratford, Ac, 54*b*
Strathaven, Dd, 39
Strathclyde (bishopric), 37*a*
Strathclyde, Dd, 39
Strath Earn, Ec, 39
Strathmore, Ec, 39
Strath Oykell, Bb, 40*a*
Strath Spey, Eb, 39
Stratton, Ad, 38*a*
Streletska Bay, 27*a*
Strelitz, Db, 24*b*
Stronsay Island, Ca, 40*b*
Struma, River, De, 28*a*
Stuttgart, Cb, 23*c*
Styria, Ge, 22
Su-chow, Le, 63
Sucre, Ce, 58*b*
Sudbury, Gd, 43
Sudbury (Massachusetts), Bb, 54*b*
Sudras, 61*d*
Suevi, Ac, 2*a*
Suevicum Mare, Gb, 1
Suez, Dd, 25*b*; Df, 63
Suffolk (England), Hd, 34
Suffolk (Virginia), Dc, 55
Suir, River, Dd, 41
Sukhona, Da, 27
Sukhum Kale, Ed, 63
Sulaiman Mts., Gc, 59
Sula Is., Ab, 49*d*
Sullivan, clan, Bc, 41
Sulu Sea, Kf, 60
Sumatra (Java Minor), Jf., 60
Sunart, Cc, 39
Sunbury, Cd, 55
Sundarbans, Ec, 62
Sunderland, Ca, 44*b*
Sundgan, Bc, 23*c*
Sungari, River, Md, 63
Superior, Lake, Ba, 55
Sur (Tyre), Ce, 29*c*
Surat, Ab, 59*a*; Bc, 62
Surinam, Dc, 58*a*
Susa, Ab, 17*c*
Susquehanna, R., Db, 55
Sutlej, River, Gc, 59
Suzdal, Gc, 27
Swabia, De, 22
Swanendael, Bc, 54*c*
Swan, R., Be, 65*a*
Swansea, Ce, 34; Cc, 36*c*
Swatow, Lf, 63
Swaziland, Ba, 64*e*
Sweetheart Abbey, Cc, 37
Swellendam, Bb, 64*b*
Swilly, L., Da, 41
Swiss Confederation, 21*a*
Swords, Cd, 43
Sydney, Ie, 65*a*
Syracuse, Ef, 16
Syr Daria, River, Gd, 63
Syria, 29*c*; De, 63
Syriam, Nd, 47*a*
Syrian Desert, Cc, 59
Syrtes Major, Gulf, Gg, 1
Syrtes Minor, Gulf, Fg, 1
Szabacs, Ab, 25*b*
Szcelankemen, Cd, 26*a*

Tabak, Dd, 26*b*
Tabasco, Cc, 53*a*
Taboga I., Ed, 53*a*
Tabor, Cb, 25*a*
Tabriz, Dc, 59; Ee, 63
Tadcaster, Cc, 38*a*
Tadmor (Palmyra), Jf, 5
Tadousac, Ca, 54*a*
Taganrog, Fd, 26*b*; Fe, 27
Taghmon, Cd. 43
Tagliacozzo, Dc, 17*b*
Tagliamento, River, Eb, 21*b*
Tagus, R., Bc, 19
Taillebourg, Ef, 35; Bd, 36*a*
Tain, Bb, 40*b*
Tainfu, Kc, 60
Tai-wan, Mf, 63
Tai-yuan, Le, 63
Takla Makan Desert, Hc, 59
Taku, Le, 63
Takushan, Bb, 52*c*
Talangama, 49*c*
Talavera, Cc, 19
Talienwan and Bay, Ab, 52*c*
Tallagh, Cd, 43
Tallahachee, River, Bc, 56*b*
Tamar, R., Bd, 31
Tamesa, Fl., Ge, 30
Tampa, Db, 53*b*
Tampico, Cb, 53*a*
Tamworth, Cb, 32*b*; Cc, 38*a*
Tamurlane, *see* Timur
Tana, Ge, 59
Tanais fl., Ld, 1
Tanaro, R., Cb, 21*b*
Tangier, Cd, 19
Tangut, Ic, 60; Je, 63
Tanna, Lb, 65*a*
Tannenberg, Hb, 24*a*
Taneytown, Db, 56*b*
Tantallon Castle, Ca, 36*d*
Tapajos, R., Dd, 58*b*
Tapti, R., Gd, 59
Tara (Ireland), Ec, 41
Tara (Siberia), Hc, 63
Taranchi, Jd, 63
Taranto, Fd, 17*a*; Fd, 17*b*
Tarapaca, Be, 58*a*
Tarasp, Eb, 21*a*
Tarentum Fd, 16
Tarifa, 19*a*
Tarim R., Id, 63
Tarnopol, De, 27
Tarraco, De, 1
Tarragona, Fb, 18*c*; Fb, 19
Tarsus, Bb, 29*c*
Tartary, Mb, 46*a*
Tartary, Gulf of, Od, 63
Tashihkiao, Ba, 52*c*
Tashkent, Fb, 59; Gd, 63
Tashkurgan, Gc, 59
Tasmania, Hg, 65*a*
Tata, Ic, 60
Tatungkow, Cb, 52*c*
Taunton, Ce, 34; Cf, 37
Taupo, Lake, Ca, 65*c*
Tauranaki, Ba, 65*c*
Tauranga, Ca, 65*c*
Taurica, Jd, 1
Taurus, Jf, 1
Tavira, Ad, 18*d*
Tavistock, Bf, 34; Bg, 37
Tay, R., Cb, 31
Tecklenburg (County), Ca, 20*c*
Tees, R., Cc, 31
Teesdale, Cc, 36*d*
Tehuantepec, Cc, 53*a*
Teheran, Fe, 63
Teifi, R., Be, 37
Telingana, He, 59
Tellicherri (Fr.), Ce, 62
Tembus, Cb, 64*b*
Temesvar, Banat of, Eb, 25*a*; Cd, 26*a*
Tenby, De, 43
Tenduk, Kb, 60
Tenedos, Island, Ef, 28*a*
Tenchebrai, Cd, 33
Teneriffe, Island, Ja, 45*b*
Tennessee (state), Gd, 57
Tennessee, R., Bd, 55
Tenterden, Ge, 34
Teplitz, Ca, 25*a*
Terek, R., Dc, 27*c*
Terminal Pt., Bb, 52*c*
Termini, Df, 18*b*
Ternate, 49*c*
Terschelling, Island, Ea, 20*a*
Tettenhall, Bb, 32*c*
Tetuan, Ae, 6
Teutonic Knights, Fc, 7
Teviotdale, Fd, 39
Tewkesbury, De, 34; Df, 37
Texas, Fd, 57
Texel, Is., Da, 20*a*; Fa, 45*a*
Thaba Bossigo, Cc, 64*d*
Thabanchu, Cc, 64*d*
Thame, Ff, 37
Thames, R., Cd, 31
Thanet, Dc, 32*d*
Thapsus, Ff, 1
Thar Desert, Gd, 59
Thasos, Island, Ee, 28*a*

Theiss, R., Gc, 4
Theodosiopolis, Ld, 2*a*
Theopolis, Cb, 64*b*
Thessalonica, He, 1
Thessaly, Df, 28*a*
Thetford, Db, 32*d* ; Ge, 37
Thirsk, Eb, 34
Thionville, Db, 15*c* ; Bb, 23*c*
Tholen, Dc, 20*a*
Thomar, Ac, 19
Thomastown, Cd, 42*c*
Thomond, Cd, 41
Thorn, Bc, 26*a*
Thorney, Fe, 37
Thouars, Ee, 35 ; Bc, 36*a*
Thrace, Fe, 28*a*
Thracia, Ie, 1
Threave, Bc, 36*d* ; Ee, 39
Three Points, C., Dd, 64*c*
Three Rivers, Ca, 56*a*
Thun, Bb, 21*a*
Thurgau, Da, 21*a* ; De, 22
Thuringia, Ec, 22 ; Ca, 23*a*
Thuringians, Fa, 2*a*
Thurles, Dd, 42*c*
Thursday I., Ga, 65*a*
Thurso, Ea, 39
Tiber, R., Dc, 16
Tiberias, Cf, 29*c*
Tibet, Ic, 60 ; Ic, 63
Ticino (Canton and R.), Cb, 21*a*
Tickhill, Ec, 34
Ticonderoga, Cc, 56*a*
Tidor (island state), Ba, 49*a*
Tien Shan, Gb, 59
Tientsin, Le, 63
Tierra del Fuego, Ci, 58*a*
Tiflis, Gf, 27 ; Ed, 63
Tigris, R., Lf, 5 ; Dc, 59
Till, R., Bb, 38*a*
Tilsit, Ha, 24*a*
Timbuktu, Id, 52*a*
Timor, Island, Bc, 49*d*
Timor Laut, Island, Cc, 49*d*
Timur, Emp., 59 (*see* reference)
Tinchebrai, Ed, 35
Tinnevelly, Cf, 62
Tinos, Island, Eg, 28*a*
Tintagel, Ac, 32*b* ; Bf, 34
Tintern, Df, 37
Tipperah, Fc, 62
Tiree, Bc, 39
Tirlemont, Dd, 20*a*
Tirnova, Cb, 25*b* ; Ed, 28*a*
Titicaca, Lake, Ce, 58*a*
Tiumen, Gc, 63
Tiverton, Cf, 34
Tivoli, Dc, 17*c*
Tlaxcala, Cc, 53*a*
Tobago, Island, Fc, 53*a*
Tobol, R., Gc, 63
Tobolsk, Gc, 63
Toggenburg, Da, 21*a*
Togo (Germ. colony), Ec, 64*c*
Tokay, Eb, 25*a*
Tokelau Is., Ae, 52*a*
Tokio (Yedo), Mc, 60 ; Ne, 63
Toledo, Cc, 18*c* ; Cc, 19
Toliman, 49*c*
Tolosa, De, 1
Tolpösis Mt., Fa, 27*c*
Tolu, Bc, 58*a*
Tomini, G. of, Ab, 49*d*
Tomsk, Ic, 63
Tonale Pass, Da, 21*b*
Tonga Is., Od, 65*a*
Tonga Land, Ca, 64*e*
Tongking, Kf, 63
Tongueland, Bc, 37
Tonk, Cb, 62
Torbay, Bb, 45*a*
Torgan, Dc, 24*a*
Tormentoso, C., Jf, 46*a*
Toron, Ce, 29*c*
Torre, Cg, 37
Torrens, Lake, Fe, 65*a*
Torres Vedras, Ac, 19
Torridon, L., Cb, 39
Torrington, Bf, 34
Tortola, Island, Fc, 53*a*
Tortosa (Syria) Cd, 29*c*
Tortosa (Spain), Fb, 18*c*
Tortuga, Island, Eb, 53*a*
Tory, I., Ca, 41
Totnes, Cf, 34
Toul, Cb, 15*c* ; Fb, 14 ; Bd, 22
Toulon, Dd, 11 ; Lb, 45*b*
Toulouse, Ce, 15*a* ; De, 14 ; Ff, 35
Touraine, Fe, 35
Tourcoing, Cd, 20*a*
Tournai, Cd, 20*a*
Tours, De, 14
Toury, Ab, 52*b*
Towcester, Cb, 32*c* ; Cc, 38*b*
Townsend Mt., Hf, 65*a*
Townsville, Hb, 65*a*
Towton, Ec, 34
Towy, R., Cb, 36*c*
Trafalgar, C., Bd, 19
Trajan's Wall, Gc, 28*a*
Tralee (Kerry), Bd, 42*c*
Tranquebar, Md, 50
Transvaal, Db, 64*b*
Transylvania, Eb, 25*a* ; Cd, 26*a*
Trapezus, Kc, 2*a* ; Jd, 5
Traquair, Bb, 36*d*
Tras os Montes, Bb, 19
Trastamara, 18*c*, 18*d*
Trasimene, Lake, Dc, 16
Travancore (state), Cf, 61*a*
Travnik, Ac, 28*a*
Trebbia, R., Bb, 16
Trebizond, Id, 6 ; Eb, 25*b*
Trebizond, Empire of, Fa, 29*b*
Tregony, Bf, 34
Treviso, Db, 17*c*
Trent, R., Cc, 31
Trent, Bishopric of, Cb, 25*a*
Trent (Tyrol), Da, 21*b*
Trenton, Eb, 55 ; Bd, 56*a*
Treves, Archbishopric of, Bb, 23*b*
Treves, Cd, 22 ; Bb, 23*c*
Treviglia, Bb, 17*c*
Treviso, Cb, 17*d*
Treviso, March of, CDb, 17*b*
Tribur, Dd, 22
Trichinopoly, Ce, 61*d*
Trient (*see* Trent)
Trieste, Cb, 17*d* ; Cb, 25*a*
Trim, Ec, 42*c*
Trimontium, Da, 30
Trincomali, Df, 62
Trinidad (Cuba), Eb, 53*a*
Trinidad (island), Fc, 53*a*
Trinobantes, Ge, 30
Tripoli (Syria), Cd, 29*c*
Tripoli (Africa), Ad, 25*b* ; Ea, 64*a*
Tripolis, Fg, 1 ; Fg, 12
Tripolitza, Dg, 28*a*
Tristan da Cunha, Island, Ig, 51*a*
Trivadee, 61*d*
Trivandrum, Cf, 61*c*
Troitzkoi, Fc, 27
Trondhjem, Fa, 31
Troppau, Fd, 24*a*
Trostan Mountain, Ea, 41
Trotternish, Bb, 39
Troy, Cc, 56*a*
Troyes, Ch., Fb, 14 ; Db, 36*b*
Trujillo, Cc, 19
Truro, Af, 34 ; Ag, 37
Truxillo (Peru), Bd, 58*a*
Truxillo (Venezuela), Bc, 58*a*
Tsi-nan, Le, 63
Tsitsihar, Md, 63
Tuam, Cc, 41 ; Cc, 42*c*
Tübingen, Dd, 12
Tucopia I., La, 65*a*
Tucuman, Cf, 58*a*
Tudela, Ea, 18*c* ; Ea, 19
Tugela, R., Ab, 64*e*
Tulbagh, Ab, 64*b*
Tulcea, Gc, 28*a*
Tullahoma, Bb, 56*b*
Tullamore, Dc, 42*c*
Tulske, Bd, 43
Tumbez, Ad, 58*a*
Tunbridge, Ge, 34
Tunbridge Wells, Dc, 44*a*
Tunga Bhadra, R., Cd, 62
Tungchow, Le, 63
Tunguses, Lb, 63
Tunis, Ea, 64*a* ; De, 13
Tunja, R., Fd, 28*a*
Turan, Pg, 5
Turgai, Gd, 63
Turin, Ab, 16 ; Ab, 17*c*
Turkestan, Gb, 59 ; Mb, 46*a* ; Gd, 63
Turkheim, Bb, 23*c*
Turks I., Eb, 53*a*
Turnberry, Ab, 36*d* ; Dd, 39
Turneffe, Dc, 53*a*
Turones (Tours), De, 31
Turriff, Cc, 40*a*
Tuscany Cc, 16
Tuscany, Grand Duchy of, 18*a*, 18*b*
Tuscany, Presidios of, Cc, 18*a*
Tuscumbia, Bc, 56*b*
Tutbury, Ed, 34 ; Ee, 37
Tver, Fb, 26*a* ; Fc, 27
Tweed, R., Cb, 36*d* ; Db, 37 ; Fd, 39
Twelve Pins Peaks, Bc, 41

Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the, 18*a*, 18*b*
Tyburn (London), 34*a*
Tyne, R., Cc, 31
Tynedale, Dab, 34 ; Cb, 36*d*
Tynemouth, Eb, 37
Tyr Connell, Cb, 41
Tyr Owen, Da, 41
Tyras Fl., Id, 1
Tyre (Sur), Ce, 29*c*
Tyrol, Cb, 23*b* ; Cb, 25*a*
Tyrrhenum Mare, Ff, 1

Udaipur (Oodeypore), Bc, 61*a* ; Bc, 62
Udskoi, Nc, 63
Ufa, Fc, 63
Uitenhage, Cb, 64*b*
Ukermark, Db, 24*a*
Ukraine, Ed, 26*a* ; Ed, 27
Uladh, Db, 41
Uliassutai, Jd, 63
Ullapool, Bb, 40*b*
Ulm, Dd, 22 ; Db, 23*c*
Ultonia (Ulster), Db, 41
Ulundi, Bb, 64*e*
Umarkot, Ab, 59*a*
Umbria, Dc, 16 ; Dc, 17*c*
Umtali, Da, 64*d*
Ungava, Hb, 57
Union City, Bb, 56*b*
United Provinces, 20*a*
Unterwalden, Cb, 21*a*
Upper Palatinate, Cb, 23*b*
Upsala, Bb, 26*a*
Ural Mts., Ea, 27*c*
Ural, R., Eb, 27*c*
Uralsk, Fc, 63
Urbana, Bb, 56*c*
Urbino, Dc, 17*c*
Urga, Kd, 63
Urgel, De, 14 ; Fa, 18*d*
Urgenj, Eb, 59
Urghur, Hb, 59
Uri, Cb, 21*a*
Uriconium (Wroxeter), Dd, 30
Urmia, L., Dd, 27*c*
Urot, Kd, 63
Uruguay, Republic of, Dg, 58*b*
Urumchi, Id, 63
Usedom, Ac, 26*a*
Ushant, Island, Ab, 14 ; Ac, 45*a*
Usk, R., Dc, 36*c*
Uskub (Skoplie), Ce, 28*a*
Ust Yurt, Ec, 27*c*
Usunada, Fe, 63
Usuri River, Nd, 63
Utah, Dd, 57
Utrecht, Bpric. of, 20*c*
Utrecht (Netherlands), Eb, 20*a*
Utrecht (S. Africa), Ba, 64*e*
Uttoxeter, Cc, 38*b*
Uxbridge, Cd, 38*b*
Uxellodunum (Maryport), Cb, 30
Uznach (Switzerland), Ca, 21*a*

Vaigeu, Ca, 49*d*
Valais, Bb, 21*a*
Valdai Hills, Cb, 27*c*
Valdivia, Bg, 58*a*
Valence, Fd, 14
Valencia, Ec, 19 ; Ec, 18*c*
Valenciennes, Ea, 14 ; Cd, 20*a* ; Ba, 52*b*
Valentia Island, Ae, 42*c*
Valerien, Mt., Ab, 52*b*
Vale Royal, Dd, 37
Valladolid, Cb, 19 ; Cb, 18*c*
Valle Crucis, Ce, 37
Valley Forge, Bd, 56*a*
Valls, Fb, 19
Vallum Antonini, Cb, 1
Val Maggia, Cb, 21*a*
Valmy, Cc, 11
Valparaiso, Bg, 58*a*
Valtellina, Ba, 17*c* ; Db, 21*a*
Van, L., Dd, 27*c*
Van Buren, Ab, 56*b*
Vancouver (I. and town), Cb, 52*a* ; Cc, 57
Vandali, Gc, 1
Vandal Kingdom, Ed, 2*a*
Van Diemen's Ld., Qg, 48*a*
Vannes, Bc, 14 ; Ac, 36*b*
Van Reenen's Pass, Ab, 64*e*
Var, River, Bc, 21*b*
Varder, River, De, 28*a*
Varna, Fd, 28*a*
Vasconia, Cc, 2*a*
Vaternish, Bb, 39
Vatersay, Island, Ab, 40*b*
Vaucour, I. de, Cb, 56*a*
Vaud, Ab, 21*a*
Vaudreuil, Cb, 56*a*
Vechte, R., Gb, 20*a*
Vectis (I. of Wight), Ef, 30
Velay, Dd, 15*a*
Vellore, 61*d*
Venango, CB, 55
Vendée, Bc, 11
Venedae, Ib, 1
Venetia, Db, 16, 17*d* ; Cb, 25*a*
Venezuela, Cc, 58*b*
Venice, Db, 16 ; Db, 17*c* and 17*d*
Venice, Lands of, 7, 8
Venlo, Fc, 20*a*
Venonae, Ed, 30
Venta Belgarum (Winchester), Ee, 30
Venta Icenorum, Hd, 30
Venta Silurum, De, 30
Ventersdorp, Cc, 64*d*
Vera Cruz, Cc, 53*a*
Veragua, Dd, 53*a*
Vercelli, Bb, 17*c*
Verchères, Cb, 56*a*
Verde, C. and Is., Je, 45*b* ; Ab, 64*c*
Verden, Db, 22 ; Bb, 24*a*
Verdon, River, Bc, 21*b*
Verdun, Fb, 14 ; Cb, 15*c* ; Cb, 52*b*
Vereeniging, Cc, 64*d*
Vermandois, County of, Eb, 14
Verneuil, Cb, 36*b*
Vernon, Bb, 56*b*
Verona, Cb, 16 ; Cb, 17*c*
Verona, March of, Da, 17*a*
Versailles, Bb, 15*c* ; Bb, 52*b*
Verulamium (St. Albans), Fe, 30
Vervins, Ce, 20*a*
Vesoul, Dc, 15*c*
Veterae (Brough), Db, 30
Vevey, Ab, 21*a*
Vexin, Db, 14 ; Fd, 35
Via Dolorosa, 29*e*
Viadua, R. (Oder), Gc, 1
Vianna, Ab, 19
Viatka, Hc, 27
Viborg, Db, 27
Vicksburg, Ac, 56*b*
Victoria (Australia), 65*a*
Victoria (Moluccas), Bb, 49*d*
Victoria (S. Africa), Cb, 64*b*
Victoria (Vancouver), Cc, 57
Victoria Land (Antarctic), 51*c*
Vicenza, Rep. of Venice, Cb, 17*c*
Vienna, Hd, 22 ; Db, 25*a*
Vienne, Fd, 14
Vienne, R., De, 14
Vigo, Aa, 19
Vijayangar, Ac, 59*a*
Vilaine, R., Ce, 31
Villach (Tyrol), Ea, 21*b*
Villa do Conde, Ab, 19
Villafranca, Ba, 19 ; Cb, 18*b*
Villa Rica (La Plata), Of, 58*a*
Villa Viciosa (Spain), Db, 19
Villa Viciosa (Portugal), Bc, 19
Villena, Ec, 19
Villers Bretonneux, Bb, 52*b*
Vilna, Gb, 10 ; Dc, 26*a* ; Dd, 27
Vimeiro, Ac, 19
Vincennes, Bc, 55
Vindhya Mts, Ab, 59*a*
Vinegar Hill, Ed, 42*c*
Vinland, Fb, 46*a*
Vinovia, Eb, 30
Vionville, Cb, 52*b*
Virginia, Bc, 54*a*
Virgin Is., Fc, 53*a*
Visconti, Lands of, Cd, 7
Visigothi, Hd, 1
Visigothic Kingdom, Bc, 3*a*
Visp, Bb, 21*a*
Vistula, R., Gb, 4
Vitebsk, Eb, 26*a*
Viterbo, Dc, 16 ; Dc, 17*c*
Vitoria, Da, 19
Vitry, Cb, 52*b*
Vizagapatam, Dd, 61*a*
Vizeu, Bb, 19
Vladimir, Gc, 27
Vladivostok, Nd, 63
Vlieland, Island, Da, 20*a*
Voguls, Gb, 63
Volga, R., Dc, 27*c*
Volhynia, Dc, 26*a* ; Dd, 27
Volksrust, Aa, 64*e*
Volo, Df, 28*a*
Vologda, Fc, 27
Volterra, Rep. of Florence, Cc, 17*c*

Voronesh, Dc, 63
Vryburg, Bc, 64*d*
Vryheid, Ba, 64*e*
Vyernoi, Hd, 63

Waal, R., Ec, 20*a*
Wabash, R., Bc, 55
Wadern, Db, 52*b*
Wagram, Fc, 11
Wagrians, Ea, 22
Waikato, R., Ba, 65*c*
Wairan, R., Bb, 65*c*
Waire, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Waitara, Ba, 65*c*
Wakefield, Ec, 34
Wakkerstroom, Ba, 64*e*
Walcheren I., Cc, 20*a*; Eb, 45*a*
Walden, Ge, 37
Walenstadt, Da, 21*a*
Wales, 36*d*
Wallachia, Ee, 28*a*; Ce, 26*a*
Wallingford, Cc, 32*d*; Ee, 34; Cd, 38*b*
Walpole, Cc, 56*a*
Walsingham, Ge, 37
Waltham, Dc, 32*d*; Ff, 37
Walvisch Bay, Eg, 64*a*
Wanborough, Cc, 32*a*
Wandatin, Bb, 52*c*
Wandewash, 61*d*
Wanganui, Ba, 65*c*
Wantage, Cd, 38*b*
Warburton, R., Fd, 65*a*
Wardha, R., Cc, 61*c*
Wareham, Ee, 43
Warneton (Flanders), Bd, 20*a*
Warrengo, R., Hd, 65*a*
Warrenton, Db, 56*b*
Warrington, Bc, 38*a*
Warrnambool, Gf, 65*a*
Warsaw, Hb, 24*a*; Cc, 26*a*; Cd, 27
Warsaw, Grand Duchy of, Fb, 11
Warthe, R., Hb, 22
Warwick, Ed, 34; Fd, 43
Warwick Ct. Ho., Bb, 56*c*
Wash, The, Gd, 34
Washington, Db, 56*b*
Washington (State), Cc, 57
Watchet, Be, 32*c*; Ce, 34
Waterford, Dd, 41; Dd, 42*c*
Watford, Cd, 38*b*
Waterloo, 20*b* and Dd, 20*a*
Watling Street, Ed, 30; Cb, 32*c*
Wattignies, Dd, 20*a*
Watton, Fd, 37
Waverley, Ff, 37
Waynesboro, Db, 56*b*
Wear, R., Cc, 31
Weardale, Cc, 36*d*
Weare, De, 34
Wearmouth, Ca, 32*a*; Ec, 37
Wedmore, Bc, 32*b*
Weenen, Bb, 64*e*
Wei-hai-hei, Le, 63
Weimar, Cc, 24*a*
Weinsberg, Dd, 22
Weissenburg, Bb, 23*c*; Eb, 52*b*
Welbeck, Ed, 37
Welf, Lands of the House of, 23*a*
Welland, R., Cc, 31
Wellesley, Is., Fb, 65*a*
Wellington, Bb, 65*c*
Wells, Bc, 32*d*; De. 34; Df, 37
Welshpool, Cb, 36*c*
Wendover, Fe, 34
Wenlock, De, 37; Ed, 43
Weobley, Dd, 34; Ed, 43
Werra, R., Bc, 24*a*
Wesel, Fc, 20*a*; Ac, 24*a*
Weser, R., Db, 22
Wessel I., Fa, 65*a*
Westbury, Ee, 43
West Ham, Dc, 44*b*
West Indies, 53
Westland, Ab, 65*c*
West Looe, De, 43
West March, Cc, 40*a*
Westminster, 34*a*; Ff, 37
Westphalia, Bb, 22; Ac, 24*b*
Westphalia, Kingdom of, Eb, 11
West Pomerania, Db, 24*a*
West Prussia, Fb, 24*a*
Westray, Island, Ca, 40*b*
West Saxons (Gewissas), Cc, 32*a*
West Virginia, Gd, 57
West Wales, Bc, 32*a*
Wetherby, Cc, 38*b*
Wetter, Bc, 49*d*
Wettin, Lands of the House of, 23*b* (*see* reference)
Wetzlar, Ca, 23*c*; Bc, 24*b*
Wexford, Dd, 41; Ed, 42*c*
Weymouth, Bd, 38*b*; Ee, 43
Whalley, Dd, 37
Wheeling, Ca, 56*b*
Wherwell, Ef, 37
Whitby, Ca, 32*b*; Fc, 37
Whitchurch, Cd, 38*b*; Fe, 43
White Sea, Ca, 27*c*
White Castle, Dc, 36*c*
Whitehall, 34*a*
Whitehaven, Ba, 44*a*
White Plains, Cd, 56*a*
Whitesburg, Cb, 56*b*
Whithorn, Bc, 37; De, 39
Whitsand Bay, Ab, 45*a*
Whydah, Ec, 64*c*
Wick, Ea, 39
Wicklow, Ed, 42*c*
Wicklow Mts., Ed, 41
Widin, Dc, 28*a*
Wiesbaden, Bc, 24*b*
Wigan, Dc, 34; Bc, 38*a*
Wight, I. of, Ef, 34
Wigmore, Db, 36*c*
Wigtown, De, 39
Wiju, Ca, 52*c*
Wilhelmshaven, Ha, 45*a*
Wilkesbarre, Db, 55
Wilkes Land, 51*c*
Willemstadt, 49*c*
Williamsburg, Bb, 56*c*
Wilmington (Delaware), Dc, 55; Be, 56*a*
Wilmington (N. Carolina), Dd, 55; Dc, 56*b*
Wilton, Cc, 32*b*; Ee, 34; Ef, 37
Wiltzes, Fb, 22
Wimpfen, Cb, 23*c*
Winceby, Cc, 38*a*
Winchelsea, Ge, 43; Db, 45*a*
Winchester, Diocese of, 37*a*
Winchester (England), Cc, 32*b*; Ee, 34; Ef, 37
Winchester (Virginia), Db, 56*b*
Windsor (England), Fe, 34
Windsor (Connecticut), Ac, 54*b*
Windward Is., Fd, 52*a*
Windward Passage, Eb, 53*a*
Winterthur, Ca, 21*a*
Wisby, Fa, 6
Wisconsin, Fc, 57
Wismar, Cb, 24*b*
Wiston, De, 43
Wittelsbach, Lands of the Ho. of, 23*b* (*see* reference)
Wittenberg, Eb, 8
Witney, Ee, 34
Woburn, Gf, 37
Wollaston Ld., Ba, 49*b*
Wolverhampton, Bb, 44*b*
Woodbury, Be, 56*a*
Woodstock, Ee, 34; Fe, 43
Wootton (Wilts), Fe, 43
Worcester, Dd, 34; De, 37
Worksop, Ed, 37
Worms, Dd, 22; Cb, 23*c*
Worth, Db, 52*b*
Wragby, Ed, 37
Wrexham, Bc, 38*b*
Wu-chang, Le, 63
Wu-hu, Le, 63
Wurgaum, Bd, 61*a*
Würtemburg, Kingdom of, Dc, 11; Ab, 23
Würzburg, Dd, 22; Cb, 23*c*
Wycombe, Fe, 34; Fe, 43
Wye, R., De, 34
Wymondham, Ge, 37
Wyndham, Db, 65*a*
Wynendael, Bc, 20*a*
Wyoming, Ec, 57

Xingu, R. (tr. Amazon), Dd, 58*b*

Yaik, R., Ea, 59
Yakuts, Lb, 63
Yakutsk, Mb, 63
Yalta, 27*b*
Yalu, R., Ca, 52*c*
Yanaon, Dd, 61*a*
Yandabu, Gc, 62
Yang-tse-kiang, R., Jd, 60; Le, 63
Yangui, Kc, 60
Yanselin Pass, Ba, 52*c*
Yantra, R., Ed, 28*a*
Yarkand, Gc, 60; He, 63

Yarmouth (I. of Wight), Ef, 34; Fe, 43
Yarmouth (Norfolk), Gd, 43; Da, 45*a*
Yaroslavl, Fc, 27
Yazoo, R., Ac, 56*b*
Yeddo (Tokio), Pc, 51*a*; Mc, 60
Yekaterinburg, Gc, 63
Yekaterinoslaf, Ed, 26*a*
Yellow Ford, Blackwater R., Eb, 42*c*
Yellow Sea, Lc, 60
Yemen, Li, 5; De, 59
Yenisei, R., Pb, 63
Yentow-wa B., Bb, 52*c*
Yezd, Ec, 59; Fe, 63
Yingkow, Ba, 52*c*
Yokohama, Pc, 52*a*
Yonne, R., Ee, 14
York (England), Ec, 34; Ed, 37
York (Australia), Be, 65*a*
York (Maine), Bb, 54*b*
York (Pennsylvania), Ae, 56*a*
York, Cape and Peninsula, Ga, 65*a*
York, R., Bb, 56*c*
Yorktown, Dc, 55; Bb, 56*c*
Youghal, De, 42*c*
Ypres, Bd, 20*a*
Yucatan, Db, 53*a*
Yukairs, Ob, 63
Yukon, Ba, 57
Yunnan, Kf, 63
Yverdon, Ab, 21*a*

Zacatecas, Bb, 53*a*
Zacynthos (Zante), Island, Cg, 28*a*
Zafra, Bc, 19
Zahringen, Cd, 22
Zaitun, Kd, 60; Pc, 46*a*
Zallaca, Bc, 18*c*
Zamora, Cb, 19; Cb, 18*c*
Zante, Cg, 28*a*
Zanzibar, Le, 47*a*; Ge, 64*a*; Ke, 52*a*
Zara, Eb, 16
Zeeland, Cc, 20*a*
Zeila, Eg, 63
Zeitz, Fc, 22
Zenta, Cd, 26*b*
Zierikzee, Cc, 20*a*
Zipangu (Japan), Qe, 47*a*; Mc, 60; Qe, 47*a*
Zollverein (German), Qy, 51*d*
Zorndorf, Eb, 24*a*
Zug, Ca, 21*a*
Zuider Zee, Eb, 20*a*
Zullichau, Eb, 24*a*
Zululand, Ab, 64*e*
Zungeru, Fc, 64*c*
Zurawno, Cd, 26*a*
Zürich, Ca, 21*a*
Zutphen, Fb, 20*a*
Zweibrücken, BB, 23*c*